APPENDIX TO PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

MUTINIES

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

(INCLOSURES IN NOS. 7 TO 19.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

LIST OF PAPERS.

		Page
Inclosures in No. 7	.. ..	65
„ 8	.. ..	71
„ 9	.. ..	87
„ 10	.. ..	104
„ 11	.. ..	124
„ 12	.. ..	163
„ 13	.. ..	173
„ 14	.. ..	209
„ 17	.. ..	217
„ 18	.. ..	257
„ 19	.. ..	298

INCLOSURES IN No. 7.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel Burney.

Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, April* 3, 1857.

FURLOUGH is to be allowed to the men of the 63rd Regiment, entitled to it, without any exception.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration and orders of Government, the inclosed letter, in original, from Brevet Colonel G. Burney, commanding the Sonthal Field Force, dated the 29th ultimo, with a correspondence attached, relating to the recent misconduct of three companies of the 63rd Native Infantry at Sooree, some of the men of which had declined to avail themselves of indulgence of furlough to their homes, on the ground that none of the regiments at Barrackpore intended to take theirs.

2. Colonel Burney also reports that these companies have since, he was informed, returned to a proper sense of their duty and were willing to take their furlough, but that he did not now consider himself at liberty to accept their offer.

3. A nominal roll of certain men who would seem to have taken the lead in this affair, forms a portion of the inclosures; and I would venture to suggest, for the consideration of Government, the expediency of directing the summary discharge from the service of all these fourteen sepoys, in order to mark its displeasure at this act of passive mutiny.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 3 in No. 7.

Colonel Burney to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir, *Camp, Sooree, March* 29, 1857.

IN obedience to instructions from Government, I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., com-

manding the Presidency Division of the Army, that the Native Infantry will probably commence its march from to Berhampore on the 2nd proximo, leaving two companies and two companies at Sooree until they can be relieved.

2. As the 63rd Regiment will be attached to the Presi immediately, I do myself the honor to submit for the co Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B. commanding, the inclose ence, showing the state of feeling in the regiment.

3. On the morning of the 27th instant, the Commanding Officer Adjutant waited on me for instructions how to act under the follow circumstances, stating that three companies of the regiment (the Grenadi No. 2 and Light) had refused to proceed on furlough unless the troops Barrackpore also went. The commanding officer handed me his conf dential letter marked A. In reply, I instructed the commanding office to tell the men they might please themselves, and that they would not be allowed the indulgence should they again ask for it, but the leave would be granted to others according to priority of claim; this to be explained to the native officers in the evening, and again to the whole regiment at the ordinary instruction parade the next morning. This verbal communication of mine was afterwards put to paper by the Brigade-Major, and sent to Captain Phillips, commanding the regiment, as demi-official, marked B.

4. This day Captain Phillips, in his letter marked C, reports that the men who objected to take their furlough have come to a sense of their duty. I beg to forward a list, showing the names of the men who first assigned the objectionable reason for not proceeding on furlough: these men have been told that the motives of their refusing to take their furlough unless the troops at Barrackpore did so, have been reported to higher authority.

5. With advertence to Captain Phillips' letter marked C, stating that the men have returned to a sense of their duty, I beg to add that, to all outward appearance, his opinion is correct, but it is impossible to say how long the regiment may continue so, if instigated by men of other regiments. I urge this, as I hear this disaffection in the 63rd Regiment has been occasioned by two sepoys having come on the evening of the 26th instant, incog., by train from Barrackpore viâ Paneighen to Sooree, and that these men brought a written communication with them. Previous to that evening the men of the 63rd Regiment had resolved to avail themselves of the furlough, as several of them had purchased tattoos and made preparatory arrangements for their journey home, and it was the pretended necessity of acting in concert with their brethren at Barrackpore which made them plead their inability to go on furlough.

I have, &c.

GEO. BURNEY, *Colonel,*
In temporary command Sonthal Field Force.

Inclosure 4 in No. 7.

(A.)

Captain Phillips to Captain Pester.

Sir, *Camp, Sooree, March* 27, 1857.

I DEEM it my duty to beg you will acquaint the officer commanding the field force, that a report was made to me last evening to the effect, that the men of the Grenadier, 2nd and Light Companies of the regiment under my command, had after sunset roll-call, requested the orderly Havildars of their companies to report their reluctance to proceed home on furlough.

I immediately sent for the native officers of those companies and told them to go to the lines, reason with the men, and endeavour to ascertain

"ptain W. J. P. Barlow, Officiating Adjutant, visited the lines by ers at the 9 o'clock roll-call, and reports having first gone to the here the Grenadier Company was assembled. He then caused the the men entitled to furlough to be called, and asked the men st, individually, whether they wished to accept it or not. The s, commissioned and non-commissioned, without exception, expressed willingness to go, also the three senior sepoys; the other men present ed, If our brethren at Barrackpore go we will go, but we hear they not going. His inquiries from the 2nd and Light met with a similar lt. He then left them, telling them to think over the matter during night. This morning the leave men of the Grenadier No. 2 and Light mpanies were had up to the Adjutant's quarters, and very respectfully ve in their intention of not proceeding on leave until they heard of the en at Barrackpore having availed themselves of the indulgence, and the three sepoys of the Grenadier Company who expressed their willingness to go, now declared their inability to resist the general pressure.

There seems to be a dread of incurring the displeasure of other troops, which apparently was only implanted in their minds at a late hour yesterday, as the purchase of ponies and other preparations for their home journey were in progress throughout the day, and the men appeared to be in high good humour. I am convinced that the receipt of some intelligence during yesterday afternoon caused the excited state of feeling, but I am unable to trace its origin.

I have, &c.

JAMES G. PHILLIPS, *Captain.*
Commanding 63rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 5 in No. 7.

(B.)

Captain Pester to Captain Phillips.

My dear Phillips, *Sooree, March 27, 1857.*

COLONEL BURNEY wishes that you should have the instructions he gave you verbally, in writing. The Colonel wishes you to tell the men that they may please themselves, and that they will not be allowed the indulgence should they again ask for it, but that the leave will be granted on the 1st proximo according to priority. This to be explained to the regiment at the ordinary inspection-parade to-morrow morning, and this evening to the native officers.

Yours sincerely,
H. L. PESTER.

Inclosure 6 in No. 7.

(C.)

Captain Phillips to Captain Pester.

Sir, *Camp, Sooree, March 29, 1857.*

WITH reference to my letter dated the 27th instant, I have the honor to report, for the information of the officer commanding the field force, that the men who objected to take their furlough have, I am happy to say, come to a sense of their duty. The same was reported to me last evening by the native officers and Pay Havildars of the three Companies. The men, they say, express their sorrow at what has occurred.

I have, &c.
JAMES G. PHILLIPS.

Inclosure 7 in No. 7.

LIST of Sepoys of the Grenadier 2nd and Light Companies 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, who stated their reluctance to proceed on Furlough, on the 26th March, 1857.

No.	Rank and Names.	Remarks.
	SEPOYS.	
	Grenadier Company.	
	Sumpat Singh	Stated his reluctance.
	Sewsahae Pattack	Ditto.
	Cholee Tewaree	Was one of the first to come forward.
	Runghee Sing	Stated his reluctance.
	Luchmun Gwala	Ditto.
	Mutthoora Misir	Was very prominent as a spokesman, from the first, although not entitled to furlough.
7	Sooklat Puchowrie	Was one of the first to come forward.
	2nd Company.	
	Soondur Singh	Was one of the first to come forward.
	Mulkaou Singh	Ditto.
	Mooklapersaud Sookool	Ditto.
4	Khurugjeet Singh	Ditto.
	Light Company.	
	Jaughir Khan	Was one of the first to come forward.
	Ramchurn Pathack	Ditto.
3	Prag Misir	Ditto.

Note.—There were thirty-six men, entitled to furlough, present at the roll-call when the three Companies were reported as being reluctant to take their furlough, but their names (though recorded) are not given, as they did not take a prominent part in the affair, remaining silent, or speaking in the dark, where they could not be recognised.

Camp, Sooree, March 29, 1857.

JAMES G. PHILLIPS, *Captain,*
Commanding 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry.

W. J. P. BARLOW, *Captain,*
Officiating Adjutant, 63rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 8 in No. 7.

Minute by the Governor-General, concurred in by the Members of Council.

I CANNOT assent to the proposal of Major-General Hearsey, for the summary disposal of the fourteen sepoys of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, who are reported in these papers to have refused to take their furlough, on the ground that the sepoys of the regiments at Barrackpore intended to do the same.

The offence may deserve the definition given of it by Major-General Hearsey as "passive mutiny," but it is accompanied by extenuating

men returned to a sense of their duty after a few hours, and sorrow for what they had done.

y had up to the time of their refusal shown no sign of contumacy, w preparing eagerly for their journey home.

seems certain that they were instigated to the refusal by two d of the 34th Regiment, who came to their lines, and brought written aications from Barrackpore.

hey belong to a regiment to shake the fidelity of which an attempt reviously been made when the late 19th Regiment left Berhampore; his attempt was exposed by the men, who placed the letters which been addressed to them with this view in the hands of their tant.

submit that after the solemn warning which has just been given in of the 19th Regiment, it will be sound policy to pass over the of these men of the 63rd Regiment without punishment. The e which will be furnished by their escape from punishment in consion of their resistance, though a tardy one, to the attempt made to them astray, will, I fully believe, be quite as effective in present cumstances as that of a dismissal.

I would, however, direct that the Commanding Officer of the 63rd egiment should warn them how narrow their escape has been, explaining, if this be necessary, that although the refusal to take a furlough is in tself an innocent act, the doing so in combination with others as a mark of mistrust, fear, or opposition directed at the Government or its officers, is an offence of the gravest character, and one which will not be pardoned a second time.

CANNING.

April 6, 1857.

J. DORIN.

April 7, 1857.

I quite agree; but I would suggest, if any future similar case were to occur, that any man who may take decidedly a leading part in such an ldierlike proceeding, such, for instance, as was done in this instance by Mutthoora Misir, of the Grenadier Company, should be summarily dismissed from the service.

J. LOW.

April 7, 1857.

I agree with the Governor-General.

J. P. GRANT.

April 7, 1857.

B. PEACOCK.

April 7, 1857.

Inclosure 9 in No. 7.

Colonel Burney to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Camp, Sooree, April* 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your message by electric telegraph, dated the 3rd instant, received by me this day at half-past 4 P.M. I immediately dispatched a mounted orderly to the officer commanding the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry at Synthia (one march from this), with instructions to grant furlough to all the men of the regiment, without exception, and this in obedience to the orders received from you.

I have, &c.

GEO. BURNEY, *Colonel*,

Inclosure 10 in No. 7.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the

Sir, *Fort William, April 8,*

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter of instant, from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Preser Division, forwarding correspondence relative to the reluctance expw by certain men of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry to take dis furlough, on the ground that the sepoys of the regiment at Barracks intended to decline their furlough, I am directed to acquaint you, fo information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the G lice General in Council is not prepared to assent to the proposal of the be General for the summary dismissal of the fourteen men named in ld roll which accompanied Colonel Burney's letter. d

2. The offence may deserve the definition given to it by Major-Gener Hearsey, as "passive mutiny," but his Lordship in Council observes, th it is accompanied by extenuating circumstances which call for favorat consideration.

The men returned to a sense of their duty after a few hours, an expressed sorrow for what they had done.

They had up to the time of their refusal shown no sign of contumacy, and were preparing eagerly for their journey home.

It seems certain that they were instigated to the refusal by two sepoys, supposed to be of the 34th Native Infantry, who came to their lines and brought written communications from Barrackpore.

They belonged to a regiment to shake the fidelity of which an attempt had previously been made when the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry left Berhampore, and this attempt was exposed by the men, who placed the letters which had been addressed to them with this view, in the hands of their Adjutant.

After the solemn warning which has just been given in the case of the 19th Regiment, the Governor-General in Council considers that it will be sound policy to pass over the offence of these men of the 63rd Regiment without punishment.

The example which will be furnished by their escape from punishment, in consideration of their resistance, though a tardy one, to the attempt made to lead them astray, will, his Lordship in Council believes, be quite as effective in their present circumstances as that of a dismissal.

The Governor-General in Council, however, requests that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief will be so good as to direct the officer commanding the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, to warn the men how narrow their escape has been; explaining, that although the refusal to take a furlough is in itself an innocent act, the doing so in combination with others as a mark of mistrust, fear, or opposition directed at the Government or its officers, is an offence of the gravest character, and which will not be pardoned a second time.

Colonel Burney has been instructed by telegraph to allow the men to proceed on furlough.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, with reference to his letter of the 5th instant.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 8.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, April 2, 1857.

HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying proceedings of a general court-martial on the trial of Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, sepoys, 2nd Native Infantry, who, having been convicted of mutiny, have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for fourteen years.

The return of the proceedings is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.

K. YOUNG, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Proceedings of a Native General Court-martial assembled at Fort William on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1857, by order of Major-General Hearsey, C. B., commanding the Presidency Division of the army, and with the sanction of the Governor of the fort, for the trial of Boodheelall Tewarry, and Boohadoor Sing, both sepoys, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, and all such other prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

President:

Soobadar Major Jewahir Tewarry, 43rd Regiment N.I.

Members:

Soobadar Bhola Oopadhia, 17th Regiment N.I.
Soobadar Hurruck Sing, 40th Regiment N.I.
Soobadar Ram Sing, 9th Battalion Artillery.
Soobadar Amanut Khan, 37th Regiment N.I.
Soobadar Sewumbir Pandie, 34th Regiment N.I.
Soobadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment N.I.
Soobadar Khooda Buksh, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.
Soobadar Meerwan Sing, 70th Regiment N.I.
Soobadar Sooklall Misir, 43rd Regiment N. I.
Soobadar Adjoodhia Tewarry, 70th Regiment N.I.
Soobadar Salim Sing, 43rd Regiment N.I.
Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery.
Jemadar Mohun Sing, 65th Regiment N.I.
Jemadar Lalla Ram Buksh, 8th Regiment N.I.

In waiting:

Jemadar Ramode Sing, 43rd Regiment N.I.
Jemadar Sewram Misir, 70th Regiment N.I.

Judge Advocate:

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter:

THE Committee assembled this day at the Main Guard, at 10 o'clock A.M.; the President, Members, Judge Advocate, preter being all present.

Sepoys, Boodheelall Tewarry, and Boohadoor Sing, 2nd Native Infantry Grenadiers, are brought prisoners into Court.

The orders convening and forming the Court, and appointi senior native officer to be President, and Captain G. C. Hatch to be Advocate, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavenagh, Town-Major, to be cutor, and garrison orders appointing the hour and place of th assembly, are produced and read.

The names of the President and members of the Court are in the hearing of the prisoners.

By Judge-Advocate to sepoy Boodheelall Tewarry, prisoner.— you object to being tried by the President, or any of the m appointed to serve on this court-martial?—*A.* I have no objection.

By Judge-Advocate to sepoy Boohadoor Sing, prisoner.—*Q.* Do object to being tried by the President, or by any of the members appoin to sit on this court-martial?—*A.* I object to none.

The members in waiting withdrew.

The Interpreter, President, Members, and Judge-Advocate make the prescribed solemn affirmation.

The following charges were read:

Boodheelall Tewarry, No. , and Buhadoor Sing, No. , both sepoys of the 4th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, placed in confinement by order of Major-General Hearsey, C.B. commanding the Presidency Division, on the following charges:—

1st. For having, when on duty on the Town-Major's guard at Fort William, at or about 10 o'clock on the night of the 10th of March, 1857, quitted their guard without being regularly relieved and without leave, and not returned until brought back as prisoners on the following morning.

2nd. For mutiny, in having, during the absence from the guard, as set forth in the first charge, at about half-past 10 o'clock at night, together gone to the Mint guard in Calcutta, and then and there endeavoured to induce Soobadar Muddah Khan, then commanding the Mint guard, to quit his post, and march on that night with his guard into Fort William, for the purpose of joining in an intended mutiny or concealed combination against the State.

By order of the Major-General commanding
Presidency Division,
A. H. ROSS, *Major*,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, March 16, 1857.

By *Judge Advocate.*—Sepoy Boodheelall Tewarry, 4th Company 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, Grenadiers, how say you, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges?—*A.* Not guilty.

Q. Sepoy Boohadoor Sing, 4th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, Grenadiers, how say you, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges?—*A.* Not guilty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cavenagh, Town Major, Fort William, having been appointed prosecutor, and being present in Court, proceeds to call his witnesses.

Soobadar Muddah Khan (Mussulman), 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly affirmed.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—*Q.* What is the strength of the guard which you command, and where is it stationed?—*A.* Four Havildars, three Naicks, and eighty-six sepoys; I commanded the Mint guard in Calcutta.

Q. What are the orders which you have received relative to the discharge of your duties whilst stationed at the Mint?—*A.* To protect the mint, and report any irregularity to the Town Major.

Q. State what occurred on the night of the 10th instant.—*A.* At

ng. These two sepoys who are now prisoners before this Court (pointing to them both) came up to me. I said to them, Where do e from, and who are you? The sepoy who is on the left (pointing prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry) said, I have come from the fort and e men off duty on the reserve guard. I said, Well. The sepoy, e who was speaking, said, At 12 o'clock the Calcutta Militia r into the fort, and do you also bring the Mint guard at that time adar fort; the Governor-General is going up to Barrackpore at 10 witness d after taking possession of the magazine there will be some Q. I was angry and told him to be silent, saying, Hold your tongue, Boodhee cal! how can you say such improper things? I said, Get out of with th hey went to the door of the guard-room and again stopped. Q. out for the naick of the guard, Allahoodeen, and told him to place heard confinement, and place an extra sentry over them. I gave guard s that no one should be allowed to come near to them, or speak to them. They remained all night in confinement, and next morning I sent em off with a naick and four, with the Havildar, who goes to make the daily report to the Town Major. This is what happened. When they were being taken off with the guard they both joined their hands and begged to be pardoned. I said, I have no power; I cannot pardon such an act.

Q. How far was Boohadoor Sing from you when the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry addressed you? was he sufficiently near to enable him to hear the conversation that took place?—*A.* They were close, side by side.

Q. Did Boodheelall Tewarry speak in a sufficiently loud tone of voice, so as to render whatever he said perfectly audible to Boohadoor Sing?—*A.* They were close together. He spoke as I am doing now. They were close enough to touch each other.

Q. Did the prisoner Boohadoor Sing in any way join in the conversation?—*A.* No; he did not speak, he stood there.

Q. Was any other person present when the prisoner came to your guard, and during the time the conversation took place?—*A.* Yes; Allahoodeen, Naick, and sepoy Surdar Khan, were on a charpoy within a cubit's distance from me. The Naick had just come in from posting a sentry, and stood close by while the conversation was going on.

Q. Did Boodheelall Tewarry state that he was acting under the authority of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer?—*A.* He mentioned the Havildar-Major of the reserve guards.

Q. Did Boodheelall Tewarry mention from whom the Calcutta Militia had received instructions to move into the fort?—*A.* He did not; he merely said it would come into the fort.

Q. Did he state that any particular duty had been assigned to the Calcutta Militia in garrison?—*A.* No; he merely said the Calcutta Militia are coming in, and you also bring your guard, and we will take the fort.

Q. Did he tell you to put your guard at any particular place in the fort?—*A.* No; he merely said, bring your guard into the fort, and join in.

Q. After you had placed the prisoners in confinement, are you aware of any person having come to the guard to make inquiries regarding them?—*A.* I went to sleep, and heard nothing of any one coming to inquire after them.

Q. You have stated that in the morning both the prisoners begged you to pardon and release them; can you mention the exact words that they used on that occasion?—*A.* They folded their hands, and said, You are an officer, pardon us; don't report us. They both said this.

Q. Did they give any reason for expressing a hope that you would not report their fault?—*A.* They merely asked to be pardoned, and not to be reported; which they did repeatedly.

Q. Did either of the prisoners make any allusion to their fault being known only to yourself; and if so, can you state the words he used?—*A.* Yes; he said, You only know our fault, pardon us.

Q. Did either of the prisoners make use of any such expression as "household words," (Ghur kecleat) in his conversation with you; if so, which was the person? and when did he use the expression?—*A.* The prisoner on the left (pointing to Boodheelall Tewarry) said, This is a thing

among ourselves; why are you angry? This was said at l
night, when I ordered them to be confined.

Q. To your knowledge, did any of the men of the guard
conversation with the prisoners either before or after you h
them to be confined?—*A.* No; I gave very strict injunctions
should talk to them.

By the Judge Advocate.—*Q.* Had you ever seen either of the pr
before to your knowledge?—*A.* I never saw them before.

Q. Was there a light in the guard-room?—*A.* Yes; there
in my room, and three in the main room of the guard, the whole

Q. How were these two men dressed when they came to
A. They were dressed in native clothes.

Q. About what distance is the Mint guard from the fort?—*A*
two miles.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry.

Q. How could I say that the Lord Sahib could take the magazin
Did I not say that he was going up for a parade? Did I not say anythi
about a European regiment having gone up?—*A.* I am answering on m
oath what was said. He said nothing about European troops.

Q. Were we known to each other, that I came and asked you to
come into the fort, as you say?—*A.* No.

Q. How could I then, who am not even a non-commissioned officer,
come to you, and say what you say I did?—*A.* He can best answer that
himself.

Q. Did I not say that I had come for a letter?—*A.* No; he said
nothing of the kind.

Sepoy Boohadoor Sing declines to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Allahoodeen (Mussulman), Naick, No. 6 Company 34th Regiment, is called into court, and duly affirmed.

Examined by the prosecutor.

Q. Have you any acquaintance with the prisoners in court?—*A.* No; but I recognize them:

Q. What guard do you belong to; who commands it; and from what date has it been stationed on its present duty?—*A.* TheMint Guard in Calcutta; Muddeh Khan, Subadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, commands it; and it has been stationed there since the 3rd of the present month.

Q. Has either of the prisoners been in the habit of visiting any man attached to the guard since it has been posted in the Mint?—*A.* No; I never saw them there before the day they were confined.

Q. On what date, and by whose orders were they confined?—*A.* On the night of the 10th of this month, by order of Muddeh Khan Subadar.

Q. State, to the best of your power, the exact circumstances under which they were confined?—*A.* On the night of the 10th instant, at about half-past 10 o'clock, the Subadar was sitting on his charpoy before the lamp, reading the Order Book. These two men, the prisoners in Court, came alongside of him, and when the Subadar looked up they saluted him. The Subadar asked them who they were, what they wanted, and where they came from. They replied, "The Havildar Major has sent us; the Governor-General is going to Barrackpore to take the magazine, and there will be fighting there. The Calcutta Militia are coming into the fort; you bring your guard and join them." The Subadar then said, Who sent you with this order? and they replied, "The Havildar Major." The Subadar said, "What, am I going to obey the Havildar Major; get out of this." They then went outside into the compound before the door, and began talking, I do not know whether to each other, or to men of the guard. When the Subadar came out, and told me to get a sentry ready and place them in confinement, I did so, and told the sentry that no one

Q. Were [illegible]nd in the morning, when the Havildar, who goes to make [illegible]?—A. [illegible]ort, was starting, the Subadar took out four sepoys from the [illegible] Q. [illegible] always falls in at gun-fire, and told me to go with them, [illegible] the whole of the circumstances to the authorities in the fort.

[illegible] you in the same room with the Subadar when the prisoners d[illegible] Yes, I was.

[illegible] both the prisoners take part in the conversation with the [illegible]adar, or did one of them act as spokesman?—A. One only spoke [witness points to Boodheelall Tewarry].

Q. How far was the prisoner Boohadoor Sing from his companion Boodheelall Tewarry when the latter was carrying on his conversation with the Subadar?—A. Close together.

Q. Did Boodheelall Tewarry speak in an audible tone, so as to be heard by every one in the room?—A. He spoke so that others might have heard; I myself heard.

Q. Who were present at the time the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry addressed the Subadar?—A. I and a sepoy, Sirdar Khan.

Q. Where were the rest of the guard?—A. There are two rooms in the guard, one a small room, and the other a large room. In the small room the Subadar and two or three of us stop. It is a large guard of eighty-six men. They were all in the large room, with the exception of those who were on duty.

Q. To enter the large room is it necessary to pass through the room allotted to the Subadar, or has each room a separate entrance?—A. There are doors in the large room, besides the one leading into the Subadar's room.

Q. Is it usual for persons to enter the little room unless they should wish to speak to the Subadar?—A. It is not usual, unless to speak to the Subadar.

Q. Did the prisoner Boohadoor Sing at any time address the Subadar, or take any part in the conversation?—A. Only in the morning, when he begged the Subadar to release him.

Q. When the Subadar went out of his room, and ordered you to confine the prisoners, were any of the men of the guard standing near them, or conversing with them?—A. I did not see any.

Q. Did the prisoner, Boodheelall Tewarry, mention who was the Havildar Major from whom he had received instructions to wait upon the Subadar?—A. He gave no name; but meant, I suppose, the Havildar Major of the place whence he came. He used the words Havildar Major.

Q. Did he state by whom the order had been given for the Calcutta Militia to march into the fort?—A. No.

Q. Did he state the reason for the corps marching at such unusual hours, and what was the nature of the duty to be performed in the fort?—A. No; he merely stated that the regiment was to go into the fort at 12 o'clock at night, and the Subadar was to bring his guard and fall in with them.

Q. Did he, Boodheelall Tewarry, tell the Subadar to report his arrival to the Town Major, or to any of the authorities in garrison, or did he mention the particular spot to which the Mint Guard was to be taken?—A. No, he did not. He only said, Bring your guard, and fall in with the Calcutta Militia.

Q. From what the prisoner stated to the Subadar, were you led to suppose that the guard was summoned into the fort for any other particular object?—A. If we had got the order from European officers I would have thought it was all right; but as the order came from them I supposed they wanted us to come in to fight against "the Hazoor Log" (the State).

Q. Did either of the prisoners, at any time on that night, speak to you, or to any other man of the guard?—A. They did not speak to me, nor to any one else. The order was given that they were not to be allowed to speak to any one.

Q. After the prisoners had been confined, are you aware of any one having come to the guard to make inquiries regarding them?—A. No one came. I went to sleep.

Q. Did you accompany the escort in charge of the prisoners into the fort; and if so, to whom did you make the latter over?—A. I did accom-

pany them into the fort, and after reporting the circum. authorities according to orders received, I took them to the m.

Q. Do you know whether either of the prisoners is very we with, or is a particular friend of, any man now doing duty with Guard?—*A.* No, I don't suppose so, as I never saw them there bef we have been there eighteen days.

The prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry declines to cross-examine.

The prisoner Boohadoor Sing declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—*Q.* At what distance is the sentry from the Subadar's room?—*A.* I have never measured it. I should say it was ten or twelve paces.

Q. Who was the sentry?—*A.* I don't know his name; but he is here. I have seen him outside the Court.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sirdar Khan (Mussulman), Sepoy No. of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and duly affirmed.

Q. Are you acquainted with the prisoners now before the Court?—*A.* I saw them on that day: the day on which they were confined in the Mint Guard.

Q. State what occurred on the night they were confined.—*A.* I was sitting on my charpoy, which was about a couple of feet distant from that of the Subadar. We were both reading. I saw these men come up to the Subadar. They held up their hands to me not to speak. The Subadar then turned round to them, and said, Who are you? One of them said, I am a sepoy of the 2nd Regiment Grenadiers. The Subadar asked them what they wanted. He replied, the Havildar Major had sent a salaam to them. The Subadar became angry, and said, Why? The sepoy said: The Governor-General is going up to the cantonments at 10 o'clock to take the magazine; there will be a fight there. At 12 o'clock, the Calcutta Militia will come into the fort; you also bring your guard into the fort at the same hour. The Subadar was very angry, and said: What! am I to receive orders from the Havildar? Get out of this, you rascal! The sepoys went out. The Subadar followed them, and called to the Naick to place them in confinement. While the Naick went for a sentry, the Subadar placed them under the sentry at the guard-room door. The Naick came and posted the sentry over them.

Q. Was there a light in the room in which you and the Subadar were sitting?—*A.* Yes, there was.

Q. Did only one of the prisoners speak to the Subadar, or did they both address him?—*A.* Only one spoke.

Q. Which one?—*A.* I cannot say which.

Q. Was the one who remained silent close to his companion?—*A.* I only saw one sepoy in the room. I saw them both after they were confined.

Q. You have stated in your evidence that you saw these men (and you looked towards the prisoners in Court) come up to the Subadar. How do you explain this with your last answer?—*A.* I saw only one.

By the Judge-Advocate.—*Q.* How long did the conversation last between the Subadar and the sepoy?—*A.* About five minutes.

Q. Who were present in the room at the time of this conversation?—*A.* I saw one of the sepoys of the Grenadiers, now in confinement, and the Subadar only.

Q. Was Allahoodeen, Naick, in the room when the conversation took place between the Subadar and the sepoy?—*A.* He remained in that room, but it was so dark over his bed that I could not see whether he was there.

Q. If it was dark, how could you see the sign made to you not to speak?—*A.* The sepoy came near me, and the light was beside me.

Q. What was the size of the room?—*A.* It was about the size of the half of this room (about 11 paces by 8).

Q. How do you know that the Subadar ordered two sepoys to be put in confinement?—*A.* He spoke loudly to Allahoodeen, Naick, who was within the Subadar's room, to bring a sentry to place over these men.

Q. Where were you when the Subadar told Naick Allahoodeen to put

Q. Were you and Allahoodeen were in the same room together?—
?—A. we have our beds on different sides of the room.

Q. Court is closed.

Q. Court is opened.

witness is cautioned by the President to speak the truth.

By the Prosecutor.—Q. Did the sepoy who spoke to the Subadar mention whether it was the Havildar Major of the Reserve Guards, or any other Havildar Major, who had sent him?—A. He used the words "Havildar Major," and said he had come from the fort.

Q. Did he state under whose instructions the Calcutta Militia were to come into the fort, and why the corps was to march at such an unusual hour?—A. No, the Subadar hearing what was said, got angry.

Q. Did he tell the Subadar that he was to report himself to any authority in the fort, or to take any duty in garrison?—A. No, he did not.

Q. From what the prisoner stated to the Subadar, were you led to suppose that the guard was called into the fort for any particular purpose?—A. I never troubled my head about it.

Q. Did either of the prisoners speak to you, or to any other sepoys of the guard?—A. They said nothing to me, and I did not see them speaking to any one else.

Q. After the prisoners had been placed in confinement, did they make any petition to the Subadar?

It now striking 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, March 19, 1857.

The Court reassemble this day at 11 o'clock A.M., at their former place of meeting; the President, Members, Judge Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and the prisoners, being all present.

Sepoy Sirdar Khan, the witness last under examination, not being in attendance, a report having been made of his being ill, the prosecutor calls another witness.

Purmode Pandy (Hindoo), sepoy, 8th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you a sentry at the Mint Guard at Calcutta at any time on the night of the 10th instant?—A. I was posted as sentry at 10 o'clock.

Q. State what occurred during the time that you were on sentry duty on that occasion.—A. About half-past 10 o'clock, two men came to me. I asked them, Why do you come here? They replied by asking me whether it was a Subadar's or Jemadar's guard. I told them it was a Subadar's guard. I again asked them why they came, and where they came from. They replied they had come from the fort, and passed on to the Subadar, Muddeh Khan. I don't know what passed there. When they came out, the Subadar placed them in confinement, and put a sentry over them. I was relieved at 12 o'clock, and know nothing more.

From the Court.—Q. Were you posted sentry at the guard-room door or at the further gate?—A. I was at the door of the guard-room by the sentry box.

Q. How far is the sentry box from the door of the guard-room?—A. About a pace from the door, and twelve or thirteen paces from the place where the Subadar was.

By the Prosecutor.—Q. Do you recognize the prisoners in Court as being the men, or either of them as being one of the men, who addressed you?—A. I recognize that man (witness points to prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry) as the man who spoke to me.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. Was it a moonlight night?—A. Yes.

By the Prosecutor.—Was the other prisoner in Court p[illegible] occasion?—*A.*—Yes, they were both together.

Q. How far distant from one another were the two pris[illegible] they spoke to you?—*A.* As they are standing now; they w[illegible] together.

Q. After they passed you, did they proceed direct into the room [illegible] which the Subadar was sitting, or did they enter any other part of th[illegible] guard-house?—*A.* They went straight into the Subadar's room.

Q. When they made their exit from the guard-house, and the Subadar ordered them to be confined, did they make any petition to the native officer?—*A.* At the time they said nothing.

Q. Was the night of the 10th instant the first occasion on which you had seen the prisoners at the Mint Guard?—*A.* I never saw the prisoners at the Mint Guard before.

Q. Have you heard of either of them having a particular friend amongst the men at the above guard?—*A.* I have not heard that they had any particular friend at the Mint Guard.

By the Judge Advocate.—*Q.* From the place at which you were posted, could you see into the Subadar's room?—*A.* I could not see into the Subadar's room from the place where I was posted.

Q. Did you hear what the Subadar said to the men?—*A.* I did not hear anything the Subadar said to them. I heard the Subadar give the order to put them in confinement, and not to allow any one to talk to them, or go near them.

Q. How long were the two men inside the Subadar's room?—*A.* A short time; about five minutes.

Q. Who were inside the Subadar's room when the men went in, do you know?—*A.* There are five people who live in that room, but I do not know who were in it then.

Q. How were the two men dressed who came to you?—*A.* They were dressed in native clothes.

Q. Where was the Subadar when he gave the order for the men to be confined?—*A.* He came out of the room into the compound.

The prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry declines to cross-examine.

The prisoner Boohadoor Sing cross-examines.

Q. Did not the man who addressed you say he had come for a letter?—*A.* Nothing was said about coming for a letter.

By the Court.—*Q.* Did you see both the prisoners go into the Subadar's room?—*A.* They both went in.

Q. Why did you let them go in?—*A.* They told me they had come from the fort. There is no order to prevent the sepoys going in.

By the Judge Advocate.—*Q.* Did the men say anything when they were ordered into confinement?—*A.* Yes, they said, Why do you confine us? The Subadar replied, Because you are scoundrels.

Q. Which of the two said this to the Subadar?—*A.* Boodheelall Tewarry.

Q. Did the other man complain about being confined?—*A.* No; he remained silent.

[The witness withdraws.]

Jyepall Sing (Hindoo), Naick, 2nd Company 2nd Regiment Grenadiers, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Where were you doing duty on the night of the 10th instant?—*A.* I was on the Town Major's Guard.

Q. Where is the Town Major's Guard stationed?—*A.* Near the barrack occupied by the men off duty of the Reserve Guard.

Q. Did the prisoners belong to that guard?—*A.* Yes, they did belong to that guard.

Q. Were they present with the guard during the whole night of the

Q. Were both from sentry duty at 9 o'clock on that evening. At a ?—A. 3 o'clock I took the roll-call. These two men were absent, Q. orted them to the Subadar Major and Havildar Major. They ent from their guard all night. I also told the Town Major's bearer of their absence.

Did you give them permission to leave the guard?—A. No, I gave them no leave.

Q. Were they relieved from their duty with your guard?—A. They were relieved from sentry duty, not from guard.

Q. Did you give them any orders to quit the fort or guard on the night of the 10th instant?—A. No, I gave no such orders.

Q. At what time did you report their absence to the Havildar Major? —A. I reported it immediately I discovered their absence at a quarter to 10 o'clock.

Q. Was any one present when you made the report?—A. The Havildar Major and Subadar Major only were present. There were no sepoys there.

Q. At what time did you make your report at the Town Major's quarters?—A. It was past 1, near 2 o'clock on that night I awoke the Sirdar bearer.

Q. When did you next see the prisoners?—A. I saw them when they were brought back about 7 o'clock next morning prisoners, under a guard of the 31th Regiment.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. What was the reason for your delay in reporting at the Town Major's quarters the absence of these two men?—A. I went to sleep, having told the sentry to awake me when these men returned. When I awoke I asked the sentry on duty what o'clock it was. He replied, Near 2 o'clock. I then ran off, and reported their absence at the Town Major's quarters.

Both prisoners declined to cross-examine.

By the Court.—Q. At what time did you post the prisoners on sentry on the 10th March?—A. At 6 o'clock in the evening.

Q. How is it you kept them on sentry duty for three hours?—A. There are sixteen sepoys on the guard at night, and they supply four sentries.

By the prisoner Boodheelall, by permission.—Q. Do you know if I received news of a letter having come for me at the Mint Guard?—A. No.

Q. Did I ask leave to go for a letter?—A. No.

[The witness withdraws.]

Rambuksh Sing (Hindoo), Havildar, Officiating Havildar-Major, 10th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. What guard did the prisoners belong to on the night of the 10th instant?—A. The Town Major's Guard.

Q. Do you know whether they absented themselves from their guard on that night?—A. The Naick Jyepall Putuk reported the circumstance of their absence without leave to the Subadar-Major in my presence: thus much I know.

Judge Advocate.—Q. By this answer it should be understood that the witness speaks only to a report having been made, and not to the absence of the men, of which this report is not evidence.

Q. Was any one else present at the time the Naick of the Guard Jyepall Sing made the report of the prisoners' absence?—A. No one else was present.

Q. At what hour did Jyepall Sing, Naick, make the report as st ated above?—A. At about a quarter to 10 o'clock.

Q. Did you give him any orders on hearing the report?—A. No, I did

Q. Where is the Town-Major's Guard stationed?—*A.* in one of the new barracks in the ravelin, in front of the quarters.

Q. Did you send the prisoners with any message to the Sub the Mint Guard on the night of the 10th instant?—*A.* No, I did not, were on duty on another guard, and I neither saw them nor had anyth to say to them.

Q. Did they obtain permission from you to leave their guard either with or without being regularly relieved?—*A.* The guard is not mine; I have no authority in it: I gave no leave.

Q. In the event of any change taking place in any of the guards in the fort, is not a report made to you?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did you see the prisoners on the morning of the 11th instant?—*A.* I saw them at the main guard under charge of a guard of the 34th Regiment, just after they arrived, being made prisoners.

Q. Did you give any orders to Dabee Rae, Naick, to leave the fort, on the night of the 10th instant?—*A.* I gave him no order.

Sepoy Boodheelall Tewarry, prisoner, declines to cross-examine.
Sepoy Boohadoor Sing, prisoner, declines to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Subadar-Major Shaick Gholam Mahomed, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Was any report made to you on the night of the 10th instant, regarding the absence of sepoys from the Town-Major's Guard?—*A.* About a quarter to 10 o'clock at night, on the 10th instant, Jyepall Sing, Naick, of the Town-Major's Guard, came and reported to me that two sepoys of his guard were absent. I asked him who they were, and he said Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, sepoys of the 4th Company.

Q. Was any one present when the report was made?—*A.* There were sepoys sleeping round about when report was made to me. I heard him report to the Havildar Major, who was about five paces off.

The prisoners both declined to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sungut (Hindoo) is called into Court and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Whose servant are you?—*A.* The Town Major's.

Q. Did any one come to you on the night of the 10th instant?—*A.* Before 2 o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, a Naick came to me and awoke me, and told me two sepoys were absent, and had been so since about a quarter to 10 o'clock. He told me to report it to my master; I replied he was asleep. He went away.

Both prisoners declined to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Dobu Rae (Hindoo), Lance Naick, 8th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, is called into Court and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. To what guard did you belong on the night of the 10th instant?—*A.* I was on the Town Major's guard.

Q. Did the prisoners also belong to that guard?—*A.* They did.

Q. Do you know if they were present with the guard the whole of that night?—*A.* I was asleep and don't know.

Q. Were you absent from the fort or guard at any time during the [illegible]?—A. No; I was absent from neither the guard nor the fort.

Q. Did you receive any order from any one to leave the fort on the night of the 10th instant?—A. No.

Q. Were the prisoners present with the guard on the following morning?—A. Three or four days ago they were absent. I don't know the date.

Boodheelall Tewarry, prisoner, declines to cross-examine.

Cross-examined by Bahadoor Sing.

Q. Did you not come to the Mint Guard at 1 o'clock at night and see me there?—A. I did not go. I did not leave the fort.

By the Court.—Q. At what time did you relieve the sentries that night?—A. I was awake at 12 o'clock, and I heard that these two men were absent.

Q. How do you reconcile this statement with your answer that you did not know whether they were present the whole night?—A. I did not clearly understand the first question.

The witness is warned by the Court that prevarication is liable to severe punishment.

[The witness withdraws.]

The prosecution is closed.

The prisoners are called on for their defence.

Sepoy Boodheelall Tewarry, prisoner, says:—

I was reading my accounts at about half-past 5 o'clock in the evening, when Boohadoor Sing, sepoy, came from the city and said to me that Guniss Gwala, who is of the same caste with myself, and with whom I am on intimate terms, and who is of this regiment and was on the Mint guard, had got a letter for me from my home. I said it is now within half-an-hour of my tour for sentry duty; I shall not be able to get there in that time. I performed my tour of sentry. Boohadoor Sing was on duty at the same time, in the guard-room. He had taken off his uniform, and I began to take off mine. He called me over and said, Let us go and get the letter; and I said, Very good, let us go. The witness, the Lance Naick, who says he was asleep, was sitting on his charpoy. Boohadoor and I went together to the Mint guard. I asked the sentry if this is a Subadar's or a Jemadar's guard; so I went and made a salaam to the Subadar, and said there is a report that we shall have to go to a parade at Barrackpore. The Subadar became angry and abused us, and I said, Why do you abuse us? we have come for a letter, or would not have come at night. He then abused us and put us in confinement, and placed a sentry over us. I joined hands and begged to be let off; that I was on duty and I should lose my livelihood. About half-past 11 o'clock the Lance Naick, Dabu Rae, came to the Mint guard and spoke to the other Naick, Allahoodeen, to waken the Subadar, and to get us let off as we were on duty. The Subadar sent out word that they would come into the fort in the morning. Allahoodeen asked the Lance-Naick Dabu Rae on his arrival why he came running there at that time of night, and his reply was that he had come to seek two sepoys who were absent, and asked for us to be let off as we were on duty. This is all. I don't tell falsehoods. Kill me, but I will not tell lies. I have no witness: God is my witness.

It being suggested to the prisoner that he might call Guniss Gwala, Guniss Gwala, Hindoo, 10th Company 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, Grenadiers, is called into Court and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry.

Q. Did you receive a letter for me about the 10th instant?—A. On the 9th instant I got a letter for him.

Q. Were you on guard then at the Mint guard?—*A.* Yes.

By the Court.—*Q.* Did you receive the letter by dawk or from hands of any private person?—*A.* Some relative of his gave it to me told me to forward it to Boodheelall Tewarry.

Q. Do you know the man who gave you the letter?—*A.* I don't him.

Q. Then how did you know he was a relative?—*A.* I merely suppose that receiving the letter from him he was so.

Q. Did you give the letter to the prisoner before or after he was confined?—*A.* Before.

Q. When and where did you give it?—*A.* At about half-past 9 at night, on the 9th instant; I went out from the guard to make water in the lane, near the guard, and I met the two prisoners in the lane. They asked me for the letter. I went into the guard-room and brought it out and gave it to them outside. I then went into the guard-room and they went away.

Q. Do you know on what day the prisoners were confined?—*A.* No, I don't recollect the date. I gave the letter before they were confined. I don't know when they were confined.

By the prosecutor.—*Q.* Where were you when the man gave the letter to you?—*A.* I was returning, from bathing, to the guard-room, when a man met me, and asked me if Boodheelall Tewarry was in the regiment. I said he was in the 4th Company. He gave me the letter, and asked me to forward it. This was on the 9th instant.

Q. Were you in uniform, or in your Hindoostanee dress?—*A.* In my Hindoostanee clothes.

Q. If you were in Hindoostanee clothes, how was it that a man should ask you about a sepoy of the 2nd Regiment?—*A.* He asked me in what regiment I was; I told him I was in the 2nd Regiment.

Q. Why did you not tell the man to take the letter to Boodheelall Tewarry?—*A.* I took it because it was a sepoy's letter; otherwise I should not have taken it.

Q. Why did you not take the letter to Boodheelall Tewarry?—*A.* After eating, I went into the bazar, when I met Boohadoor Sing, and told him to tell Boodheelall Tewarry to come and get this letter.

Q. At what o'clock, and at what place, did you meet Boohadoor Sing, sepoy?—*A.* At 4 o'clock on the 9th instant, near the Mint, in the bazar.

Q. At what o'clock did you come off sentry-duty on that day?—*A.* From 10 to 12 o'clock.

It now striking 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, the 20th March, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Friday, March 20, 1857.

The Court reassembled this day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at their former place of meeting. The President, members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, prosecutor, and prisoners are all present.

The cross-examination of the last witness, Sepoy Gunness Gwala, is resumed.

By the prosecutor.—*Q.* How many letters did you receive for Boodheelall Tewarry?—*A.* One only.

Q. Was Boohadoor Sing in uniform?—*A.* He was dressed in native clothes.

Q. Can you read and write?—*A.* I can write a little, but I can't read a book

Q. Did the address in the letter mention by whom it had been forwarded?—*A.* I don't know what was written on it; I did not read it.

Q. Could you recognise the letter if it was shown you?—*A.* Yes, of course I would.

Q. What was the size of the letter?—*A.* About four or five inches in

Was the writing on both sides of the envelope?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did the prisoner Boodheelall Tewarry read the letter in your presence?—*A.* He did not read it in my presence.

Q. Did he take it away with him?—*A.* He took it away with him.

Q. Have you seen the letter since you delivered it to Boodheelall Tewarry?—*A.* No.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with the prisoners?—*A.* I have not been on intimate terms with them; I merely know them to speak

Q. Why did you tell Boohadoor Sing to mention to Boodheelall Tewarry the circumstance of your having a letter for him?—*A.* Because they are both sepoys in the 4th Company.

Q. If you knew that the prisoners were in the same company, why did you not make the letter over to Boohadoor Sing, instead of requiring Boodheelall Tewarry to leave his guard, and walk about two miles to obtain it?—*A.* I did not give it to him because I thought that the person for whom the letter was, ought to take it himself.

[The witness withdraws.]

The prisoner Boohadoor Sing says:—

On the day of the night on which the "holee" is burnt, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I met Gunness near the Mint. He told me to tell Boodheelall Tewarry that he had a letter for him, and that he was to come and take it away. I got back to the fort at half-past 5 o'clock, and saw Boodheelall Tewarry seated on his charpoy at the guard, looking over his accounts. I told him that there was a letter for him with Gunness, at the Mint, and to go and get it. He said it was too late to get it then, as it was half-past 5 o'clock, and he was for sentry-duty at 6 o'clock. I replied, You may go now or to-morrow, just as you like, to get your own. We were both on duty together, and we were relieved at 9 o'clock. Boodheelall Tewarry said: So, a letter has come for me. I said, Yes, and, if you like, you may go and get it. Boodheelall replied, If you will come with me I will go. We went together to the Mint Guard, and Boodheelall asked the sentry if it was a Subadar's or Jemadar's Guard. The sentry replied it was a Subadar's. We then went into the compound, and went towards the door of the guard-room, in which the Subadar was. I stood at the door, and Boodheelall Tewarry went in. He went up to the Subadar, and said, What is this report which is going about, about a parade? I fancy we shall have to go to Barrackpore for it. The Subadar then said, Who are you? Boodheelall replied, I am a sepoy of the 2nd Regiment Grenadiers. On this the Subadar became angry. Boodheelall Tewarry said, Why are you angry with me, Subadar Sahib? I came for a letter, and am now going away. The Subadar was angry, and said, Put both these in confinement; they are a pair of scoundrels. They put us in confinement, and placed another sentry over us. About half-past 11 o'clock Lance-Naick Dabee Rae came there. The sentry asked him who he was. He replied, I am a sepoy, and have come to look for these men. He then asked us why we were sitting there. Boodheelall replied, The Subadar has placed us in confinement. He then told the sentry to tell the Subadar that these sepoys are being absent without leave, and to tell him to let them go. Then the sentry called Naick Allahooddeen, and told him that the sepoy, pointing to the Lance-Naick, was come to look for these men, who were absent without leave. Allahooddeen replied, The Subadar is sleeping. I will not awaken him. Dabee Rae said to Allahooddeen, You are an officer; when there is anything to be done, will you not wake an officer? On this he awoke him, and told him that a sepoy had come to look for these men, who were absent without leave. The Subadar said, Tell him they won't come to-night; they will come to-morrow morning. Dabee Rae went away, and we were reported absent without leave. In the morning, when we were being sent off I joined my hands, and said, Subadar Sahib, why are you confining me? I never saw you before to speak to and have never spoken to you. How can you know me to be

ba dmash (scoundrel)? He said, Hold your tongue. This is all I to say. I have no witness to call.

The defence is closed.

Naick Jyepall Sing, 2nd Regiment Grenadiers, is recalled, and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—*Q.* Did the prisoners belong to your guard on the 9th instant?—*A.* They did.

Q. Were they absent at any time after gunfire that night?—*A.* At no time were they absent.

The prisoners both decline to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Naick Allahooddeen, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is recalled, and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—*Q.* Was Gunness Sepoy present at the guard when the prisoners were confined?—*A.* I don't know whether he was on duty or in the guard-room.

Q. Did the prisoners, at any time subsequent to, or previous to, their confinement, mention to you, or to any one in your presence, that they had come to receive a letter from Gunness?—*A.* I never heard them say anything of the kind to me, or to any one in my presence.

Both sepoys decline to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Purmodie Pandy, Sepoy, the fourth witness for the prosecution, is recalled, and reminded of his former solemn affirmation.

Q. On the 10th instant, did the prisoner, at any time subsequent to, or previous to, their confinement, mention to you, or to any one in your presence, that they had come to receive a letter from Gunness?—*A.* I never heard them say anything of the kind.

Both prisoners declined to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

The Court rise for a quarter of an hour at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock, to enable the prosecutor to prepare a reply, and at half-past 1 o'clock resumed their seats; all parties being present.

The following reply is read by the prosecutor:

In closing this case, I consider it right to point out the enormity of the crime with which the prisoners have been charged, and of which I have every reason to believe that they will be found guilty. It has been distinctly stated by Subadar Muddeh Khan, and that officer's statement has been fully corroborated by other witnesses, that the prisoners endeavoured to induce him to leave the important post with which he had been entrusted, and to march his guard into the fort, for the purpose of taking possession of it. As to the object of this move there could be no doubt: it could only have been with the view of taking up arms against their officers, and subverting the authority of that State which they have solemnly sworn to defend, and although it is equally without doubt that this attempt would have signally failed, yet it would have cast upon the reputation of the Bengal Army a stigma that it would have required years to efface.

I am sure I need not remark upon the utter worthlessness of their defence, for no officer of any standing could for a moment suppose that there could have been a particle of truth in the assertion of the witness Gunness that a perfect stranger had made over to his charge a letter for a sepoy with whom he acknowledges that he had but a slight acquaintance, as even, in the event of his improbable story being so far true, that he really had been addressed by this stranger, of whom he knew not the name or residence, he would certainly have directed the person, so

Sepoy to the inconvenience of walking a distance of about two miles to receive a letter that might have been put into his hands by the man who had actually brought it from his home, and would, therefore, have been able to have given him information regarding his relatives and friends. Again, if Gunness' evidence is to be believed, the letter was really given to Boodheelall on the night of the 9th instant, in a lane near the Mint: hence there could have been no necessity for the prisoner's entering the guard-room, and their statement as to their having gone for the letter can only be a mere pretence.

I repeat, the whole story is evidently unworthy of belief, and I consequently feel convinced that at the hands of the President and members of this Court, composed as it is of officers who have served the Government for so many years with fidelity and devotion, the prisoners will be awarded a punishment commensurate with the offence of which they have been guilty.

The Court is closed for their finding.

Finding.

The Court are of opinion that the prisoners, Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, both sepoys of the 4th Company 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, are guilty of both charges preferred against them.

The Court is re-opened, and the prisoners are again brought before it.

Ensign W. D. Shaw, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Judge Advocate.

Q. Have the prisoners been duly warned that evidence of previous conviction and general character would be given against them?—*A.* They have been warned. There are no previous convictions.

Q. What is their general character?—*A.* That of Boodheelall Tewarry is bad. That of Boohadoor Sing is good.

Q. What is their age, and length of service?—*A.* I am not able to speak to these points.

Q. Is there any officer here, in garrison, of the regiment who can speak to these points?—*A.* I do not know.

The prisoners both declined to cross-examine.

The Court is closed.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the prisoners Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, both sepoys of the 4th Company of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, to imprisonment, with hard labour, for the term of fourteen years.

Signature of Subadar Major, JOWALIN TEWARRY,
43rd Regiment, N.I., President.
W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter to the Court.
G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Fort William, March 20, 1857.

Approved and confirmed.

GEORGE ANSON, *General, and*
Commander-in-chief East Indies.

Simla, April 1, 1857.

The Court adjourned, at half-past 3 o'clock P.M., until 11 A.M. to-morrow, 21st March.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

List of Witnesses on the Trial of Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohad Sing, both sepoys of 2nd Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers.

Prosecution.

1. Muddeh Khan, Subadar.
2. Allahooddeen, Naick.
3. Surdar Khan, Sepoy.
4. Purmode Pandy, Sepoy.
5. Jyepall Sing, Naick.
6. Rambuksh Sing, Havildar.
7. Sheick Golam Mahomed, Subadar-Major.
8. Sungut, Sirdar-bearer.
9. Dabee Rae, Lance Naick.

Defence.

1. Gunness Gwalla, Sepoy

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Minute by the Commander-in-chief.

DEATH would be the appropriate punishment for the crime of which the prisoners have been convicted.

There is none of which a soldier can be guilty which more imperatively calls for the severest sentence which can be awarded by a court-martial, but fourteen years of disgraceful labour may be to some worse than death, and the Commander-in-chief will not, therefore, call for a revision of the sentence.

He is disposed to believe that many of the native officers who composed the Court would agree with him in this view, and he therefore has unhesitatingly approved and confirmed their award. The miserable fate which the prisoners have brought upon themselves will excite no pity in the breast of any true soldier.

The Commander-in-chief has noticed, with satisfaction, the conduct of Subadar Muddeh Khan: who, when the prisoners first dared to speak to him of mutiny, at once ordered them into confinement, and reported the circumstance without delay. It is in this prompt manner that the least approach to mutiny should invariably be met; and General Anson will have much pleasure in bringing the Subadar's behaviour on the occasion in question, to the favourable notice of Government.

GEORGE ANSON.

April 1, 1857.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Judge Advocate-General.

Sir,

Fort William, April 20, 1857.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd April, 1857,

for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that it been laid before Government.

2. The inclosure of your letter is herewith returned as requested.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN NO. 9.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 9, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have directed Captain Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Presidency Division, to wait on you at your office this day, and to lay before you, for the information of Government, the proceedings of the Court convened by my order to investigate into the circumstances attending the mutinous conduct of Mungul Pandy, late sepoy No. 5 Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on the afternoon of the 29th March, 1857. Also the proceedings of a native general court-martial assembled by my order at Barrackpore for the trial of the sepoy.

These documents will fully elucidate the whole of the occurrence as regards Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, and Serjeant-Major Hewson of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, but I deem it my duty to lay before Government, officially, a narrative of the circumstances that came to my knowledge on that afternoon, and also my own conduct on that occasion.

At 10 minutes past 5 P.M., of the 29th of March ultimo, one of the orderlies on duty at my quarters, a sepoy of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, ran to the portico of my house to inform me that all the sepoys of the brigade were turning out on their parades, and men were running in that direction from all quarters of the cantonment. I immediately ordered my horse to be saddled, and put on my uniform, directing my son to load my revolvers and place them in the holsters of my saddle. Whilst this was being done, I went to my desk and wrote two short notes, one addressed to Colonel Reed, commanding Her Majesty's 84th Foot at Chinsurah, the other to Colonel Answick, commanding at Dum Dum, to the purport, that on receipt of those notes, they were instantly to move with the troops at their posts to Barrackpore, for it was my intention, had the brigade all turned out in a mutinous manner, to have taken post in the Governor-General's house with the 50 Europeans who were at the flag-staff ghaut, and with the officers of the force, and any men who might prove true to Government and join us, to have defended that position until relieved or supported. I had just sealed these notes and put them into my pocket to dispatch by mounted officers if I should find matters serious on my arrival at the parade-ground, when Lieutenant and Adjutant Powell, of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, arrived at my quarters on horseback, with his hands and his clothes partly covered with blood, and he informed me that Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh of the 34th Native Infantry had been fired upon on the parade of the 34th Native Infantry, and his horse had been shot, and that the Adjutant-Lieutenant Baugh had been cut down, as well as the Serjeant-Major T. Hewson, of that corps, by a sepoy.

Major Matthews, 43rd Native Infantry, the Field Officer of the week,

front of their bells of arms. I asked him, "Has no attempt been secure or shoot down the mutineer?" Major Matthews replied, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler and Lieutenant and Adjutant Drury of the Regiment Native Infantry, were on parade, and had gone to the Quarter guard of that regiment to move with it and secure the madman. I ordered him to ride off instantly and direct Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler he had orders to shoot the mutinous sepoy if he made any resistance to seizure. (I have since been told Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler could not get the Jemadar, Issuree Pandy, or the men of the guard, to obey him.)

I then mounted my horse, and accompanied by my two sons, Captain John Hearsey, 38th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Andrew Hearsey, 57th Regiment Native Infantry (who is residing with me, being on leave from his regiment under medical certificate) as fast as our horses could carry us to the parade of the 34th Native Infantry. The Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Ross, had just arrived there before me. I saw the whole front of the bells of arms crowded with sepoys in their undress and unarmed, the native officers of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry with them, and endeavouring to keep them in order. The men of the 34th Native Infantry had also turned out unarmed to the right and rear of their quarter-guard.

I asked Major Ross what was the matter, and was answered by many officers who were standing there, viz., Brigadier Grant, Major Matthews, and others (some were mounted, many on foot), that a sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry had cut down Lieutenant Baugh, and the Sergeant-Major of that regiment, and that he (the sepoy) was pacing up and down about eighty or ninety paces in front of the quarter-guard of that regiment, calling out to the men of the brigade to join him to defend and die for their religion and their caste, for the Europeans had arrived (he alluded to a small party of fifty men of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, now at the flag-staff ghaut, that had been sent by Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army, and who were landing from the steamer that had arrived there from Calcutta). He called aloud to them, "You have excited me to do this, and now, you ban chutes," (an abusive term,) "you will not join me."

On seeing this man, I immediately rode to the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry, and saw the Jemadar, Issuree Pandy, and about ten or twelve men had turned out, and were standing before the quarter-guard house.

My two sons and Major Ross accompanied me. I heard an officer shout out to me, His (the mutineer's) musket is loaded. I replied, Damn his musket.

I ordered the Jemadar and his guard to follow me; the Jemadar said, as I then understood, The men are loaded; but I have since been told his answer was, He is loaded (meaning the mutineer had his musket loaded) and he will shoot us, and again (shaking my revolver and pointing it partly at him) sharply repeated the order. The Jemadar looked askance at me, and replied, The men of the guard are putting caps on the nipples. I said in a commanding and peremptory voice, Be quick and follow me, and rode out in front towards the mutineer; the guard followed my Aide-de-camp on horseback, close to the Jemadar, armed with his revolver, my other son also close to the native officer similarly armed, Major Ross in rear of myself; as we approached the mutineer we quickened our pace. My son, Captain Hearsey, called to me, Father, he is taking aim at you; look out sharp (meaning the mutineer). I replied, If I fall, John, rush upon him and put him to death. Immediately after, the mutineer, Mungul Pandy, fired his musket: the whistle of the bullet was heard by the guard, for all but three men of it bent down, apparently to avoid being struck by it. It appeared the mutineer had suddenly altered his mind. I suppose, seeing there was no chance of escape, for a body of officers had either joined or were coming up armed and close to the left rear of the guard, he turned his musket muzzle toward his own breast, hurriedly touching the trigger with his toe. The muzzle must have swerved, for the bullet made a deep graze, ripping up the muscles of the chest, shoulder, and neck, and he fell

f; a Seikh sepoy of the guard took his bloody tulwar (native sword) nder him, for in falling he partly covered the sword with his body. regimental jacket and clothes were on fire and smoking. I bid the adar and sepoys to put the fire out, which they did; and then, iking the mutineer was dying, for he was shivering and convulsed, directed Brigadier Grant (who had come up on foot) to form a Court of Inquest from the officers assembled there. Dr. Hutchinson being present it was soon ascertained that the wound though severe was superficial, and the man was conveyed to the hospital of the 34th Native Infantry for medical treatment. He was handcuffed and a guard placed over him. Before I quitted to go to my quarters, I rode amongst the sepoys of the 43rd Native Infantry, and reassured them that no person should be permitted to interfere with their religious and caste prejudices whilst I commanded them. I then went, accompanied by Major Ross and my two sons, amongst the crowd of sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry (the regiment of the mutineer, Mungul Pandy), and also reassured them, telling them they had not done their duty in allowing their fellow-soldier, Mungul Pandy, to behave in the murderous manner he had done. They answered in one voice, He is mad; he has taken bhang (intoxicating drugs) to excess. I replied, Could you not have secured him, and if he resisted have shot him or unarmed him? Would you not have done so to a mad elephant or to a mad dog, and what difference was there in the dangerous madness of a man, and the same in an elephant or a dog? They said he had loaded his musket. What! I replied, are you afraid of a loaded musket? they were silent. I bid them go quietly to their lines, and they did so, immediately obeying my orders.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

P.S. As I was not present when Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh and Sergeant-Major Hewson were wounded by Mungul Pandy, sepoy, the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry and Court-martial will make fully known all the circumstances regarding the murderous assault of Mungul Pandy, sepoy, on those officers.

J. B. H.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 9, 1857.

IN compliance with your instructions, I have now the honor to forward the proceedings of a special Board of officers which was assembled for the purpose of inquiring into the particulars of the claim of Sheik Phultoo, a supernumerary Havildar of the 34th Native Infantry, to the Order of Merit, and concurring in the opinion recorded by the Court that this soldier has behaved in a most gallant and exemplary manner on the occasion in question; I would respectfully beg to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Government of India that the third class of this honorable Order may be bestowed upon him.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 3 in No. 9.

Proceedings of a special Board assembled at Barrackpore by order of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, on the 9th day of April, 1857, for the purpose of inquiring into and recording evidence on oath or attestation, as to the act of personal gallantry displayed by Sheik Phultoo, sepoy, Grenadier Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in defending the life of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry on the afternoon of the 29th March, 1857.

President:

Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. L. Mitchell, 19th Regiment N.I.

Members:

Captain R. A. Smith, 19th Regiment N.I.
Captain N. C. Boswell, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.
Subadar Major Durrian Singh, 70th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Major Sheik Golam Mahomed, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.

Interpreter:

Lieutenant Grierson, 70th Regiment N.I.

The President, members, interpreter, all present.

The Court proceeds to the quarters of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at 6 o'clock A.M., as he is, from his wounds, unable to attend at the Mess 2nd Native Infantry Grenadiers.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called upon by the Court to state what he knows regarding the conduct of Sheik Phultoo, sepoy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on the afternoon of the 29th March, 1857, who is present in Court.

Lieutenant-Adjutant Baugh having been sworn states as follows:—

During my conflict with the sepoy Mungul Pandy I was severely wounded; one of the wounds totally disabled me of the use of my left hand. Finding that other sepoys were also assisting the mutineer, I commenced retreating, and was allowed to make that retreat good, solely through the means of Sheik Phultoo, who caught hold of the sepoy Mungul Pandy round the waist, and securely held him. By this act of his I consider my life was saved.

By the Court.—*Q.* Was Sheik Phultoo armed or unarmed when he rushed to your rescue?—*A.* He was unarmed.

The Court proceeds to the quarters of Sergeant J. T. Hewson, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, as he is from his wounds unable to attend at the Mess of the 2nd Regiment Grenadiers.

Sergeant-Major J. T. Hewson, 34th Native Infantry, is sworn and in the presence of Sheik Phultoo, late sepoy, now Havildar of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, states as follows:—

On the 29th of March, 1857, between the hours of 4 and 6 P.M., when I went out in front of the quarter-guard to try to save the life of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on whom an attack was made by Mungul Pandy, sepoy of the 34th Regiment, I did not recognize the features of sepoy Sheik Phultoo, I having been knocked down and severely maltreated by several sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, my own regiment, in uniform; and I was in that state that I could not recognize the men who attacked me. I know Sheik Phultoo very well; for about the last five years he has been a drill lance Naick; he is a man of the most excellent character

Mrs. Hewson, wife of Serjeant-Major Hewson, 34th Native Infantry is called into Court, and duly sworn, states as follows:—

I saw Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh struggling with Mungul Pandy, sepoy of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, when my husband went up to assist the Adjutant; I was then standing in my verandah, about sixty yards off; I was so frightened I could not distinguish any one amongst the crowd of natives. I saw a man behind Mungul Pandy holding him; he was in undress, but I could not tell who he was; all this occurred about 5 or 6 o'clock P.M. on the afternoon of the 29th of March, 1857.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sheik Phultoo, Havildar (late sepoy), 34th Regiment Native Infantry, being in Court, and having made the prescribed solemn affirmation, states as follows:—

The sepoy Mungul Pandy, about 4 o'clock P.M., was straggling backwards and forwards in front of the quarter-guard, armed with a musket and sword; he had on his red jacket and regimental cap, endeavouring to excite the men of the regiment to mutiny, saying that the guns and Europeans had arrived for the purpose of slaughtering them; some one told the Serjeant-Major of this, and he came towards the quarter-guard, asking the Jemadar of that guard where Mungul Pandy was, and why he did not confine him. Mungul Pandy then fired at the Serjeant-Major, but missed him; he re-loaded; the Serjeant-Major, being alarmed, ran into the quarter-guard, and asked the Jemadar why he did not arrest Mungul Pandy, who had re-loaded his musket, and told him to send and let the Adjutant know what had occurred on the parade-ground. Shortly after this the Adjutant, on horseback, arrived at the quarter-guard, and asked the Jemadar where the sepoy with the loaded musket was, and why he had not secured him; the Jemadar did not tell him where the man was, but I pointed him out. Mungul Pandy was then standing a little way in front of the quarter-guard. Just as I spoke Mungul Pandy fired at the Adjutant, and wounded his horse, so that he fell; I assisted the Adjutant to get clear of his horse. The Adjutant then pulled out a pistol from his holster, said, That man will kill me, he is loading again. I said, You will not be allowed to be killed, for I am with you. The Adjutant then, with pistol in his hand, rushed towards Mungul Pandy, who, on seeing this, did not finish loading his musket, and commenced retreating. The Serjeant-Major and I followed the Adjutant as quick as we could. The Adjutant, when within twenty paces, fired at Mungul Pandy, but missed him, when the Adjutant reached him. Mungul Pandy drew his sword and wounded him severely. By this time the Serjeant-Major came up; he also was wounded severely. I then came up, and stretched out my hand to stop Mungul Pandy, who was following the Adjutant, and said to him, Take care, do not strike the Adjutant. He aimed a blow at the Adjutant's neck, which I received on my right hand; I then seized him round the waist with my left arm, the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major then got away. I then called out to the quarter-guard to come and make Mungul Pandy a prisoner, and told the Jemadar Issurie Pandy, of the 1st Company, who commanded the guard, to send four men, and take him; that I had hold of him, and would not allow him to hurt any one; they did not come, but abused me, as also did the Jemadar, and said that if I did not let Mungul Pandy go, they would shoot me. Being wounded, I was obliged to let him go. While I was holding Mungul Pandy, several men of the quarter-guard followed the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major, beating them with the butt-end of their muskets, at this time a shot was fired from the direction of the quarter-guard, but I cannot say by whom.

[The witness withdraws.]

There being no further evidence procurable, the Court is closed to record their opinion.

From the evidence before the Court, they are of opinion that Havildar (late a sepoy) Sheik Phultoo, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, displayed

most conspicuous gallantry, by which act the lives of the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of the regiment were saved; the Court do therefore consider him fully worthy of having conferred upon him the third class Order of Merit for his exemplary conduct on the afternoon of the 29th of March 1857, on the parade-ground of his regiment at Barrackpore.

Barrackpore, April 9, 1857.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, President.*
W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant, Interpreter to the Court.*
C. GRANT, *Brigadier, commanding at Barrackpore.*
J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General, commanding Presidency Division.*

The Court adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry, President.*

Barrackpore, April 9, 1857.

Inclosure 4 in No. 9.

Minute by the Governor-General, concurred in by the Members of Council.

MAJOR-GENERAL HEARSEY forwards in this letter an extract of a Divisional Order issued by him on the 5th instant, which notifies the promotion to the rank of Havildar of Sepoy Sheik Phultoo of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who gallantly defended his officer against the murderous attack of the mutineer Mungul Pandy, on the 29th of March.

It is not in the power of the Major-General commanding the division to make this promotion, which can proceed only from the Government of India, and therefore should not have appeared in a Divisional Order without the sanction of the Government. But the promotion has been announced by Major-General Hearsey, and is richly deserved by Sheik Phultoo; and may, I submit, be properly confirmed.

The recommendation of Sheik Phultoo for the order of Merit will come before the Government in the ordinary way, through the Commander-in-chief.

I am sorry that I cannot agree to General Hearsey's proposal that Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, of the 34th Regiment, who suffered so severely in the conflict with the mutineer, should be the subject of a General Order.

I greatly admire the determination and courage shown by Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, and I consider that they have set an example of unhesitating performance of a perilous duty which is in the highest degree honorable to them. I lament sincerely the sufferings to which Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson have been subjected as the consequence of their courageous behaviour. But I do not think that the occurrence is one which should be noticed in a General Order.

The person to be restrained was a fanatical sepoy, most dangerous of approach, as has been too well proved; but whilst I fully appreciate the bravery of those who, without a moment's pause, closed with the madman, I do not think it desirable that the sepoys of the army should suppose that there can be any doubt on the part of the Governor-General in Council as to what their officers in like circumstances will always be ready to do.

I also think that the case of Mungul Pandy is one which it is not advisable to put before the army and public more prominently than necessary. To make the determined resistance shown by that fanatic, and the danger incurred in putting him down, the subject of a General Order, would give a notoriety and importance to his crime which it will be much better to avoid.

Therefore, whilst acknowledging and admiring the brave and soldier-like conduct of Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, and

offered to them in terms of the warmest praise, I am unable to accede to the proposal of Major-General Hearsey.

I think that it should be observed to Major-General Hearsey that it would have been better if the Divisional Order had not characterized Mungul Pandy's condition as one of "religious frenzy."

However probable it may be, judging from the words which the mutineer is reported to have used during his excitement, that religious feelings influenced him, I should have preferred that this feature of the case had been left unnoticed in the Order.

CANNING.
April 10, 1857.

I agree most thoroughly and entirely. In my opinion it would be most unwise to parade this unhappy affair unnecessarily before the army.

J. DORIN.
April 11, 1857.

I also most cordially concur in the opinions above recorded by the Governor-General.

J. LOW.
April 11, 1857.

And I.

J. P. GRANT.
April 11, 1857.
B. PEACOCK.
April 11, 1857.

Inclosure 5 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, April* 16, 1857.

IN transmitting to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, of the 6th instant, I am desired to observe that although the promotion of sepoy Shaik Phultoo, of the 34th Native Infantry, to the rank of Havildar, should not have appeared in a Divisional Order without previous sanction, still, as the promotion has been announced, and the distinction is so well deserved, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm it.

2. Major-General Hearsey has been requested to cause the customary Court of Inquiry to be held, to investigate the claims of Shaik Phultoo to the Order of Merit, the proceedings of which are to be submitted to Government, through his Excellency, according to the usual practice.

3. The Governor-General in Council is unable to approve of Major-General Hearsey's proposal that the conduct of Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, of the 34th Native Infantry, who suffered so severely in the conflict with the sepoy, Mungul Pandy, should form the subject of a General Order.

4. Whilst greatly admiring the determination and courage shown by those officers in the performance of a perilous duty, which was in the highest degree honorable to them, and whilst lamenting sincerely the sufferings to which they have in consequence been subjected, yet the Governor-General in Council does not consider the occurrence one which should be thus noticed.

5. The person to be restrained was a fanatical sepoy, most dangerous of approach, as has been too well proved; but whilst the Governor-General in Council fully appreciates the bravery of those who, without a moment's pause, closed with the madman, he does not think it desirable that the sepoys of this army can suppose that there should be any doubt on the part of Government as to what their officers in like circumstances will

6. His Lordship in Council is further of opinion that the case of Mungul Pandy is one which it is not advisable to put before the army and the public more prominently than is necessary, and that to make the determined resistance shown by that "fanatic," and the danger incurred in putting him down, the subject of a General Order, would give a notoriety and importance to his crime which it will be better to avoid.

Therefore, whilst acknowledging and admiring the brave and soldier-like conduct of Lieutenant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, and desirous that the thanks of Government should be offered to them in terms of the warmest praise, the Governor-General in Council is unable to accede to the proposal of Major-General Hearsey.

7. I am further desired to observe that in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it would have been better if the Divisional Order had not characterized Mungul Pandy's condition as one of "religious frenzy," for however probable it may be that religious feelings influenced him, his Lordship in Council would have preferred that this feature of the case had been left unnoticed in the Order.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding Presidency Division, with reference to his letter of the 6th April, 1857

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Military Auditor-General.

Sir, *Fort William, April* 16, 1857.

I AM instructed to inform you that the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to confirm the Presidency Division Orders of the 5th April, 1857, promoting Shaik Phultoo, sepoy of the Grenadier Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to the rank of Havildar (and directing that he be borne on the rolls as a supernumerary) from the 29th March, 1857.

I am, &c.

R J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 9.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, April* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, of the 9th April, 1857, with inclosure in original, recommending that Shaik Phultoo, a supernumerary Havildar of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, may be admitted to the 3rd class of the "Order of Merit," and to request that his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be moved to cause the documents to be submitted in the usual manner for the orders of Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 9

The Officiating Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, April* 9, 1857.

UNDER instructions from Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of the proceedings of a native general court-martial, held at Barrackpore on the 6th instant, upon the trial of sepoy Mungul Pandy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on charges for mutiny and violence to the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of his regiment, and upon whom sentence of death has been carried out.

I have, &c.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 9.

The Officiating Judge Advocate-General to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to make the following reports to you, in regard to the state of the votes of the officers forming the general court-martial, on the trial of sepoy Mungul Pandy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

2. That the verdict was carried by the votes of fourteen officers on the first charge, and by the votes of fourteen officers on the second charge.

2 That eleven officers voted for the sentence of death.

I have, &c.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 9.

Proceedings in continuation of a Native General Court-martial assembled at Fort William, by order of Major-General J. B Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, for the trial of sepoys Boodheelall Tewarry and Boohadoor Sing, 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry Grenadiers, and all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it, and, re-assembled at Barrackpore on Monday the 6th of April, 1857, by order of the Major-General, for the trial of sepoy Mungul Pandy, 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, and all prisoners who may be brought before it.

President.

Subadar-Major Jowahir Lall Tewarry, 43rd Regiment, N.I.

Members:

Subadar Bhola Opadhia, 17th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Hurruck Sing, 40th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Ram Sing, 9th Battalion Artillery.
Subadar Amanut Khan, 37th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Sewumbir Pandy, 34th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Khooda Buksh, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.
Subadar Meerwan Sing, 70th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Sookhlall Misir, 43rd Regiment N.I.
Subadar Adjoodhia Tewarry, 70th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Julim Sing, 43rd Regiment, N.I.
Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery.
Jemadar Mohun Sing, 65th Regiment N.I.

Judge-Advocate:

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter:

Lieutenant James Vallings, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

THE Court re-assembled at the Mess-house of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, at 11 o'clock A.M.; the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, all being present.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Wheler being appointed prosecutor, takes his place in Court.

Mungul Pandy, Sepoy No. 1,446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is brought a prisoner into Court.

The Division Orders directing the re-assembly of the Court-martial at Barrackpore, and the Station Order directing the hour and place of the Court's assembly are produced and read.

The names of the President and members of the Court are read over to the prisoner.

By Judge-Advocate.—*Q.* Sepoy Mungul Pandy, do you object to being tried by the President, or by any of the members of this Court-martial?—*A.* No, I do not object.

The Interpreter, President, Members, and Judge Advocate, make the prescribed solemn affirmation.

The following charge is read:—

Mungul Pandy, Sepoy No. 1,446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, confined by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division, on the following charges:—

1st. For mutiny in having at Barrackpore on the 29th March, 1857, gone on to the parade-ground in front of the quarter-guard of his regiment, armed with a sword and musket, and then and there used words tending to incite the men of his regiment to turn out, and join him in resistance to lawful authority.

2nd. For having on the occasion set forth in the first charge used violence against his superior officers, Serjeant-Major James Thornton Hewson and Lieutenant and Adjutant Bempde Henry Baugh, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, by discharging at them severally his loaded musket, and then and there striking and wounding with his sword the said Lieutenant Baugh and Sergeant-Major Hewson.

By order of the Major-General commanding
Presidency Division,
A. H. ROSS, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, April, 5, 1857.

By Judge-Advocate.—*Q.* Sepoy Mungul Pandy, No. 1,446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, how say you, are you guilty or not guilty of these charges?—*A.* Not guilty.

The hand-cuffs are removed from the prisoner.

Brevet Colonel S. G. Wheler, the Prosecutor, is sworn.

Examined by the Judge-Advocate.—*Q.* You commanded the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—*A.* Yes.

Q. On the 29th March last did you go down to the quarter-guard of your regiment?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Why did you go?—*A.* Captain Drury drove up to my house in the afternoon of that day, informing me that a man, a sepoy, had gone out in front, inciting the men to mutiny. I proceeded with him to the parade—the lines I mean.

Q. What did you observe there?—*A.* I observed the sepoy in front, the prisoner walking parallel with the lines in front of the quarter-guard, armed with a musket and sword. I proceeded in rear of the bells of

went in front of the bells of arms I should be shot. On arriving at the quarter-guard, it having been reported to me that the prisoner had wounded Lieutenant Baugh and the Sergeant-Major, I directed three or four men of the quarter-guard to load. They did load. I then directed the whole of the guard to load, and ordered the native officer in command of the guard to seize the prisoner. He hesitated, and said that the men would not touch the prisoner. I repeated the order two or three times, when he gave the order to advance. The guard did so a few paces, and then halted, and he, the native officer, returned, and said the men would not advance. As the Brigadier was on the parade, I went and reported the matter to him. To the best of my recollection the General came up to the flank of the 34th Regiment, and after a few words with the Brigadier, he rode to the quarter-guard, accompanied by some officers, who were present at the time. The General directed the native officer to bring his guard in front. They advanced a few paces when the prisoner shot himself.

Q. Where was the Sepoy Mungul Pandy during these occurrences, and what was he doing?—*A.* He was walking up and down the parade, parallel with the lines, about a hundred yards from the quarter-guard.

Q. Did you hear him say anything?—*A.* He spoke something, but I could not distinguish what he said.

Q. Did you observe the Serjeant-Major of the regiment and the Adjutant?—*A.* No.

Q. Has there been of late anything unusual in the state of some of the sepoys of this station?—*A.* Towards the latter end of January there was much talking amongst the sepoys, I understood, generally of the new cartridges being made up, and in consequence they had an idea that we were going to make them Christians by force.

Q. Were any, and what, measures adopted by the Major-General commanding the division, within your knowledge, to allay this feeling?—*A.* There was a general parade ordered on the 9th of February, of the whole of the troops off duty at the station, when the General addressed them about the new cartridge-paper.

Q. On the 29th March had any European troops arrived at this station?—*A.* A few were reported to be at the ghaut, the flagstaff ghaut at this station.

Q. Were not the 19th Regiment Native Infantry expected to arrive about that time in this station?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Was it made known to the native troops at the station for what purpose that regiment was to be marched in?—*A.* At the general parade on the 18th March, the General informed the troops that the 19th Regiment would be disbanded on account of what took place at Berhampore.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine.

The Court now rose and proceeded to the bungalow of the Serjeant-Major, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, in order to take the evidence of Serjeant-Major Hewson, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, reported not to be in a fit state to attend at the Court; the prisoner and all parties being present.

Serjeant-Major Hewson, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. What are your Christian names?—*A.* James Thornton.

Q. Will you state the occurrences of the 29th of March last?—*A.* Between the hours of 4 and 6 on the 29th March, the Naick of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry, Eman Khan, No. 5 Company, came to my bungalow and reported that sepoy Mungul Pandy, of No. 5 Company, had armed himself, with his musket loaded, and was walking about in front of the quarter-guard. He said that Mungul Pandy had taken a quantity of bhang, an intoxicating drug. I ordered the Naick to report the circumstance to the Adjutant of the regiment. I then went on the parade dressed in uniform, and with my sword. On arriving in front

with his dhotee on, no pantaloons, with coat and belt, took deliberate aim and fired at me; the shot did not take effect. I then went in rear of the belts of arms towards the quarter-guard, and on my way there called out to the guard to fall in. On arriving at the quarter-guard I found some of the men dressing, and some dressed. I spoke to the native officer, Jemadar Issuree Pandy, in command of the quarter-guard. I asked him why he did not arrest the sepoy. He said, What can I do? my Naick is gone to the Adjutant, the Havildar is gone to the field-officer; am I to take him myself? I ordered him to fall in his guard and load; some of the men grumbled, and he never insisted on the men loading or falling in; I then placed a sentry on the right and the left of the quarter-guard to watch Mungul Pandy. I saw Jemadar Gunness Lalla, No. 5 Company, and also Macklar Persaud Pandy, Color Havildar of No. 5 Company. Jemadar Gunness Lalla spoke to Mungul Pandy, the prisoner now before me: I could not understand all he said, nor repeat it in Hindoostanee. What I heard Gunness Lalla, the Jemadar, say, was to give up his arms. A little after I heard the sound of horses' hoofs, and Lieutenant Baugh, the Adjutant, came riding up. The Adjutant called out, Where is he? Where is he? I called out to him to look to his left, and then I said, Sir, ride to the right for your life; the sepoy will fire at you. I then saw Mungul Pandy, the prisoner, present his piece and fire. The Adjutant's horse dropped. I saw him take aim. Lieutenant Baugh then dismounted, and drew a pistol from his holster, and fired at Mungul Pandy, the prisoner. The shot did not take effect from what I could see. The Adjutant then drew his sword and rushed towards Mungul Pandy, the prisoner. When I saw him do so I drew my sword and followed him, at the same time calling out to the guard to load and come on. I believe we both came up at the same time in front of the prisoner. Mungul Pandy made a cut with a tulwar (native sword) at me, but did not strike me; he struck the Adjutant. The next cut I received myself from Mungul Pandy with his sword; at the same time I was knocked down from behind by one or two blows from a sepoy's musket. I could not recognise the features of the man who struck me. He was regimentally dressed. On rising up, I again advanced towards the prisoner, and caught him by the collar of the coat with the left hand. I struck him several times with my sword, and received another cut from his tulwar. I was again knocked down from behind, and I remember being struck on the back and on the head when on the ground. The second time I was knocked down I was stupefied. On getting on my legs again I saw a number of sepoys in front of the quarter-guard dressed. I also saw Lieutenant Baugh walking slowly towards the 43rd lines. His jacket had much blood on it. I followed him. On coming near my own bungalow I heard footsteps behind me, and on turning round I saw Jemadar Issuree Pandy, of the quarter-guard. I told him he had acted in a shameful manner, and that I would put him under arrest. I tried to grasp his sword, but he stepped back. His sword was in the scabbard. I then met my wife and step-daughter, who brought me to the bungalow of the Serjeant-Major of the 43rd. I there saw Lieutenant Baugh, and then saw his hand much cut.

Q. Did you hear sepoy Mungul Pandy, the prisoner, say anything when he was in front of the quarter-guard?—*A.* Yes; "nikulao pulten, nikulao hunrara sath" (come out, man, come out and join me"), "you sent me out here, why don't you follow me?"

Q. When the sepoy fired at you, did you hear the sound of a bullet passing or striking anything?—*A.* I heard the sound of a bullet close.

Q. Was any effort whatever made by the Jemadar in command of, or men of the quarter-guard to come to your aid?—*A.* I had no assistance; the men who came struck me and Lieutenant Baugh; once I saw Lieutenant Baugh struck with a musket from behind.

Q. Did you hear any shot fired after you had gone out to the front with Lieutenant Baugh?—*A.* Yes, from the direction of the lines behind me, quite close; I think the shot passed between me and Lieutenant Baugh.

Q. At what distance did this affair occur from the quarter-guard?—

Q. How many men came up to where you and Lieutenant Baugh were?—*A.* When I left the place where I was struck down, there were seven or eight men; they were regimentally dressed, and I believe they belonged to the quarter-guard.

Q. Why do you believe they belonged to the quarter-guard?—*A.* When I left the quarter-guard to assist Lieutenant Baugh the quarter-guard was dressed, and the time was too short for other men to dress themselves and come out, and the men going on picket wear blue pantaloons, these men had white pantaloons on; there was one man I recognised, but I could not swear to him, Heralall Tewarry of that Company, who struck me; he was on the quarter-guard.

Q. Did you see any men of the regiment assembled and looking on?—*A.* Yes, there was a great number looking on from between the bells of arms, chiefly on the left, because three of the right wing companies have gone to Chittagong.

Q. Did any of these men come out to assist?—*A.* I did not see one all the time I was out; I kept my eye on the prisoner.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, or the men, say anything when you were near them?—*A.* No; they were talking between themselves.

Q. How many sword-cuts did you receive?—*A.* Two on the head.

Q. Are you now suffering from these wounds?—*A.* Yes.

The witness is very much exhausted, and is lying on his charpoy.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The Court now, at 3 o'clock P.M., proceed to the quarters of Lieutenant Baugh, Adjutant of the 34th Regiment, reported unable to leave his quarters. The prisoner and all parties being present, Lieutenant Baugh is duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. You are Lieutenant Bempde Henry Baugh, and Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Will you be so good as to state the occurrences of the 29th March last?—*A.* On Sunday week last, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Havildar-Major of the regiment came to my quarters, and reported that a sepoy of the name of Mungul Pandy, No. 5 Company, had turned out in front of the quarter-guard of the regiment, and fired at the Serjeant-Major. I told the man to go and report the circumstance to Colonel Wheler; ordered my charger, put on my uniform, and after having put a brace of pistols in the holsters, I galloped down as hard as I could to the regimental quarter-guard. I had scarcely pulled up at the quarter-guard when a shot was fired, and my horse fell under me. As soon as I could disentangle myself I drew a pistol from the left holster, and on seeing the prisoner in the act of reloading, I fired. He stopped loading: I immediately drew my sword and rushed in to secure him; I had proceeded about half way when the prisoner drew a tulwar; I looked back to see where my horse was, intending to get my other pistol, but saw that he was gone, so continued my advance and engaged the prisoner. After a conflict of about, perhaps, five or eight minutes, during which time I received a sword cut, which entirely disabled my left hand, from the prisoner, also a very deep wound in my neck, and another on my head—the last, however, I am not certain whether it was a sword-cut or proceeded from the butt-end of a musket—a shot was fired close by; it came from the direction of the quarter-guard. On finding myself gradually getting hemmed in, I commenced retreating; during this time, with the exception of Shaick Phultoo, sepoy, Grenadier Company, not a man, either from the regimental quarter-guard or from the lines, advanced to my assistance; Shaick Phultoo held the prisoner, and enabled me to make my retreat good. I reached the Serjeant-Major's bungalow of the 43rd Light Infantry, and from thence was conveyed by Captain Wiggins to Dr. Allen's, to have my wounds dressed.

Q. How far from the quarter-guard of the regiment did this take place?—*A.* My horse was shot at about, I should say, eight or nine paces from the quarter-guard of the regiment, and the conflict took place, I should say, at about forty or fifty paces.

Q. Did you receive the wound in your neck also from the prisoner?—*A.* Yes.

Q. When you rode up were many men standing in front and about the lines?—*A.* A great number.

Q. Did you observe whether any of the men who came up to you during the conflict were regimentally dressed?—*A.* I could not observe, I was so busily engaged in warding the prisoner's blows.

Q. Did the prisoner say anything when you were fighting with him?—*A.* Not that I recollect.

Q. Was your horse wounded with a bullet?—*A.* Yes.

Q. When your attention was first directed to the prisoner where did you see him?—*A.* He was to my left, about fifty yards from me in front of the quarter-guard.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The Court return to their first place of assembly, the 34th Regiment's mess-house; the Court, prisoner, and all parties being present.

Drummer John Lewis, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly affirmed.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you on duty as bugler at the quarter-guard of your regiment at Barrackpore on Sunday the 29th March last?—*A.* I was drummer of the guard.

Q. State what you saw in the afternoon.—*A.* After 4 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner came towards the quarter-guard, crying out, Where is the bugler? Upon seeing me, he told me to sound the assembly; I did not obey through fear. He then pointed his musket at me; I did not then obey him: on seeing a sepoy near, he said to him, lowering his musket towards him, Why are you not getting ready? it is for our religion. He remained there for some time, repeating the words, Sound the assembly. When the Sergeant-Major arrived, after some time I saw from my place where I had sheltered myself, that he fired his musket at the Sergeant-Major, who was advancing from the left wing; I do not know where the ball struck; I heard the sound of the ball. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the Adjutant also arrived from the direction of the left wing. I saw the prisoner fire his musket at the Adjutant and hit the horse. The horse dropped, and the Adjutant, disengaging himself, went towards the prisoner on foot, with a pistol in his hand. The Sergeant-Major went also with him. The prisoner again fired his musket. I saw the prisoner also strike the Sergeant-Major, and the Adjutant with a sword.

Q. What did the Jemadar of the guard do all this time?—*A.* The Jemadar went towards the rear-guard.

Q. When the conflict was going on between the Adjutant and sepoy, where was the Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—*A.* He was present in the guard.

(The witness appearing to be alarmed is told not to be frightened.)

Q. What did the Jemadar of the guard do while the fight was going on?—*A.* He was standing amongst his guard; he did nothing.

Q. Did you go up with the guard to the place where the fight was going on?—*A.* I did not go.

Q. Did any of the guard go?—*A.* I did not see any one go.

Q. Did sepoy Hurry Lall Tewarry go or not?—*A.* I do not know him.

Q. Did the Jemadar and men of the guard go to where the fight was going on?—*A.* No, he did not go with the guard.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—*Q.* When Mungul Pandy, sepoy, came first to the

Q. Where was the Jemadar then?—*A.* I was sewing, and did not see him.

Q. Do you know where he was?—*A.* He was inside the quarter-guard.

Q. Did any one of the quarter-guard attempt to secure the prisoner?—*A.* No one attempted.

Q. Did the Jemadar give any orders to secure the prisoner?—*A.* No, not any.

[The witness withdraws.]

Havildar Sheik Phultoo, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly affirmed.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. On the 29th of March you were a sepoy in the Grenadier Company were you not, and are now promoted to Havildar?—*A.* Yes, I am now Havildar.

Q. Relate what you saw on the parade on the afternoon of the 29th March last?—*A.* About half-past 3, I had gone out to ease myself, and on returning to the lines, I observed Mungul Pandy in his coat and hat and accoutrements, and musket in his hand. He was shouting out Come out, you Bhainchutes; the Europeans are here. From biting these cartridges we shall become infidels; get ready, turn out all of you. He came out of his hut; I saw him, and ordered the bugler to sound the assembly. The two Drummers hid themselves; the Sergeant-Major came up, and the sepoy then fired at him. The Sergeant-Major said to the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, See, you have done nothing, and he has shot at me. Mungul Pandy was walking up and down in front of the quarter-guard, about thirty paces off.

Q. Did you see the Adjutant come up?—*A.* Yes.

Q. What happened then?—*A.* The Adjutant came up and looked round him, and then the sepoy Mungul Pandy shot the horse in the left thigh.

Q. Did he take aim?—*A.* Yes.

Q. What happened then?—*A.* The horse fell. The Adjutant then took a pistol out of one holster and said to me, Sheik Phultoo, no one is assisting me; you come with me. We then advanced, and the Sergeant-Major also; on reaching the sepoy, he struck the Adjutant with his sword and wounded him in the hand, and afterwards the Sergeant-Major also on the head. The sepoy struck them again. I then came up and caught him by the waist. He wounded me in the hand. The Adjutant and the Sergeant-Major withdrew. The sepoys in uniform struck the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major also, who fell down, with the butts of their muskets.

Q. What sepoys were there?—*A.* Sepoys of the quarter-guard; they were in uniform.

Q. Do you know them?—*A.* No; I was twenty paces off. The Adjutant was retreating when they struck him.

Q. How many sepoys were there in uniform?—*A.* I saw four.

Q. Did you hear any shot fired while the Adjutant and sepoy were fighting?—*A.* Yes, from the direction of the guard; the ball passed the Serjeant-Major and Adjutant.

Q. Did you see where it was fired from?—*A.* It came from behind me, and from the direction of the quarter-guard.

Q. Was sepoy Mungul Pandy in an excited state?—*A.* He eats bhang. I don't know if he had eaten any then.

Q. When the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major retreated, what became of the sepoy Mungul Pandy?—*A.* I had hold of him; I held him until the Adjutant had gone off the ground. I called out to the Jemadar of the guard, who was about thirty paces off, to send four sepoys to take charge of him.

Q. Did the Jemadar send the sepoys to take charge of him?—*A.* No,

Q. Did the Jemadar give you any answer?—*A.* No, he was inside the quarter-guard.

Q. When did you release the sepoy?—*A.* When I could hold no onger. I was wounded.

Q. Did any sepoys interfere to make you let the man go?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Who were they?—*A.* Some of the quarter-guard.

Q. Name them.—*A.* I don't know them. There was a crowd; they called out to me from inside the guard to let him go.

[The witness withdraws.]

The prosecution is closed.

The prisoner, being called on for his defence, says:—I did not know whom I wounded and whom I did not; what more shall I say? I have nothing more to say.

The prisoner being asked says, I have no evidence.

The defence is closed. The Court is closed.

Finding.

The Court find the prisoner, Mungul Pandy, sepoy No. 1446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, guilty of both charges preferred against him.

The Court is re-opened, and the prisoner brought before it.

Captain C. C. Drury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called and sworn.

By the Judge-Advocate.—*Q.* Has the prisoner been wa rned that his former convictions and general character will be brought in evidenc against him?—*A.* There are no previous convictions; he has been warned as to his general character.

Q. What is the prisoner's general character?—*A.* Good.

Q. What is his age and length of service?—*A.* His age is 26 years, 2 months, and 9 days. His service is 7 years, 2 months, and 9 days.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The Court is closed.

Sentence.

The Court sentences the prisoner, Mungul Pandy, sepoy No. 1446, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

(Signature of President of the Court.)
G. C. HATCH, *Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.*
JAMES VALLINGS, *Lieutenant, Interpreter.*

Approved and confirmed.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General, Commanding Presidency Division.*

Barrackpore, April 7, 1857.

The execution of Mungul Pandy, sepoy No. 1446, 5th Company 34th Regiment, will take place on the Brigade Parade to-morrow morning, the 8th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock, in the presence of all the troops off duty at the station.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General. Commanding Presidency Division.*

The Court adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock P.M.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*

Sepoy Mungul Pandy has not improved in health since he came under my charge; he has been gradually becoming weaker, and is now much debilitated: the wound also presents an unhealthy appearance. I still, however, consider him in a fit state to be removed to the mess-house of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Camp, Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

T. BASSETT REID, *Assistant-Surgeon, 53rd Regiment.*

Received 11 o'clock A.M., April 6.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

I, James Allan, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, do hereby certify that Mungul Pandy, No. 1446 sepoy, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is in a fit state to undergo his trial this day.

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

Received 11½ A.M., April 6.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Inclosure 11 in No. 9.

AGREEABLY to instructions received from the Major of Brigade, the Field Officer and Interpreter of the week having proceeded to the quarter-guard of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, put the following questions to, and received the following answers from, the prisoner of the 34th Native Infantry:—

Q. Have you anything to disclose, or do you wish to say anything?—*A.* No.

Q. Did you act on Sunday last by your own free will, or were you instructed by others?—*A.* Of my own will. I expected to die.

Q. Did you load your own musket to save your life?—*A.* No; I intended to take it.

Q. Did you intend to take the Adjutant's life, or would you have shot any one else?—*A.* I should have shot any one who came.

Q. Were you under the influence of any drugs?—*A.* Yes; I have been taking bhang and opium of late, but formerly never touched any drugs. I was not aware at the time of what I was doing.

The prisoner was asked frequently if he would give up the names of any connected with the occurrence, and was given to understand that he had nothing to fear from his own regiment by disclosing anything, but he refused to state more than the above.

The sepoy attending him was removed from the tent during the investigation.

W. A. COOKE, *Major,*
Field Officer of the week.
F. E. CHAMIER, *Ensign,*
Interpreter and Quartermaster of the week.
C. GRANT, *Brigadier,*
Commandant, Barrackpore.

INCLOSURES IN No. 10.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, April* 14. 1857.

WITH reference to trials now going on at Barrackpore, Government considers it expedient that General Hearsey should have power, under Article 73, to confirm all sentences on native commissioned officers. Will you be pleased to issue a special warrant to General Hearsey accordingly, and to intimate to me, by telegraph, that you have done so?

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, April* 14, 1857.

I AM instructed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that a telegram to the following effect has this day been transmitted to his Excellency:—

"With reference to trials now going on at Barrackpore, Government consider it expedient that General Hearsey should have power, under Article 73, to confirm all sentences on native commissioned officers. Will you be pleased to issue a special warrant to General Hearsey accordingly, and to intimate to me, by telegraph, that you have done so?"

I am desired, with reference to the above, to explain, for the information of his Excellency, that as it seems probable that the native officer of the 34th Native Infantry, now undergoing trial for his conduct while in command of the quarter-guard of that regiment on the 29th ultimo, during the attack upon Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh and Serjeant-Major Hewson, will be sentenced to death, Government consider it very desirable, not only for the sake of discipline, but on account of the troops who are assembled under canvas at Barrackpore awaiting the result of the trial, that no delay that can be avoided, should take place in carrying out any sentence that may be passed by the Court.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

The Commander-in-chief to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Simla, April* 16, 1857.

WITH reference to Act 7th Vic. chap. 18, warrant to the Commander-in-chief which is in the following terms:—Provided that nothing in this warrant shall be deemed or taken to empower you to authorize any officer to confirm any sentence of death, transportation, or cashiering, on any commissioned officer employed on our staff, or serving in any of our regular regiments, or on any commissioned officer of the East India Company's service.

Inclosure 4 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, April* 17, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief refuses to empower you to confirm sentences of Courts-martial on commissioned officers.

Inclosure 5 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, April* 18, 1857.

MESSAGE of 16th instant, received. 7th Victoria, chapter 18, does not affect Commander-in-chief's power to issue warrant under seventy-third Article of War for native troops. (See section 6, of 7th Victoria, chapter 18.) Be pleased to grant warrant to General Hearsey to confirm sentence on native commissioned officers. If not, if sentence passed on Issuree Pandy, Jemadar, be confirmed by you, please intimate by telegraph that sentence is confirmed, and may be carried into effect. The Jemadar's trial was sent to you by express on Tuesday last, the 14th instant.

Inclosure 6 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, April* 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that a telegram to the following effect has this day been dispatched to his Excellency :—

"Message of 16th instant, received. 7th Victoria, chapter 18, does not affect Commander-in-chief's power to issue warrant under seventy-third Article of War for native troops. (See section 6, of 7th Victoria, chapter 18.)

"Be pleased to grant a warrant to General Hearsey to confirm sentence on native commissioned officers; if not, if sentence on Issuree Pandy, Jemadar, be confirmed by you, please intimate by telegraph that sentence is confirmed, and may be carried into effect.

"The Jemadar's trial was sent to you by express on Tuesday last, the 14th instant."

With reference to the above telegram, I am directed to explain that that part of the warrant from Her Majesty to which the Commander-in-chief's message refers, is understood to be based upon section 5 of the Act 7th Victoria, chapter 18, and it appears to Government that the term "or commissioned officers of the East India Company's Service," used in the Act and in the warrant, relates to European commissioned officers only.

Should it, however, be considered that the words cited relate to native commissioned officers also, still it is observed by Government, that while the statute and the Queen's warrant expressly refrain from empowering any officer inferior to a Commander-in-chief, to confirm sentences of death, transportation, or cashiering on commissioned officers, yet neither the Act nor the warrant contains any prohibition to the delegation of authority to confirm such sentences, provided the power to delegate be otherwise committed to the Commander-in-chief by competent authority.

The Government of India is such competent authority; and in the Articles of War for the native troops, passed by the Government of India, Article 73 empowers the Commander-in-chief to appoint general or other courts-martial, and to issue his warrant to any general or other officer,

having the command of a body of troops, to appoint general or other courts-martial for the trial of native officers and others, and to confirm and otherwise dispose of all sentences passed by such Courts.

Further, I am instructed to remark, that the 6th section of the Act 7th Victoria, chapter 18, expressly provides that, excepting in some of its provisions which do not relate to the present topic, this Act shall not alter or affect any Article of War for the East India Company's forces, whether natives or not of the East Indies.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 10.

The Commander-in-chief to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Simla, April* 20, 1857.

THE sentence passed upon Issuree Pandy, Jemadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, has been approved and confirmed by General Anson, and instructions have been sent to General Hearsey to carry the sentence into execution without unnecessary delay. The warrant to confirm sentence on native commissioned officers has, as requested, been sent to General Hearsey by this day's post.

Inclosure 8 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, April* 21, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief has confirmed the sentence on Jemadar Issuree Sing, and he is to be executed without delay. If you require the four howitzers, they can be sent to you this evening, and can be manned by the Golundauz. Pray reply immediately by telegraph on this point.

Inclosure 9 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir, *Fort William, April* 21, 1857.

A TELEGRAM to the following effect has this day been transmitted to you :—

"The Commander-in-chief has confirmed the sentence on Jemadar Issuree Sing, and he is to be executed without delay. If you require the four howitzers, they can be sent to you this evening, and can be manned by the Golundauz. Pray reply immediately by telegraph on this point."

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 10.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Barrackpore, April* 21, 1857.

THE execution takes place this afternoon at 6 P.M. A telegraphic message will be sent as soon as it is over. It is too late to send for howitzers.

Inclosure 11 in No. 10.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 21, 1857, 10 P.M.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that conformably with instructions which I received to-day at 11 A.M. from army head-quarters by a telegraphic message, Jemadar Issuree Pandy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, was duly hanged by the neck this afternoon at 6 o'clock, in presence of all the troops at the station; the crimes, finding, and sentence of the general court-martial before which he was arraigned, approved and confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, having been first carefully explained to all the native corps.

It may, perhaps, be satisfactory to the Government to learn, that when on the scaffold the Jemadar made a voluntary confession of his guilt, and admitted the justice of the sentence which had been passed on him, at the same time imploring all his fellow-soldiers who were present to take warning by his untimely fate.

The prisoner's bearing and behaviour upon the scaffold were manly and becoming the solemn position of one about to be launched into eternity.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 12 in No. 10.

The Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Simla, April* 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, the proceedings of a general court-martial on the trial of Issuree Pandy Jemadar, 34th Native Infantry, who has been convicted of mutiny and sentenced to death, instructions for the execution of which were forwarded to the officer commanding the Presidency Division, by telegraph yesterday.

The return of the proceedings is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.

KEITH YOUNG, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 10.

Certificate.

CERTIFIED that Jemadar Dewanally, 5th Company, 9th Battalion Artillery, has been reported sick, and unable to perform his duty.

A. PIXLEY, *Lieutenant,*
Adjutant 9th Battalion Artillery.

Camp, Barrackpore, April 1857.

Inclosure 14 in No. 10.

The Deputy Judge-Advocate-General to the Judge Advocate-General.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 13, 1857.

FOR the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, I have the honor to make the following reports to you in regard to the state of the votes of the officers forming the general court-martial on the trial of Jemadar Issuree Pandy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

1st That the verdict was carried by the votes of fourteen officers on the first charge, and of fourteen officers on the second charge.

2nd. That twelve officers voted for the sentence of death.

This letter is written with the cognizance of the court-martial.

I have, &c.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 15 in No. 10.

List of Witnesses on the Trial of Jemadar Issuree Pandy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Prosecution.

1. Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheler
2. Sergeant-Major Hewson.
3. Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh.
4. Havildar Shaick Phultoo
5. Sepoy Sobha Sing.
6. Sepoy Atma Sing.
7. Sepoy Mehee Lall.
8. Captain Drury.
9. Lieutenant J. Hearsey.

Defence.

None.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain.*

Inclosure 16 in No. 10.

Proceedings in continuation of a Native General Court-martial, re-assembled at Barrackpore, on Tuesday the 10th April, 1857, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, for the trial of Sepoy Mungul Pandy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

President:

Subadar-Major Jowahir Lall Tewarey, 43rd Regiment Native Light

Members.

Subadar Bhola Opadhia, 17th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Hurruck Sing, 40th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Ram Sing, 9th Battalion Artillery.
Subadar Amanut Khan, 57th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Sewumbir Pandy, 34th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Khooda Buksh, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.
Subadar Meerwan Sing, 70th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Sookhlall Misir, 43rd Regiment N.I.
Subadar Adjoodhia Tewarry, 70th Regiment N.I.
Subadar Julim Sing, 43rd Regiment N.I.
Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery.
Jemadar Mohun Sing, 65th Regiment N.I.
Jemadar Lalla Ram Buksh, 8th Regiment N.I.

Judge-Advocate:

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter

Lieutenant J. Vallings, 19th Regiment N.I.

THE Court re-assembled this day at 10 o clock in the forenoon, at the Mess-house 34th Regiment Native Infantry, the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, and Interpreter, all being present with the exception of Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery, reported sick. Jemadar Romode Sing, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, a Member in waiting, takes his place in Court.

Jemadar Issuree Pandy, No 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is brought prisoner before the Court

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, takes his place in Court as prosecutor.

The names of the President and members of the Court are read out in the hearing of the prisoner.

By the Judge-Advocate. *Q* Jemadar Issuree Pandy, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, do you object to being tried by the President, or any of the members of this Court-martial?—*A* I object to none

The Interpreter, President, Members, and Judge-Advocate make the prescribed solemn affirmation. The following charge is read and entered:—

Jemadar Issuree Pandy, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in confinement by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, on the following charges:—

1st. For having, at Barrackpore, on the 29th March, 1857, he being then in command of the quarter-guard of his regiment, not used his utmost or any endeavours to suppress a mutiny begun by Mungul Pandy, Sepoy, No. 5 Company of the regiment, the said sepoy having, on the afternoon of the day above mentioned, gone out into the parade-ground in front of and near to the quarter-guard of the regiment armed with a sword and musket, and then and there used words to excite the men of the regiment to come forth and join him in resistance to lawful authority; and having then and there, on the parade-ground and near to the quarter-guard of the regiment, discharged his loaded musket at Sergeant-Major James Thornton Hewson and Lieutenant Bempde Henry Baugh, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and then and there, with a sword, struck and severely wounded the said Lieutenant Baugh and Sergeant-Major Hewson, and he the said Jemadar not having taken any measure to arrest and confine the said sepoy throughout the aforesaid occurrences, nor to assist the said Lieutenant Baugh and Sergeant-Major Hewson; and he, the said Jemadar, having moreover, then and there, discouraged and inter-

2nd. For disobedience of the lawful command of his superior officers, in not having advanced with his guard to rescue the sergeant and capture the aforesaid sepoy, Mungul Pandy, when, shortly after the occurrences set forth in the first charge, he was ordered to do so by Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

By order of the Major-General commanding
Presidency Division,
A. H. ROSS, *Major*,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Barrackpore, April 8, 1857.

By Judge-Advocate.—*Q.* Jemadar Issuree Pandy, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, how say you, are you guilty or not guilty of these charges?—*A.* I am not guilty.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel S. G. Wheler, the prosecutor, is duly sworn.

Examined by the Judge-Advocate.

Q. You are commanding, I believe, the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and commanded it on the 29th of last month, at this station?—*A.* Yes; I did.

Q. Did you go down to the parade-ground of your regiment on the 29th of last month? if so please to state what occurred there.—*A.* I did. I received a report at my house, that a man, a sepoy of the regiment, was walking up and down in front of the quarter-guard of the regiment, inciting the men to mutiny. On arriving at the lines at the quarter-guard, and observing Sepoy Mungul Pandy, of the regiment, with a musket and sword walking up and down about 100 yards from the quarter-guard, I ordered the quarter-guard to load, and directed the prisoner, Jemadar Issuree Pandy, who was then in command of the quarter-guard, to advance and seize the prisoner with his guard. He murmured and said, to the best of my recollection, "The guard will not touch the prisoner." I repeated the order two or three times, when he ordered the guard to advance. They did so a few paces, when they halted, and he, the Jemadar, returned and said, "The guard will not advance any further, and refuse to touch the prisoner." I then went to the Brigadier, who had arrived to the left of the lines, and reported the matter to him. The General, General Hearsey, commanding the Division came up soon after on horseback, and after speaking a few words to the Brigadier, he rode towards the quarter-guard of my regiment, accompanied by several officers, mounted and on foot. He directed the quarter-guard to advance. They did so a few paces, when the Sepoy Mungul Pandy sat down and shot himself. The wound was not mortal, but a slight flesh wound.

Q. You ordered the Jemadar Issuree Pandy to advance and seize the prisoner; whom do you mean by the prisoner?—*A.* The sepoy in front of the quarter-guard, Mungul Pandy.

Q. Why did you repeat your order to the Jemadar to advance and seize the sepoy?—*A.* Because it was not obeyed in the first instance.

Q. Did you see Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh of the regiment and the Serjeant-Major of the regiment at that time?—*A.* No.

Q. Why did you order the guard to go out and seize the sepoy?—*A.* Because it had been reported to me that his musket was loaded, and that he was ready to shoot any European who exposed himself in front of the bells of arms.

Q. When you first ordered the Jemadar to take his guard and advance, did he say anything in reply?—*A.* Yes; he said the guard would not advance or touch the sepoy.

Q. Were you near when Major-General Hearsey ordered the Jemadar to advance?—*A.* Not within, I suppose, 50 yards.

Q. Did you hear what General Hearsey said to the Jemadar?—*A.* No.

Q. Who was with you when you gave your order to the Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—*A.* Captain Drury was present.

the Jemadar halted and returned to you and said they would not advance? —*A.* No.

Q. Did you perceive any reluctance in the manner of the sepoys of the guard to advance with the Jemadar?—*A.* Some hesitation apparently.

Q. When the Jemadar advanced a short way with his guard, where was he?—*A.* On the left flank of the front rank.

Q. In what part of the guard did you observe the hesitation you speak of?—*A.* In the rear rank chiefly; I was in rear of the guard at the time.

Q. When, after you had repeated your order to advance, and the Jemadar did so a few paces, did he advance with alacrity and willingness, or otherwise?—*A.* Yes; I saw no hesitation in the advance.

Q. Did the Jemadar order the guard to halt or did the men of the guard halt themselves?—*A.* That I did not hear, nor have ever learnt.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar say anything to encourage the men to advance?—*A.* Nothing.

Q. Did the guard load when you ordered them to do so?—*A.* Yes; they were ordered through the native officer, but they loaded, I rather recollect, sluggishly.

Q. What was the strength of the quarter-guard?—*A.* A Jemadar, Havildar, Naick, and 20 men.

Q. Had the Jemadar set a proper example, do you think, from what you observed at the time, that the men of the guard would have advanced with him?—*A.* I do

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Q. How many paces in advance did I go when I left the quarter-guard?—*A.* About twelve paces.

By the Court.—*Q.* When you first saw the guard, in what state did you find it?—*A* In front of the guard-house, at ordered arms, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Did the Jemadar, either by his manner or actions, show any inclination to seize the prisoner?—*A.* No, to the contrary. Otherwise he would have promptly obeyed my order in the first instance.

The Court now rose and proceeded to the quarters of the Serjeant-Major of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, reported to be unable to leave his quarters.

The Court being assembled at the quarters of the Serjeant-Major, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and the prisoner, prosecutor, and Court being all present, Serjeant-major James Thornton Hewson is duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Your names are James Thornton Hewson, and you are Serjeant-Major of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Will you state the occurrences of the 29th of March last?—*A.* Between the hours of 4 and 6 on the afternoon of Sunday, the 29th March, I dressed myself and left my bungalow to proceed towards the quarter-guard of my regiment. On reaching the bells of arms of the Light Company, I was fired at by Mungul Pandy, sepoy, No. 5 Company of the regiment. I then went in rear of the bells of arms, and, on my way towards the quarter-guard, called out for the guard to turn out. On reaching the quarter-guard I saw some of the men dressed, some dressing. I saw Issuree Pandy, Jemadar, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who was at the time in command of the quarter-guard. I told him that I had sent to the Adjutant of the regiment, and asked him why he did not arrest Mungul Pandy, sepoy, the man who fired at me. He answered me, saying, My Havildar is gone to the Field Officer of the day; my Naick is gone to the Adjutant's; am I to take him by myself? I then told him to fall in his guard and load. He called some of the men, some of them came, and some of them did not. His manner altogether was careless whether they fell in or not, neither did he draw his own sword.

don't go near him. During this time Mooklar Persaud Pandy, colour Havildar, No. 5 company, came and said that he had been at Captain Drury's quarters, and Captain Drury ordered the sepoy Mungul Pandy to be confined.

Q. Did Mooklar Persaud Pandy say this in the presence of the Jemadar Issuree Pandy?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Go on with your statement.—*A.* [Witness resumes.] I said to Jemadar Issuree Pandy, Do you hear? He did not answer my question, but repeated, The man is mad. I then lost sight of the Jemadar until after I was cut by Mungul Pandy.

Q. State what happened to you then.—*A.* Immediately after this I heard the sound of horse's hoofs, and the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Baugh, came riding up. Lieutenant Baugh called out, Where is he? where is he? I immediately answered, He is on your left—look to the left, and ride towards the right. Immediately I heard a shot fired. The sepoy Mungul Pandy fired the shot; Lieutenant Baugh's horse fell. Lieutenant Baugh then drew a pistol from his holster, and fired at Mungul Pandy. The Adjutant then drew his sword, and rushed towards Mungul Pandy. When I saw him go towards the sepoy, I drew my sword, and ran up towards him, at the same time calling out to the guard to load their pieces and come on. On coming up in a line with Lieutenant Baugh, I found that Mungul Pandy, who had not time to complete the loading of his piece, had drawn a "tulwar," or native sword. Mungul Pandy made a feint at me, and struck the Adjutant with his sword; the second I received from Mungul Pandy on the head. I was wounded: at the same time I was knocked down from behind by a blow from a musket in the hands of a sepoy regimentally dressed. On rising up from the ground, I ran towards Mungul Pandy again, and caught him by the collar with my left hand. I then received a second cut on the head from Mungul Pandy, and was again knocked down by repeated blows from a man dressed in regimentals, and beaten when on the ground. During the time I was facing Mungul Pandy, I heard a shot fired, which came from the direction of the lines, and quite close to me. After being knocked down the second time, on getting on my legs again, I looked round and saw several men, regimentally dressed, in front of the lines; I saw Lieutenant Baugh walking slowly towards the 43rd lines, on the left of the 34th lines; I followed him. On coming near the Light Company bells of arms of the 34th Regiment, I heard footsteps behind me, and on turning round, I saw Issuree Pandy, Jemadar, his sword still in the scabbard; I spoke to him; I said, You have acted in a most shameful manner; why did not you bring your guard to our assistance? I shall put you under arrest. I then made an effort with my right hand to grasp his sword, but he stepped back and prevented me, saying something which I did not understand—I heard him mumbling. I then went towards my house, and met my wife and step-daughter, who brought me to the Serjeant-Major's bungalow of the 43rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Q. When the first shot was fired, did you see aim taken at you?—*A.* Yes, Mungul Pandy, sepoy, aimed at me.

Q. Did you hear the sound of a bullet?—*A.* Yes, closely.

Q. Where was Mungul Pandy when he fired?—*A.* When he fired at me he was in front, between Nos. 6 and 7 bells of arms on the parade.

Q. How far was he from the quarter-guard?—*A.* About forty or fifty yards.

Q. When you went up to the quarter-guard, where was this sepoy?—*A.* The sepoy had loaded his piece, and came up in front of the quarter-guard.

Q. How far off from it?—*A.* About forty yards to the front.

Q. Did you hear the sepoy say anything?—*A.* He called out to the men to turn out, Why don't you turn out; you have sent me out here, why don't you turn out?

Q. Did you hear the sepoy say anything about the Europeans having come?—*A.* No.

Q. What did the Jemadar of the quarter-guard do while all this was going on?—*A.* He remained walking about in the rear of the quarter-

Q. Did he make the men load when you told him to do so?—A. N he gave no order whatever; he asked me what was the use—the man was mad.

Q. Was there time for the Jemadar of the quarter-guard to have come to the assistance of Lieutenant Baugh and yourself, if he had chosen to do so?—A. Plenty of time; the men were all dressed.

Q. Were any other sepoys of the regiment about at the time?—A. A great number from each company were between the bells of arms, in Hindoostanee clothes.

Q. Did none of these say or do anything?—A. Not one; a native officer came forward, Gunness Lalla, Jemadar, and addressed the sepoy Mungul Pandy; one half what he said I could not understand, as he was at some distance from me.

Q. Did the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, the prisoner now before you, address the sepoy Mungul Pandy, or say anything to him?—A. No, not a word.

Q. Do you know whether the Jemadar is a relative of the late sepoy Mungul Pandy?—A. No, I cannot swear to that.

Q. When the sepoy Mungul Pandy fired at the Adjutant, did you see him taking aim?—A. Yes, he took a deliberate aim, standing.

Q. Are you still suffering from the wounds you received?—A. Yes, I was severely wounded in two places, and bruised about my arms with the blows from the butts of fire-locks.

Q. Do you know what sepoys struck you with their fire-locks?—A. I could not recognize them; there was one man of the Light Company, but I could not swear to his features.

Q. Did the sepoys of the guard (quarter-guard) show any inclination to assist you?—A. No; on the contrary, they beat me.

Q. How do you know they beat you?—A. When I left the guard to go out to assist Lieutenant Baugh the guard were dressed. Before Mr. Baugh came, I was standing for ten minutes in rear of the quarter-guard, and had full opportunity to see whether any other portion of the regiment had put on their regimentals. I am confident they had not time to do so. Also, there is a picket mounts at sundown, but those men wear blue pantaloons. The men who struck me had white pantaloons on; all the remainder of the regiment were dressed in Hindoostance clothes.

Q. How far from the quarter-guard is the place where Lieutenant Baugh and yourself were engaged fighting with sepoy Mungul Pandy?—A. Sixty or seventy yards, not more.

Q. During the time you were at the quarter-guard, what was Mungul Pandy, sepoy, doing?—A. Walking about with his firelock, sometimes at the shoulder, sometimes bringing it up to the present. Four times he presented it at me when I went beyond the rear of the quarter-guard, but he did not fire.

Q. Did he say anything during this time?—A. He called out to me to get out of his way, and repeated the words, "Come out, men, come out, men; you have sent me out, why don't you follow me?"

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The Court rose and proceeded to the quarters of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, reported to be unable to leave his quarters on account of his wounds.

The Court being re-assembled at Lieutenant Baugh's quarters, and the Court, prosecutor, prisoner, and interpreter being all present, Lieutenant Bempde Henry Baugh is sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. You are Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and were so on the 29th March last?—A Yes.

Q. Will you state to the Court the occurrences on the parade of your regiment on the afternoon of that day?—A. On the afternoon of the 29th March, about 5 o'clock, it was reported to me by the Havildar-Major of the regiment that a sepoy of the name of Mungul Pandy, was out, in

front of the quarter-guard of the regiment, and had fired at the Sergeant-Major; I told the man to go and report the circumstance to Colonel Wheler in command of the regiment, ordered my horse, and galloped down to the parade. Immediately on pulling up at the quarter-guard, a shot was fired and my horse fell; as soon as I could disentangle myself from my horse, I took a pistol from one of my holsters and presented it at Mungul Pandy, the sepoy who had fired the shot, and who was then in the act of reloading. He stopped reloading, and I immediately fired and rushed in, sword in hand, to secure the sepoy Mungul Pandy; I had advanced halfway, when he drew a tulwar (a native sword), which I was not aware he had about his person; I continued my advance, and engaged the sepoy Mungul Pandy. During a conflict of eight or ten minutes, I received three wounds, one of which totally disabled my left hand; a shot was fired close by, and I perceived myself gradually being hemmed in; as I was bleeding profusely I commenced retreating, and was enabled to make good my retreat by the assistance rendered me by Shaik Phultoo, sepoy, since promoted to Havildar, and reached the bungalow of the Serjeant-Major of the 43rd Native Light Infantry, in the adjoining lines. During the conflict, with the exception of the Havildar aforesaid, not a man from the quarter-guard or the regimental lines, attempted to give me the slightest assistance.

Q. Did you give any orders to Jemadar Issuree Pandy, the prisoner before you, or say anything to him when you rode up?—*A.* No, not that I recollect.

Q. Who were the people who hemmed you in?—*A.* I cannot exactly say, but I believe they were men of the regiment.

Q. Were they dressed in regimentals?—*A.* I could not exactly say, for they were all in rear of me.

Q. Did you receive any blows from behind?—*A.* I got one at the back of the head, which I believe was given by the butt of a musket.

Q. While you were engaged with the sepoy Mungul Pandy, did you hear a shot fired?—*A.* Yes; there was a shot fired close by.

Q. Did you hear the sound of a bullet?—*A.* No; I cannot say I did that, I was too much engaged.

Q. From what direction did you hear the shot fired?—*A.* From the direction of the quarter-guard.

Q. At what distance from the quarter-guard did this occur?—*A.* About fifty or sixty paces.

Q. During this occurrence, did you hear or see anything of the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard?—*A.* No, not during the conflict.

Q. Was your horse wounded with a bullet?—*A.* Yes.

Q. During the time you were engaged with Mungul Pandy, were you impeded in any way from using your weapon to the best effect?—*A.* No.

Q. Did sepoy Mungul Pandy say anything when you first approached him?—*A.* Not a word.

Q. From whom did you receive the wounds you have spoken of?—*A.* The one in the throat and the other in my hand I received from Mungul Pandy.

Q. Did you see any one strike the Serjeant-Major?—*A.* No, I saw the Serjeant-Major tumble as though he had been struck down by a blow from behind.

Q. When you rode up to the quarter-guard did you see any of the guard in front of the guard-house?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Were they dressed, and how many do you think were there?—*A.* They were dressed, I cannot tell the number.

Q. Did you call upon any of the guard to assist you?—*A.* I was so anxious to prevent the sepoy Mungul Pandy reloading, that I had not time to say much; but as far as I can recollect, when I rode up I said, Why are not some arrangements made to secure this man? or something to that effect: I received no reply.

Q. Had not there been considerable excitement amongst the sepoys on account of a new kind of cartridge?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Were not the 19th Regiment Native Infantry expected to arrive in

Q. Were the sepoys of your regiment informed why the 19th Regiment was to be marched in ?—*A.* I believe they were aware. A parade was held, and General Hearsey informed the men that he expected he would receive orders to disband the corps.

Q. On the 29th of March last was it known that any Europeans had arrived at the station ?—*A.* I believe it was.

Q. Do you know how long the prisoner now before you has served as a native officer ?—*A.* I do not; I believe he is an old Jemadar.

Q. Do you know whether there is any relationship between the prisoner and the late sepoy Mungul Pandy ?—*A.* I believe there is none.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q. Did the Adjutant give me any orders to seize the sepoy ?—*A.* I gave no other order than that I have mentioned.

It being near 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, the 11th of April, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Barrackpore, Saturday, April 11, 1857.

The Court assembled this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at the 34th Regiment Mess-house; the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor and Prisoner all being present, except Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion Artillery.

Shaik Phultoo (Mussulman), Havildar, Grenadier Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

(The witness being wounded and weak, sat down.)

Q. Will you state to the Court how you got your wound ?—*A.* About a quarter to 4 in the afternoon of the 29th of March, I went out to ease myself; on returning to the bell of arms of No. 3 Company, I saw Mungul Pandy, sepoy, come out of his hut and proceed in the direction of the quarter-guard, wearing his regimental coat and cap, with a musket and sword in his hand. He proceeded to the quarter-guard, and then loaded his musket, and ordered the bugler to sound the assembly. He was shouting out, The Europeans are come; you will be forced to bite cartridges contrary to your religion; come out, all of you, with me.

Q. Where did the sepoy Mungul Pandy load his musket ?—*A.* On the left, about twenty paces from the quarter-guard.

Q. Where did he then go ?—*A.* He stood near No. 6 Company bells of arms, and threatened the bugler if he did not sound the assembly.

Q. Did the sepoy remain any time at the bells of arms of No. 6 Company ?—*A.* A little while

Q. Where did he then go to ?—*A.* He went out on the parade between the 6th and 7th Company bells of arms, and marched up and down.

Q. How far was this from the quarter-guard ?—*A.* About thirty paces.

Q. Was any attempt made to prevent the sepoy loading by the Jemadar of the quarter-guard ?—*A.* No, none was made.

Q. When the sepoy was loading his musket, where was the Jemadar of the quarter-guard ?—*A.* The Jemadar was in front of the guard-house outside.

Q. Was the place at which the sepoy Mungul Pandy loaded visible from the quarter-guard ?—*A.* Yes, he came out from his hut in the act of loading, and had finished his loading near to No. 6 bells of arms.

Q. Did the Jemadar of the quarter-guard say nothing to the sepoy ?—*A.* He did not say a word.

Q. What did the sepoy then do ?—*A.* He walked up and down on the road in front of the lines, about thirty paces from the quarter-guard. When the Serjeant-Major came from the left of the lines in front towards where the sepoy was, the sepoy Mungul Pandy retired a little way further

on to the parade-ground from the quarter-guard; when the Serjeant-Major came along near to the quarter-guard, the sepoy Mungul Pandy took a deliberate aim and fired at the Serjeant-Major. The Serjeant-Major was not hit, and went into the quarter-guard.

Q. Where were you when the Serjeant-Major went into the quarter-guard?—*A.* I was under the shelter of a peepul tree, three paces (about) from the quarter-guard.

Q. What took place between the Serjeant-Major and Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—*A.* The Serjeant-Major complained that the Jemadar took no steps to prevent the sepoy from firing at him.

Q. What did the Jemadar say in reply?—*A.* He said nothing. He and the sepoys were standing about.

Q. Did you hear the Serjeant-Major tell the Jemadar to load?—*A.* He ordered the Jemadar to take steps to seize the sepoy.

Q. Did the Jemadar take any steps?—*A.* None whatever.

Q. What happened after this?—*A.* The sepoy took aim at him again, whenever the Serjeant-Major showed himself.

Q. When the Adjutant came up, where did the Adjutant come to?—*A.* He stopped his horse near the quarter-guard, where he was.

Q. Did the Adjutant say anything?—*A.* He spoke to the Jemadar, and asked him why he had taken no measures to apprehend the sepoy.

Q. Did the Jemadar make any reply?—*A.* The Jemadar made no reply. He was inside the quarter-guard.

Q. What happened then?—*A.* I was myself telling the Adjutant to look out and take care of himself, when Mungul Pandy took aim and fired, and shot the Adjutant's horse on the left thigh.

Q. Did the Jemadar or any of the guard tell the Adjutant where the sepoy was?—*A.* I did not hear any one tell him.

Q. What occurred then?—*A.* The Adjutant drew his pistol and went at the sepoy, and said to me, Shaik Phultoo, come with me. I went, and the Serjeant-Major came out also. Mungul Pandy was rapidly reloading his musket. The Adjutant fired and missed. We advanced so quickly that the sepoy had not time to load. There was a combat between the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major against the sepoy; the sepoy wounded both the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major; I came up when the first blows were struck, and caught Mungul Pandy round the waist, and extended one hand to avert the blows from the Adjutant, and was wounded by Mungul Pandy by a sword-cut on that hand. I retained my hold on Mungul Pandy with one hand, and told the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major to retreat.

Q. Did any sepoy of the quarter-guard, or did the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, come up to assist the Adjutant?—*A.* No, not one.

Q. Did any of the sepoys of the guard come up, and what did they do?—*A.* After the Adjutant had retreated a little way, four sepoys came out from the quarter-guard and struck the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major with the butt of their muskets from behind.

Q. Did you recognise any of these four men?—*A.* No, I did not; I was then holding sepoy Mungul Pandy, lest he should again attack the Adjutant.

Q. When, and why, did you let go?—*A.* When the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major had got off; these men who struck the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major with muskets threatened to fire upon me if I had not let go.

Q. When you were holding the sepoy Mungul Pandy, did you call out to the Jemadar of the quarter-guard?—*A.* Yes; I said, Send four sepoys to seize him: I have got hold of him; he can do no harm.

Q. Did the Jemadar give any answer?—*A.* No.

Q. Was the distance such that assistance could have been given at the moment?—*A.* It was about thirty or forty yards; assistance could have been given in a moment.

Q. Did you at any time see any inclination among any of the sepoys of the quarter-guard to assist?—*A.* Not when I was there.

Q. Was a shot fired during the fight?—*A.* Yes; from the quarter-

Q. Did you see Mooklar Persaud Pandy, the late Drill Havildar?—A. I did not see him.

Q. Did Mungul Pandy continue to call upon the men of the regiment to turn out?—A. He continued to call upon them to turn out, as they would have to bite the cartridges.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—Q. When sepoy Mungul Pandy came out and threatened the bugler, where was the bugler?—A. Near the guard-house.

Q. At what distance was the sepoy then?—A. About twenty paces.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sobha Singh (Seikh), sepoy, 6th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, being a prisoner, is brought into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you one of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry at this station, on the 29th March, the day when the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of the regiment were cut down?—A. I was.

Q. State what you saw.—A. When the sepoy Mungul Pandy came out and fired at the Serjeant-Major, I was lying on my charpoy undressed; I hurriedly put on my clothes. The Adjutant came down afterwards on his horse, and Mungul Pandy then fired at him and wounded the horse; the Adjutant then drew a pistol, fired at the sepoy, and missed him; he then drew his sword and advanced upon him; Mungul Pandy wounded him with a sword and the Serjeant-Major also. I was in the quarter-guard at the time; I heard the Jemadar say to us, "Don't go out, unless I give you orders; am I not in command of the guard?"

Q. Did any sepoy show any desire to go out to assist the Adjutant?—A. I and another, Seikh Atma Sing, and two Hindoostanees, whose names I don't know, but whom I can recognise, wanted to go, especially when we saw the Serjeant's sword broken. The Serjeant-Major asked the Jemadar for his sword when his was broken.

Q. Did any sepoy of the guard go out to where the fight was going on?—A. Yes, Hurry Lall Tewarry of the Light Company went out and struck the Sergeant-Major with the butt of his musket.

Q. Did the Jemadar of the guard try to prevent him going out?—A. I do not know whether he tried to stop him, but he went, whether with an order or without I do not know.

Q. When that sepoy returned to the guard what did the Jemadar of the guard do?—A. He told him to go and change his pantaloons, on which there was blood.

Q. Was the Jemadar angry with him, or did he confine him?—A. He did not confine him; I did not hear the Jemadar say this about changing his clothes; I have been told so by Mehee Lall, sepoy.

Q. Was a shot fired when the fight was going on?—A. I did not hear, there was a great row.

Q. What happened when the Colonel of the regiment came up?—A. The Colonel came and asked if we were loaded; we were not loaded then. The Colonel then ordered us to shoulder arms and quick march. When we had gone twenty paces the sepoy presented his piece, and the Jemadar stepped behind the guard, and halted it and went towards the Colonel. I did not hear what was said; the guard was then faced right about, and arms were piled and caps were taken off.

Q. Did you see sepoy Hurry Lall Tewarry come back to the guard after changing his clothes?—A. I saw the blood on his clothes. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards he was wearing clean pantaloons with the guard.

Q. As far as you can judge are you of opinion that the guard would have continued to advance if the word "halt" had not been given by the Jemadar?—A. We were going on when the Jemadar halted us.

Q. During the whole time did the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard do anything for the assistance of the officers?—A. Nothing what-

Q. In what way did you or any other sepoys of the guard show a desire to go out and assist the officers?—*A.* Both I and others spoke to the Jemadar, and said, Your officers are being murdered outside; why don't you do something? I offered to go myself to their assistance.

Q. What did the Jemadar say?—*A.* "People will be killed, and what answer shall I give? Don't you go without orders."

Q. Did the Jemadar look on while the fight was going on?—*A.* He was, with all the rest, looking on.

Q. Did any other sepoys than those you have alluded to show any desire to go out to assist?—*A.* Not that I know; they were standing about.

Q. How many sepoys were absent from the guard at that time?—*A.* They were all there with the exception of the four sentries.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q. When the Sergeant-Major asked for a sword where were you?—*A.* The Sergeant-Major was wounded, holding his hand to his head. I was outside the quarter-guard where the sentry is.

By the Court.—*Q.* How many sepoys went out from the quarter-guard?—*A.* I only saw one, Hurry Lall Tewarry.

Q. Did this sepoy strike the Adjutant?—*A.* He struck both.

Q. When the guard was halted and ordered to the right-about, who gave the order to right-about?—*A.* The Jemadar.

[The witness withdraws.]

Atma Sing (Seikh), sepoy, 6th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, being a prisoner, is brought into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you on the quarter-guard of the regiment on the day when the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major were wounded?—*A.* Yes.

Q. State what you saw.—*A.* I saw the sepoy Mungul Pandy fire at the Sergeant-Major. The sepoy Mungul Pandy called upon the men to come out for their religion. The Adjutant came up, and Mungul Pandy taking aim fired and wounded the Adjutant's horse. A conflict took place between the Adjutant and the sepoy Mungul Pandy. The Sergeant-Major was also with the Adjutant. I saw the Adjutant wounded and the Sergeant-Major's sword broken.

Q. What did the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard do all this time?—*A.* The Jemadar was at his guard, which was collected. The Jemadar shut the doors of the quarter-guard looking on to the parade. Four men of the guard wanted to go out to help the Adjutant, but the Jemadar prevented them, saying there were no orders for them to go.

Q. How do you know these four men wanted to go out to help the Adjutant?—*A.* When Sheik Phultoo called for four sepoys to seize Mungul Pandy, then the Jemadar would not let any one go.

Q. Did you hear Sheik Phultoo call out for assistance?—*A.* I heard him.

Q. What did the Jemadar say?—*A.* He said, If you kill that sepoy you will be hung; and if he kills you what shall I do?

Q. What was the Jemadar of the quarter-guard doing while the fight was going on?—*A.* He remained with his guard.

Q. Did he give no orders for any one to assist?—*A.* No, he did not.

Q Did any sepoy of the guard go out to the fight?—*A.* Hurry Lall Tewarry, who has since absconded, went out and struck both the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major with the butt of his musket.

Q. Where was the Jemadar at this time?—*A.* He was outside the guard, looking on at the fight.

Q. What did the Jemadar do when Hurry Lall Tewarry, sepoy, returned to the guard?—*A.* I saw Hurry Lall Tewarry change his clothes; they were bloody: the Jemadar did nothing.

Q. Was the Jemadar angry with that sepoy when he came back, or did he confine him, or say anything to him?—*A.* He did nothing with

Q. Had the sepoy changed his clothes before the Colonel came to the guard?—*A.* Yes, before he came.

Q. When the Colonel came up, did the guard get an order to advance?—*A.* The Colonel ordered the guard to load, which was done, and afterwards to advance, which we did, for about twenty paces, when Mungul Pandy aimed at the Jemadar. The Jemadar fell behind the guard and halted them, and returned and spoke to the Colonel. I did not hear what he said. The Jemadar afterwards ordered us to the right-about, which was done, and afterwards caps were removed from the nipples. In the meantime General Hearsey arrived, and asked if the guard was loaded. He was told that they were, but the caps were not on. He then ordered them to be put on, and the guard to march first at the quick, then at the double. Mungul Pandy then shot himself, having first aimed towards the guard.

Q. When the sepoy first came out in front of the guard, and called to the men to come out, did the Jemadar do anything?—*A.* He did nothing; he gave no order.

Q. How do you know four men wanted to go out?—*A.* They asked the Jemadar to be allowed to go out. I was one of the four. Mehee Lall, sepoy, was one, Sobha Sing was another, and I myself and another man whose name I don't know.

Q. Did Colonel Wheler give the order to advance, or did he repeat the order to the Jemadar?—*A.* I did not hear how many times, I was in the ranks.

Q. What did the Jemadar say when you four sepoys wanted to go out?—*A.* He said, "If you kill the man, you will be hung." He prohibited us from going.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

Mehee Lall (Hindoo), sepoy, No. 1 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, a prisoner, is brought into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you one of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry on the day when the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major of the Regiment were wounded on the parade?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did you see the sepoy Mungul Pandy go out on to the parade?—*A.* I saw him on the parade, when I returned from going out to ease myself.

Q. Did you hear the sepoy say anything?—*A.* He said, "Come out, sepoys! come out for your religion!" and told the bugler to sound the assembly.

Q. Did the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard then do anything or say anything?—*A.* No, he did nothing.

Q. Did you see the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major fired upon by sepoy Mungul Pandy?—*A.* I was in the rear of the quarter-guard, and heard the sound of the firing. I did not see the musket fired.

Q. Did you afterwards see the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major fighting with the sepoy Mungul Pundy on the parade?—*A.* I saw it from the front of the guard-house. We had all gone in front, when a sentry shouted out, "He is killing the Adjutant!"

Q. Where was the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, then, when the fighting was going on?—*A.* He was with the guard in front of the quarter-guard.

Q. Did the Jemadar give any orders when the fighting was going on?—*A.* He gave no orders. He stood looking on.

Q. Did any men of the guard express a desire to go out to assist their officers?—*A.* Yes; Atma Sing, Sobha Sing, Sew-buccus Tewarry; and I myself asked the Jemadar to let us go to the assistance of the officers.

Q. What did the Jemadar say?—*A.* He prevented us from going. He

Q. When the fighting was going on, was a shot fired?—*A.* I heard a shot fired. I heard the report of three shots fired.

Q. Did any sepoys of the guard go out to where the fighting was going on?—*A.* I saw Hurrylall Tewarry, of the quarter-guard, come back from the place where they were fighting, with his pantaloons bloody.

Q. Did you see Hurrylall Tewarry, sepoy, strike any one?—*A.* I saw him strike the Sergeant-Major with the butt of his musket.

Q. Did sepoy Hurrylall Tewarry return to the quarter-guard?—*A.* Yes.

Q. What did the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard say—did he say anything to him?—*A.* He ordered him to change his clothes.

Q. Was the Jemadar angry with sepoy Hurrylall Tewarry?—*A.* No, he was not.

Q. Did he order him into confinement?—*A.* No, he did not.

Q. Did you see sepoy Hurrylall go out from the quarter-guard on to the parade, to where the fighting was going on?—*A.* I saw him go out.

Q. Did he say anything when he was going out?—*A.* No, he rushed out without saying anything.

Q. Did the Jemadar call him back?—*A.* No.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—*Q.* Why did you want to go out from the quarter-guard?—*A.* To assist the Adjutant, as it was my duty.

[The witness withdraws.]

Captain C. C. Drury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Are you now Acting Adjutant of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did you go with Colonel Wheler, commanding the regiment, to the quarter-guard of the regiment, on the afternoon of the 29th March last?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Will you state what then took place?—*A.* On arriving at the guard, the sepoy Mungul Pandy was pointed out to us parading in front of the guard, about 120 yards off, calling out something; I could not hear what he said. Colonel Wheler ordered part of the guard to load, and afterwards the whole guard, and gave the order to Issuree Pandy, Jemadar, who was commanding the guard, to advance and capture the sepoy Mungul Pandy. The Jemadar took me aside, behind the quarter-guard, and said, "It is of no use, they will not advance; they will take the man's part; they are with the man:" or words to that effect. I said, "Nonsense, you must go where you are ordered; fall in with your guard, and obey the orders you have received." The Jemadar fell in with his guard in a reluctant kind of manner, and advanced them some eight or ten paces, when the guard halted. The Jemadar fell to the rear. This state of things lasted for two or three minutes. I went in the direction of the 43rd Native Infantry to try if I could get a rifle; as I went along to the left of our lines, General Hearsey, commanding the division, rode up to the guard, and the guard advanced with him, and some twelve or more mounted officers, when the man, Mungul Pandy, sepoy, knelt down and shot himself.

Q. Did Colonel Wheler have to repeat the order to the Jemadar to advance?—*A.* I think more than once, I can't be positive: to the best of my belief the order was given more than once.

Q. When the guard advanced with the Jemadar a little way and then halted, who halted it?—*A.* I did not hear any order given to halt, whether it was done by any mutual understanding between the Jemadar and the guard, I cannot say. The Jemadar was on the right of the guard. I was on the left rear. From where I was, I could not see the Jemadar.

It being near 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock A.M., on

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Barrackpore, April 13, 1857.

The Court reassembled this day at their former place of meeting. The President, members (except Jemadar Dewan Allee, Artillery), Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, prosecutor, and prisoner, being all present, the examination of Captain Drury is continued.

By the Prosecutor.—Q. When yourself and Colonel Wheler arrived at the quarter-guard, did Jemadar Issuree Pandy make any report of any sepoy of his guard having gone out and taken part in the conflict?—*A.* He made no report of that nature.

Q. Is Hurry Lall Tewarry, sepoy, of the Light Company, now present with the regiment?—*A.* No; he has deserted, the second day after the affair occurred, namely, the evening of the 31st March.

Q. When you went up with Colonel Wheler, did you see many men of the regiment collected about the bells of arms of the different companies?—*A.* Yes; a great many.

Q. About how many men were in the lines, off duty, on that afternoon?—*A.* About 400, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, from reports I have received.

Q. After the Jemadar had told you that the men of his guard would not touch the sepoy, did he again get an order from Colonel Wheler to advance with his guard?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did he then obey?—*A.* He obeyed so far as to advance some ten paces in a hesitating manner.

Q. Had the Jemadar done his duty with alacrity and without hesitation, are you of opinion, from all you then observed, that the men would have continued their advance?—*Q.* I think they would.

Q. Did you see General Hearsey march off the guard?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did the guard continue to advance with General Hearsey until the sepoy Mungul Pandy shot himself?—*A.* Yes.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

Q. Did I not tell Captain Drury to shelter himself lest he should be fired upon?—*A.* I cannot recollect whether he did; numbers of men told me to do so; amongst them a member of this Court, Sewumber Pandy, Subadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Judge-Advocate to Court.—It appears that this Subadar has a knowledge of the whole of this case, and yet has sat as a member. This was altogether unknown to me, and ought to have been stated to me by the Subadar when the charges were read out.

The Court is closed.

The Court re-opened.

Q. Did the Colonel give me an order to fire upon the sepoy Mungul Pandy, or to seize him?—*A.* He got orders to seize him. His guard was loaded. It was, of course, at his option either to shoot him or to bayonet him, to secure him in whatever way he chose.

By the Prosecutor.—Q. Is the Jemadar an officer of long standing, or recently promoted?—*A.* I think he is an officer 1850 or 1851.

[The witness withdraws.]

Lieutenant J. Hearsey, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called in Court and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.

Q. You are Aide-de-camp to General Hearsey commanding the Presidency Division?—*A.* Yes.

Q. On the afternoon of the 29th March, did you go down with General Hearsey to the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry? If so, please state what took place there.—*A.* The Major

General came np. He asked the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard why he did not seize the man. He replied, "What does it matter, Kyapurwa? he will only shoot some of us." The General then asked if the muskets were loaded. The Jemadar replied that they were, but they were not capped. The General then told the men to cap and follow him, which they did; on the guard nearing sepoy Mungul Pandy, about fifty or sixty yards, he knelt down and shot himself.

Q. Did the General have to report any order to the Jemadar now before the Court?—*A.* No.

Q. Was there any hesitation, as far as you could see, in the guard obeying the orders of the General?—*A.* At first there was a little. The men did not seem to assemble quickly.

Q. Did the Jemadar appear to obey willingly the orders of the Major-General, or otherwise?—*A.* He showed a little hesitation at first.

Q. Did you observe any one speak to the rear-rank as they were advancing?—*A.* No.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar say anything more than the words you have stated?—*A.* Nothing more than what I have said.

Q. Had the Major-General a revolver pistol in his hand?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did the Major-General show to the guard that he had it?—*A.* He had it in his hand. He had no holsters, I think.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine.

[The witness withdraws.]

The prosecution is closed.

The prisoner is put on his defence and states as follows:—When the sepoy, whose name I don't know, but who has since been hanged, came out on to the parade, I was informed of the same by the Havildar of the guard, who said that the man was in front of the guard with a sword and loaded musket. I sent immediately to inform the regimental officer of the day, and also the Serjeant-Major by the Naick of the guard, Emam Khan, and also to the Adjutant. I then called out to Mungul Pandy, "Have you heard the orders General Hearsey gave on parade; are you going to obey them?" I then ordered some sepoys of the guard to seize the prisoner. The sepoy threatened me if I did not sound the assembly, when I screened myself behind the peepul tree I also ordered the door of the bells of arms to be shut, and said, "Don't allow any blockhead to approach." I also told the bugler not to sound the assembly, or he would be blown away from a gun. The Serjeant-Major then arrived. I then left the shelter of the peepul tree, and told the serjeant to take care of himself. I then heard a shot fired from the parade. I don't know if it was fired at the Serjeant-Major or myself. I then sent four sepoys to seize the sepoy, and said, "Whoever seizes him will be a brave man." The sepoys whom I told to go were from different companies, and said to Shaick Phultoo, who has since been promoted, "The other sepoys are in regimentals, you are in undress, you will be able to get behind him." I said to the Serjeant-Major, "Keep in shelter yourself, or you will be killed." The Adjutant then came up. Then Mungul Pandy fired, and hit the Adjutant's horse on the thigh. I said to the Adjutant, "Your horse is wounded; do you stay here, and let me go and seize the sepoy." I said to the sepoys, "What are you doing?" The Adjutant then fired his pistol. The Serjeant-Major said something to the Adjutant. I said to the sepoys, "What are you looking at; do not you see the Adjutant's horse has been struck? Go forward." I then saw the sepoy strike the Adjutant and serjeant, and also the Serjeant-Major's sword broken. Shaick Phultoo then ran up towards the sepoy and the Serjeant-Major. Another sepoy was also with him, of the Light Company; he was not of the guard. Mungul Pandy then loaded his musket and aimed at me. I then retreated, as I thought my sword was of the same kind as the Serjeant-Major's, which had broken. A Seikh sepoy then went towards the Serjeant-Major. I said to him, "Take care where you are going to; why are you going towards the Serjeant-Major?"

name. The Serjeant-Major and the Adjutant were both wounded. I sheathed my sword first, and said, "Who has wounded you; was it Mungul or another sepoy?" The Serjeant-Major then told me to give up my sword. I did not give it, I retreated. I then said to the men of my guard, "You have allowed four men to be wounded; why have you done so? you could have prevented this if you had liked; you have connived at it." I then determined to report this to all authorities. I proceeded to the house of the officer of the day, and related to him all that happened. I asked him if I should go and report it to the General myself, or whether he would go. The officer of the day told me to go, and take care of my quarter-guard. I told the men of the guard to seize the sepoy in any way they could. Four or five sepoys got ready. I asked if they were loaded. I said, "If any European officer should come I will go in front; you come behind." After this the Colonel and Captain Drury came. I then told the Colonel and Captain Drury to keep in shelter. The Colonel then ordered me to load the guard. I loaded the guard, and called Captain Drury aside, and said, "I doubt about two or four of the men of the guard." Captain Drury said, "Never mind." I then again told him to keep in shelter, and the Colonel also. The Colonel asked if we were ready, and ordered us to shoulder arms; we advanced about twenty or twenty-five paces, when three sepoys spoke, and said, What! are not the Colonel and Captain Drury coming? I then halted the guard, and ran towards the Colonel, and said, The guard are disobedient. The Colonel then ordered me to bring back the guard. The General, General Hearsey, Sahib Bahadoor, then arrived, and asked if we were loaded. I said, we are, but the caps not on. The General then ordered me to shoulder arms, which I did, and to quick-march, which I ordered the men to do, then afterwards to double. General Hearsey had a loaded pistol in his hand; as we advanced, the sepoy first presented his musket at us, and then shot himself. The General then gave orders about the funeral ceremonies for the man. The General then told us to unload our muskets. This is all. Some of the sepoys on the guard were young, and there were no non-commissioned officers at the moment with me.

The prisoner being asked, says, I have no witness to call.

The defence is closed.

The Court is closed.

Finding.

The Court find the prisoner, Jemadar Issuree Pandy, No. 1 Company of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, guilty of both charges preferred against him.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Jemadar Issuree Pandy, No. 1 Company of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Barrackpore, April 13, 1857.

JOWAHIR LALL TEWARRY, *Subadar-Major, 43rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, President of the Court.*

G. C. HATCH, *Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.*

JAMES VALLINGS, *Lieutenant, Interpreter to the Court.*

Approved and confirmed.

G. ANSON, *General and Commander-in-chief.*

Simla, April 20, 1857.

The Court closed proceedings on this trial at half-past 3 o'clock P.M., and adjourned until further orders.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.*

Remarks.

It is unnecessary for General Anson to observe that it is a most painful duty to order the execution of the sentence of death upon any officer or soldier of the army he has the honor to command, but there is not in the whole of the evidence on which Jemadar Issuree Pandy has been convicted, one single extenuating circumstance upon which he could rest a claim for mercy.

The extreme punishment of military law has been justly awarded, and General Anson trusts that the enormity of the crime will be regarded with horror by every native officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of his army. Should, however, there be any, still undetected, who have looked on with apathy or passive encouragement at the act of mutiny of which the Jemadar has been found guilty, his ignominious end, and that of sepoy Mungul Pandy, will be a warning to them of the fate which awaits all mutineers, and which General Anson would fain hope will have a beneficial influence upon their future conduct.

G. A.

April 20, 1857.

Inclosure 17 in No. 10.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Judge Advocate-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 7, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st April last, I am directed to return the original proceedings of a General Court-martial on the trial of Jemadar Issuree Pandy, of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who has been convicted of mutiny and sentenced to suffer death, and to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that it has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 11.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the proceedings of an European Special Court of Inquiry, to investigate into the conduct of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty at the quarter-guard of that corps, on the 29th of March ultimo; also the evidence taken (voluntarily given) from four men who were on duty with that guard, when they were ordered to be put into fetters.

These documents I wish to be laid before Government.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Captain Richards to Major Mathews.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 30, 1857.

WITH reference to station morning orders of this date, I have the honor, by desire of the Brigadier Commanding at Barrackpore, to inform you that the Special Court of Inquiry of which you are President is convened with the view of eliciting the circumstances attendant on the Adjutant, the Serjeant-Major, and a sepoy of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, having been wounded in the lines of that regiment, on the evening of Sunday, the 29th March, 1857.

I have, &c.

J. RICHARDS, *Captain,*
Officiating Major of Brigade.

Inclosure 3 in No. 11.

Assistant Surgeon Allen to Colonel Wheler, Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sir,

Barrackpore, March 30, 1857.

IN reply to your demi-official letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that I consider it would be hazardous at present to the health of either Lieutenant Baugh, or Serjeant-Major Hewson, for the Court of Inquiry to assemble at their quarters now for further investigation.

In the event of no unfavourable symptoms showing themselves during the next twelve or sixteen hours, the further investigation required by the Court of Inquiry may perhaps be proceeded with, and due notice of which shall be given to the Officiating Adjutant of the regiment for your information.

I have, &c.

JAMES ALLAN, F.R.C.S.

Inclosure 4 in No. 11.

Proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry directed in station morning orders of to-day, to assemble at the mess-house of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, at 11 A.M., to investigate circumstances which occurred yesterday evening in the lines of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Barrackpore, March 30, 1857.

President:

Major Matthews, 43rd Regiment N.I. (Light).

Members:

Major Cooke, 2nd Regiment N.I. (Grenadiers).
Captain Greene, 70th Regiment N.I.

Interpreter:

Lieutenant Corbett, 43rd Regiment L.I.

Colonel Wheler, commanding 34th Native Infantry, will produce evidence.

The President, Members, and Interpreter, all present.

Letter dated Barrackpore, 30th March, 1857, from the Officiating Major of Brigade to Major Matthews, President of the special Court of Inquiry, read and appended.

Colonel Wheler proceeds to call the following evidence:—

Infantry, Acting Lance Naick at the drill, is called into Court, and duly cautioned.

Q. State what occurred yesterday evening at the lines of your regiment.—*A.* At about half-past 3 o'clock, a sepoy of the 5th Company of my regiment, of the name of Mungul Pandy, came out of the lines on to the parade-ground with a musket and tulwar; he had his regimental coat on, and havresack, he had also his military cap on. A report of the above was made to the Serjeant-Major, who came out near to the quarter-guard, in his uniform. The sepoy fired at him, and missed. The Serjeant-Major then went into the quarter-guard and told Issuree Pandy, the Jemadar of the guard, to make arrangements about seizing the sepoy. The Jemadar did not obey the order he had received; he did nothing. The Serjeant-Major sent some one to call the Adjutant of the regiment, who came riding up, after about a quarter-of-an-hour, in uniform; he came close to the quarter-guard, no one telling him that there was a sepoy on parade with his musket loaded. While I was telling the Adjutant of the sepoy being there, the sepoy fired a shot, wounding the Adjutant's horse. The horse fell, the Adjutant falling with it. The Adjutant had a loaded pistol in his hand. The sepoy was about thirty yards off when he fired. The Adjutant told the sepoys who were about him to seize the sepoy, but no one obeyed his orders; the Adjutant went towards Mungul Pandy, and also the Serjeant-Major. The Adjutant fired his pistol at the sepoy and missed him; the sepoy then came at them with his sword and wounded the Adjutant on the face, and on his left hand. The Serjeant-Major drew his sword. Some sepoys from behind knocked down the Serjeant-Major and the Adjutant with the butts of their muskets: they got up and ran away.

This evidence corrects the above statement, and now says: that after Mungul Pandy had cut down the Adjutant and the Serjeant-Major, some sepoys knocked them down with the butts of their muskets. I don't know who they were, but they had their regimentals on. I got wounded myself in the hand trying to protect the Adjutant when Mungul Pandy was cutting at him. I had got Mungul Pandy down, a great number of sepoys, in undress, were assembled round us; they abused me, saying, "Why don't you let him go?" and struck me on the back and on the head with stones and shoes. I then let him go: the Adjutant had got out of the way in the mean time.

The witness having had the above read to him, now states:—"I let Mungul Pandy go when the Serjeant-Major, as well as the Adjutant, had got clear away."

By the Court.—*Q.* Where, and how far from Mungul Pandy, were you when you saw him go out on the parade?—*A.* I was near the kote of the Grenadier Company of the regiment. Mungul Pandy came out from the centre of the lines; he was about 100 yards from me.

Q. What did you hear him calling out?—*A.* He called out to the whole regiment to turn out, the Europeans had arrived.

Q. Were there many men present, and within hearing, on the occasion; and how did they act?—*A.* All that were in the lines were present looking on, but were quiet. Mungul Pandy called out, "The magazine has come of the Europeans, and the Europeans are here to make us bite the new cartridges, and destroy our religion."

Q. Was there any sympathy or exhibition of feeling shown by the men who were looking on when Mungul Pandy called out to them to turn out?—*A.* No, not any whatever, except that Jemadar Lalla Gunness, of the 5th Company, remonstrated with him, and said, "Havn't you heard that you are not to bite the cartridges? don't make a disturbance."

Q. Were all those men still spectators when the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major were fired at by Mungul Pandy and assaulted?—*A.* Yes, they were all looking on.

Q. Did any one of them step forward to assist you in defending the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major?—*A.* Not one of them.

Q. How many men in uniform assaulted the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major with the butts of their muskets?—*A.* Three or four men, but I

Q. How do you account for not recognizing them?—*A.* I was wounded and confused.

Q. Were there any commissioned or non-commissioned officers amongst those men you saw in uniform?—*A.* I did not see any.

Q. How were the men of the regiment engaged at the time of the occurrence, and were the bells of arms open?—*A.* Some were open, and some shut, and some of the men were engaged in cleaning their accoutrements.

Q. Prior to yesterday's occurrence, had any similar manifestation displayed itself amongst the men of the regiment?—*A.* No, not that I know of.

[The witness withdraws.]

Second witness.—Gunness Lalla, Jemadar, No. 5 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and duly cautioned.

By the Court.—Q. State to the Court what occurred yesterday in your regiment?—A. I was sitting, yesterday, in my house when Goorbucus Sing, Pay Havildar of the company, came and told me, "I don't know what has come over Mungul Pandy, sepoy; he is walking about on the parade with a musket and tulwar." I went to the front of the lines, near the kote of my own company, and saw him on parade walking about. I sent Gobin Sing, Havildar, to report to the Serjeant-Major, the Adjutant, and the commanding officer. I also sent Goorbucus Sing, Orderly Havildar of the company, to report to Captain Allan in charge of the company. I heard Mungul Pandy got the musket from kote to clean.

Q. Did you see Mungul Pandy yourself, and what was he doing?—A. He was walking about in front of the quarter-guard, distant about 125 paces.

Q. Did he say anything at all?—A. He called out for a bugler to blow the assembly, and said, All who are men turn out at 3 o'clock.

Q. What did he do after this?—A. I saw him discharge his musket in the direction of No. 6 or No. 7 Company. I do not know whom he fired at. He immediately reloaded, and walked backwards and forwards in front of the lines.

Q. What occurred after this?—A. Serjeant-Major came up in rear of the quarter-guard, and told the Jemadar of the guard, Issuree Pandy, to make his men fall in; they did so. Afterwards I saw the Adjutant coming up on horseback towards the quarter-guard. He was pretty close to it when Mungul Pandy fired at him, wounded his horse, which fell down, the men of the guard rushed up to pick up the Adjutant. Mungul Pandy was about 80 or 100 yards off when he fired at the Adjutant. The Adjutant got up instantly, and went towards Mungul Pandy with a pistol in his hand; and, accompanied by the Serjeant-Major and Sheik Phultoo, who came from the direction of the Grenadier Company, the Adjutant discharged his pistol at him, and missed; he then threw the pistol at him. The Adjutant drew his sword, as also the Serjeant-Major; the sepoy then drew his tulwar, and they fought together. I spoke to some sepoys of the quarter-guard to go and assist the Adjutant; when they got a short distance Mungul Pandy threw down his tulwar, and seized his musket by the barrel, and was striking with the butt-end of it, but I could not see whom he struck. I saw Sheik Phultoo seize him by the waist; I afterwards saw Mungul Pandy loose again, but I don't know how it happened.

Q. Did you see any sepoys, either in dress or undress, strike the Adjutant or Serjeant Major?—*A.* No, I did not.

Q. Did any of the sepoys assist the Adjutant or the Serjeant-Major?—*A.* Only one man, Hurlall Ditchit, or Tewarry (I don't know which), got up to them; all the rest returned, when the Adjutant made a sign to them to do so.

Q. Is it likely the Adjutant, when his life was in danger, would make a sign to those who were coming to assist him, to go away?—*A.* I cannot say, but I saw him make a sign.

[The witness withdraws.]

Barrackpore, April 1, 1857.

The Court reassembled this day, pursuant to adjournment. President, members, and interpreter, all present.

Letter dated Barrackpore, March 30, 1857, from Assistant-Surgeon Allan, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, to Colonel Wheler, commanding the 34th Native Infantry, is appended; a record to this effect having been inadvertently omitted in the former day's proceedings.

In consequence of the above letter, and the Brigadier's having informed the President of the Court that it was advisable not to hurry the inquiry, there has been a delay of one day. Colonel Wheler proceeds to call in evidence.

Third evidence.—Mooktar Persaud Pandy, Havildar, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and has had explained to him paragraph 11, section 22, Military Regulations.

Q. State what occurred on the parade of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 29th of last month.—*A.* Between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of last month, a sepoy, Mungul Pandy, 5th Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, standing near the quarter-guard of the corps, called out to the bugler of the guard to blow the "assembly;" I was in my house close by, and heard him. I came out, and saw him standing near the quarter-guard, with his musket and a tulwar; he was abusing the bugler, and saying, Why don't you sound the bugle? I will shoot you if you do not. I said to Issurce Pandy, Jemadar, on duty at the quarter-guard, Confine the man, I think his musket is loaded. The Jemadar said, I cannot do so. I then said, If you don't confine him, I will report the circumstance to the Captain (meaning the Captain of the Jemadar's Company). At the time we were in front of the quarter-guard: we went to the rear of it, and I told him, You have neither confined him nor reported the circumstance, which you ought to have done. I then ran to Captain Drury, and told him what had happened: he said he would come immediately, and told me to go that instant to the Jemadar of the quarter-guard, and tell him to confine the sepoy on his (Captain Drury's) authority. On this I ran to the Jemadar, and found him, the Serjeant-Major, and some sepoys, standing in rear of the quarter-guard. I gave Captain Drury's order to the Jemadar. The Jemadar said, How can I confine him, his musket is loaded? I said, It is the Captain's orders, he is to be confined some how or other; you have a guard with you: he repeated what he had before said. I then ran and reported the occurrence to Captain Allan, of my Company; I found he had gone to parade. I then returned, and when I had arrived opposite the line of the Grenadier Company, I saw the Adjutant on horseback; he rode up to the quarter-guard, and stopped his horse; the sepoys called out to him to come in rear of the guard. He was looking round when Mungul Pandy, sepoy, fired, the Adjutant's horse fell, and the Adjutant fell backward; he got up and seized a pistol, and rushed towards the sepoy; the serjeant-major and Sheik Phultoo, sepoy, followed him from the right of the quarter-guard, at about eight or ten paces' interval. The Adjutant, when some ten or twelve paces from Mungul Pandy, fired his pistol at him: he missed, and threw the pistol at Mungul Pandy. By this time the Serjeant-Major and Sheik Phultoo had got to within two or or three paces of the Adjutant. The Adjutant and Serjeant-Major drew their swords, the latter made a cut at the sepoy; he lifted up his musket to guard the cut, and the Serjeant's sword broke off at the hilt. The sepoy then took the musket in his left hand, and drew his tulwar, with which he made a cut at the Adjutant; at this time a sepoy of the quarter-guard, Hurrylall Tewarry, of the Light Company, rushed forward, Sheik Phultoo having seized Mungul Pandy round the waist from the rear; he was, however, still fighting with the Adjutant, who received a cut on the left hand, which fell down by his side. Mungul Pandy then broke away from Sheik Phultoo, and wounded him with a sword-cut. It was at this time Hurrylall Tewarry, who had rushed from the quarter-guard, struck the Serjeant-Major over the head with his musket; the Adjutant

his musket, and struck the Serjeant-Major, who fell, and Hurrylall Tewarry went back to his guard. Shortly after, the Serjeant-Major got up, and made towards his house; the sepoy Mungul Pandy made two or three cuts at him. Mungul Pandy then went out to the parade in front of the quarter-guard, and loaded his musket; having done so, he walked backwards and forwards at about 150 paces in front of the guard, calling out something which I did not make out, excepting once, when I heard him say, If any one comes near me I will shoot him. The Colonel and Captain Drury then came to the quarter-guard; the Colonel gave the order for two sepoys to load, afterwards for four, and then for the whole guard. The Colonel told the Jemadar to take his guard and seize Mungul Pandy; the Jemadar took his guard about eight or ten paces to the front, halted them, and came back himself to the Colonel and Captain Drury, reporting, said the man's musket is loaded, and he says he will shoot any body who goes near him. The Colonel and Captain Drury said to the Jemadar, "What! are you afraid then, that you have returned?" He replied, "The sepoys say they will not advance without a European officer." The Colonel said, "This is shameful; if you don't want to go, bring your guard back." The Jemadar then ordered them to the right-about, and brought them back, then ordered arms. The General afterwards came to the quarter-guard with a number of gentlemen; he asked the Jemadar if his men were loaded; he said they were. He then ordered the advance, and all proceeded towards Mungul Pandy; when they had got ten or fifteen paces, he sat down and shot himself.

Q. Did you hear a musket fired by any one besides Mungul Pandy?—A. No.

Q. How many musket-shots did you hear fired?—A. I heard one when I was reporting to Captain Drury, and a second when I saw Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh's horse shot under him.

Q. Did you hear a third musket-shot when the struggle was going on between the Adjutant, the Serjeant-Major, and Mungul Pandy?—A. I did not.

Q. What reason did Mungul Pandy assign to the bugler when he ordered him to sound the assembly?—A. I didn't hear him assign any reason.

Q. Had you a distinct view of the scuffle while it lasted?—A. Yes, I had; they were about 100 or 125 paces off; I was standing near a peepul tree, 8 or 10 yards to the left of the quarter-guard.

Q. What other men of the quarter-guard, besides Hurrylall Tewarry, did you see go forward?—A. No others went forward.

Q. Did you see any men of your regiment, of any other guard, in uniform, with muskets in their hands?—A. No, only those of the quarter-guard.

Q. Were many men of your regiment witnesses of the whole occurrence, and what did they do?—A. Yes; I should say from 100 to 125 men were looking on.

Q. What was the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard doing all this time?—A. He did nothing.

Q. How did Mungul Pandy get possession of his musket and cartridges at the same time?—A. The bells of arms are open at 2 o'clock, and sepoys can take out their arms and accoutrements to clean.

By Colonel Wheler.—Q. During the time that I was standing near the quarter-guard did you hear any one remark to me that the man in front (meaning Mungul Pandy) is a Brahmin, and no one will fire at him?—A. I did not.

[The witness withdraws.]

4th Evidence.—John Lewis, bugler, No. 8 Company 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and duly cautioned.

By the Court.—Q. Were you on duty at the quarter-guard on the 29th of last month?—A. I was.

Q. Did any one call out to you from the front to blow the assembly?—A. Yes, the sepoy who lies wounded in the hospital, his name I don't

know, ordered me to sound the assembly, and threatened to shoot me if I did not; I said I could not without proper authority.

Q. Did the sepoy assign any reason for making such an unusual request?—A. No, he did not to me, but I heard him say to a sepoy, by name Mehee Lall, I am doing this for my religion.

[The witness withdraws.]

The Court proceeds to the quarters of Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh to take his evidence.

By the Court.—Q. State to the Court what occurred on parade on the 29th of last month.—A. On the afternoon of the 29th, at about half-past 4 or 5 o'clock, the Havildar-Major, Madhoo Tewarry, came and reported to me that there was a sepoy of No. 5 Company out in front of the regimental quarter-guard, who had fired a shot at the Serjeant-Major; I told him to report the circumstance to Colonel Wheler; ordered my horse, put a brace of pistols in my holsters, and proceeded at full gallop to the spot. On pulling up at the quarter-guard a shot was fired by a sepoy of the name of Mungul Pandy, and my horse fell; not a sign was given me by any of the guard as to the proximity of my danger, and though I once called out to the Jemadar Issuree Pandy, in command of the quarter-guard, saying why was not some arrangement made to secure this vagabond, he stood perfectly quiet and indifferent. On seeing Mungul Pandy, sepoy, about to reload his musket, as soon as I could disentangle myself from my horse, I took a pistol from one of my holsters, and presented at the sepoy, who was about fifty paces from me; he stopped loading and began retreating, but he again stopped, and I fired, and immediately rushed on sword in hand to secure him; I had not reached him half-way when the sepoy drew a tulwar, which I was not aware he had about him. I stopped and turned round to see where my horse was, intending to get my second pistol, and seeing him gone I concluded the pistol in the holster had gone with him, so continued my advance and engaged the sepoy. I must now call the Court's attention to a remarkable fact: My Syce states that on coming up to where my horse had fallen he saw Mooktur Persaud Pandy, the late Havildar-Major, standing close by with my remaining loaded pistol in his hand; the Syce asked him, Where did you get that pistol? he said, I just now picked it up; so that Mooktur Persaud was positively standing by with my sole means of defence in his hand, both keeping it from me and not using it in my defence, though only a short distance from me; during my conflict with Mungul Pandy both I and the Serjeant-Major were jostled a good deal by men who were about us; a shot was fired by some man so close to us that I saw the Serjeant-Major put up his hands to his head, as though he had been hit; I received a severe cut on my left hand, and two other wounds, one on my head and one on my neck, the one on my head I believe was from the butt of a musket. The Serjeant-Major complained to me when returning, that as we were retreating he was knocked down by some of the sepoys of the quarter-guard; I, myself, saw him in the act of falling, and it seemed as if he had been struck by some one behind him; he, however, got up and joined me, and we both went to the bungalow of the Serjeant-Major of the 43rd. A sepoy of the name of Shaick Phultoo, Grenadier Company of my regiment, assisted me to the best of his endeavours during the whole of the fight, and received a severe sword wound in his hand. To the best of my belief my getting out of the business in the way I did was principally owing to this sepoy, as he drew off the attention of the men from us on himself, and allowed us time to retreat.

Q. At what distance from the quarter-guard did the conflict take place?—A. I should say at about fifty or sixty yards.

Q. Was there time for the men of the quarter-guard to have come to your assistance when your horse fell to the time of the conflict?—A. There was plenty of time, but none came to my assistance; my horse fell only eight or ten paces from the quarter-guard.

Q. Did you see any sepoy regimentally dressed with a musket in his hand near you during the scuffle?—A. Most of the men that were near me were behind me; the only men that I could see were the Serjeant-Major,

Shaick Phulloo, and Mungul Pandy. I was so much excited that I could not take upon myself to say more than the above; my whole attention was taken up with the conflict.

Q. From what direction was the last musket shot fired, and could it by any possibility have been fired by Mungul Pandy?—A. I believe it to have come from the direction of the quarter-guard, and not from Mungul Pandy, certainly, as he was in front of me.

Q. Did you make a sign to any men not to come to your assistance?—A. Most certainly not.

The Court now proceeds to the quarters of the Serjeant-Major, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, where Serjeant-Major James Hewson, of the 34th Native Infantry, lies wounded: he is duly cautioned.

By the Court.—State to the Court what occurred on the parade of your regiment on the 29th of last month.—A. Between the hours of 4 and 6, P.M., the Naick of the 2nd guard came to my bungalow, and reported that a sepoy of No. 5 Company had dressed himself and loaded his musket, and was standing in front of the quarter-guard. I immediately ordered the Naick to acquaint the Adjutant of the regiment. I then dressed myself and went out on the parade. On reaching the left first kote, that of the Light Company, a sepoy, regimentally dressed, but without his pantaloons, took deliberate aim at me with his firelock; the shot did not take effect. I then went round in rear of the kotes towards the quarter-guard. During the time it took me in doing so, the man loaded his piece and then returned in front of the quarter-guard. I found some of the men on duty at the quarter-guard dressed. I ordered the native officer to make them fall in. He told them to do so; they grumbled, but did not obey his order, nor did the native officer, Jemadar Issuree Pandy, No 1 Company, draw his sword. I then spoke again to the native officer, and told him that it was his business to do his duty, and arrest the sepoy, Mungul Pandy He answered me, "What can I do? the Havildar is gone to report the circumstance to the officer of the day, and the Naick to the Adjutant." I then ordered two men to be stationed, one on the right hand and the other on the left of the quarter-guard, and to keep an eye on Mungul Pandy. Several times I went beyond the quarter-guard, and each time the sepoy presented his piece at me, at the same time saying, "Get out of the way or I will shoot you." Several of the sepoys that were standing round about in undress, called to me to get out of the way, also the native officer of the quarter-guard. I recognised the native officer of No. 5 Company, Gunness Lalla, Jemadar, and the Color-Havildar Mooktar Persaud Pandy. Gunness Lalla advanced between the quarter-guard and No 5 Kote, and spoke to Mungul Pandy, calling on him to throw down his arms, and he refused. A little after this time I heard the sound of horse's hoofs, and the Adjutant of the regiment came riding up. He called out, Where is the man? and I immediately answered him, Look to your left, and ride to the right for your life, for he will fire at you. The words were hardly out of my mouth, when the sepoy Mungul Pandy fired. The horse fell; the Adjutant then drew a pistol, having first dismounted, fired at Mungul Pandy, and missed him. The Adjutant then rushed with his sword drawn up to the sepoy. I also followed him, drew my sword, at the same time calling out to the guard to come on and take the sepoy. The sepoy loaded, but had not time to put on the cap. Before the Adjutant reached him he drew a tulwar. He made a feint at me and cut the Adjutant. I struck at the sepoy several times, but was knocked down from behind. On rising up I found that the men who struck me were all dressed in regimentals, and had their firelocks, but no bayonets fixed. I rushed again at the man, and caught him by the collar. I received some cuts and was again knocked down by blows from muskets; and when down the second time I received a blow from a musket on my head. On rising up, I saw the Adjutant walking away, covered with blood. I followed him. On arriving near my own bungalow, opposite the Light Company Kote, I heard footsteps, and on turning round I saw the Jemadar of the quarter-guard following me. I told him, You have acted shamefully, and I will place

you under arrest. I tried to grasp his sword, but he stepped back and prevented my taking it. I then saw my wife a few yards off, and she brought me to the Sergeant-Major's bungalow, of the 43rd Light Infantry. Outside it I again saw Lieutenant Baugh. I then saw his hand was cut very badly.

Q. Did the Naick of the quarter-guard when he reported to you, mention the reason of Mungul Pandy's arming himself?—*A.* He said he had drunk bhang and intoxicated himself, and I myself heard Mungul Pandy, when I was near the quarter-guard, calling out to the regiment to turn out.

Q. At what distance from the quarter-guard did the Adjutant's horse fall?—*A.* About five or six yards to the left, and ten yards to the front.

Q. Did any of the guard advance to pick him up?—*A.* Nobody came to his assistance.

Q. Were there many men assembled near their bells of arms, and looking on; and if so, did any of those come to his assistance?—*A.* There were a great number in undress, and none of them came to the Adjutant's assistance.

Q. Did you see any one strike Lieutenant Baugh with a musket?—*A.* Yes, I saw a sepoy dressed in regimentals strike him; but I could not recognize his features.

Q. Did you hear a shot fired while you and the Adjutant were engaged with Mungul Pandy?—*A.* Yes I did, from behind, close by in the direction of the line.

Q Are you personally acquainted with Hurrylall Tewarry, sepoy of your regiment, and did you see him during the scuffle referred to?—*A.* I know him; he was there, along with seven or eight other men in uniform, with muskets; but though I have a strong suspicion, I am not quite certain that he struck me.

Q. Did you receive assistance from Shaick Phultoo, sepoy?—*A.* I cannot say; I did not observe him

There being no further evidence to produce, the Court adjourned at 6 P.M., *sine die.*

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, President.*
W A COOKE, *Major, 2nd Grenadiers, Member.*
GEO. N. GREENE, *Captain, 70th Native Infantry, Member.*

A. F CORBETT, *Lieutenant, Interpreter to the Court.*

C. GRANT, *Brigadier,*
Commanding at Barrackpore.

The Court re-assembled this day at 6 o'clock A.M. at the Mess House of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, agreeably to Station Orders of yesterday, for the purpose of taking further evidence, particularly as to the conduct of the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty at the Regimental quarter-guard on the 29th March, 1857.

Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

The President and members all present.

Ensign Chamier, Interpreter 34th Regiment, is appointed Interpreter to the Court, in the place of Lieutenant Corbett, 43rd Light Infantry, on another duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler, commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court.

By the Court.—State to the Court what happened on the evening of the 29th of last month at the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.—A. Captain Drury called at my house, and informed me that there was a man parading in front of the lines, exciting the men to mutiny. I immediately proceeded with him to the lines, calling upon the Brigadier, whose house was in my way, and reporting the circumstance to him. On

I at once went to the quarter-guard, and on my way there I saw the man walking up and down in front. It was reported to me and Captain Drury, that Lieutenant Baugh, the Adjutant, and the Sergeant-Major, had both been wounded by the sepoy on endeavouring to secure him. On arriving at the quarter-guard I directed two or three men to load Captain Drury suggested it would be better to order the whole guard to load, which I did. I then directed the native officer to take his guard and secure the sepoy. He murmured, and said, The men won't go. I reported two or three times to the native officer, it is ("hookon hue") ordered. He at last ordered the guard to advance. They did so six or eight paces, and halted. The native officer returned to me, stating that none of the men would go on I felt it was useless going on any further in the matter. Some one, a native in undress, mentioned to me that the sepoy in front is a Brahmin, and that no one would hurt him. I considered it quite useless, and a useless sacrifice of life to order an European officer, with the guard, to seize him, as he would no doubt have picked off the European officers, without receiving any assistance from the guard itself. I then left the guard, and reported the matter to the Brigadier, who was standing in the street dividing the 34th and 43rd Regiments. On this General Hearsey came up, and proceeded towards the 34th quarter guard, and a number of officers were with him He rode up to the quarter-guard, and directed them to advance They did so for a few paces, when the sepoy in front shot himself.

Q. After you ordered the guard to advance, and they halted, did the native officer order them to halt, or did they halt of their own accord?—A. I cannot say, as I did not hear the order given.

Q. Did you give the order to load through the Jemadar commanding the guard, or did you give it direct from yourself to the men?—A. I am not quite certain, but I think it was through the Jemadar.

Q. Was that order readily obeyed?—A. Yes, I believe it was.

Q. What are the Court to understand by your last answer, inasmuch as you were a witness as to the manner of carrying out of the order?—A. On re-considering, the order was sluggishly obeyed.

Q. What was the conduct of the Jemadar throughout; did he exert himself as he ought to have done?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Did the refusal of the guard to advance extend to the whole of the guard, or was there any exception?—A. I did not notice any exception.

Q. Had the Jemadar set a proper and determined example, do you think the men would have advanced on his order?—A. I do not think they would, that is, to seize the prisoner, or to touch him.

Q. When General Hearsey placed himself at the head of the guard, and ordered them to advance, did they obey his order at once, and did they show any hesitation during that advance?—A. They appeared to obey the order in starting off at once After advancing a few paces, I noticed the rear rank began to step short, and did not look up till directed to do so by an officer who was mounted in the rear

Q. Were there any young sepoys in the guard who were on guard duty for the first time on that day?—A. I cannot say.

Q. Was there any other European officer present of your own regiment except Captain Drury, when the guard refused to advance on your order?—A. I did not see any.

[Witness withdraws.]

Captain Drury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court.

By the Court.—State what happened on the evening of the 29th of last month at the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.—A. I accompanied Colonel Wheler down to the lines, on reaching which we saw Mungul Pandy parading up and down, at about 100 or 120 yards in front of the quarter-guard with a musket in one hand, and a tulwar in the other. He kept calling out something; I couldn't understand what he said; he spoke in a defiant manner. Colonel Wheler first of all ordered part of the guard to load; I suggested that they should all load, that no invidious distinction should be made under existing circumstances. The

Colonel gave the order and the men loaded, after which the Jemadar of the guard took me aside, said he wished to say something; he said, "It's no use, the men won't go; even if you go, they won't follow you; they would take the man's part." I pretended to pooh-pooh it, saying, "That was all nonsense; whatever orders the guard received they must obey." Colonel Wheler then ordered the guard to advance under the Jemadar; he murmured, but led the guard on some ten paces to the front in an unwilling manner, when the guard halted, but whether by any word or sign from him, I can't say, as he being on the right of the guard, I couldn't see if he moved his hand or made any sign. Matters seemed to be getting so serious that I suggested to Colonel Wheler that I should go and try and get a rifle somewhere and shoot the man, when I went up towards the lines of the 43rd, to try and get one; at this moment General Hearsey rode down, accompanied by some officers on horseback, and was joined by several others. On his arrival on parade, he rode up to the guard, who advanced with him some paces, when the man knelt down and shot himself.

Q. Had the Jemadar set a proper and determined example, do you think the men would have advanced on his order?—*A*. It is a difficult question to answer; but I think the men would have advanced, though I much doubt whether they would have fired at, or injured him in any way.

Q. Did the non-commissioned officers of the guard show the same reluctance as the other to advance when ordered?—A. I didn't notice any one man in particular, except the Jemadar, he being the responsible person in command in the guard, but all showed equal wavering and reluctance.

Q. What reason have you for thinking that although the guard might have advanced if properly led, they would have refused to shoot Mungul Pandy?—A. I judged partly from what the Jemadar told me, still more so from their sulky and reluctant manner, also from their natural disinclination to kill a man of his caste, and also from the fear of the opinion of their comrades in the lines, as it is impossible to say, there being a very large proportion of Brahmins in the regiment, who were approving or otherwise of what the man was doing

Q. Were there many men of your regiment present on the occasion?—A. Almost all; they were clustering about in rear of the bells of arms.

Q. Were any of them invited to do the duty which the quarter-guard refused to do?—A. No; certainly not in my hearing.

Q. From what you saw of their manner and bearing on the occasion, do you think they would have obeyed an order to shoot Mungul Pandy?—A. I doubt it, though individually I am certain there are numbers who were well affected; still I think the fear of consequences from their comrades would have deterred any one man from being the first to come forward on the occasion. I think that the men distrust one another, and neither dare do or say anything tending to criminate a comrade.

Q. How many Seikhs are there in your regiment?—A. Seventy-three, by the last monthly return.

Q. Had Colonel Wheler called them out, would they have shot Mungul Pandy?—A. I really cannot say. I have the highest opinion of the Seikhs in every way. I don't think they are mixed up in these disturbances, but for the reasons I stated above, and their being in such a minority, I think they would have feared to come forward; I think had volunteers been called for, there would have been a quiet slinking back of the men into their huts.

Q. Were there any young sepoys on duty at the quarter-guard on that day, who were on duty for the first time?—A. There were one or two who joined from the last squad of recruits somewhere in the middle of last month. I can't say whether they had been on duty before, but I think they must have been once or twice.

Q. Did you expostulate directly with any of the men of the guard, at the time referred to?—A. No; I was on parade in a subordinate position my commanding officer being there, and I had nothing to say to the guard.

There being no more evidence to call the Court closes its proceedings.

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, 43rd Light Infantry, President.*
W. A. COOKE, *Major, 2nd Grenadiers, Member.*
G. N. GREENE, *Captain, 70th Native Infantry, Member.*

The Court adjourns at 9 o'clock, A.M.
Barrackpore, April 6, 1857.

H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, 43rd Light Infantry.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler to Captain Richards, Officiating Brigade Major.

Sir, *Barrackpore April* 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter of this date to my address, for the information of the Brigadier commanding the station, reporting what took place at the quarter-guard of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, when in conversation with some of the prisoners on Sunday last.

I have, &c.
S. G. WHELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 11.

Ensign Chamier to Captain Drury, Acting Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Colonel Wheler, commanding the regiment, the following circumstance:—

On Sunday evening last, I accompanied Captain Drury to the quarter-guard of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, who was directed to make arrangements for fastening the hands of the Seikh sepoy for whom handcuffs could not be procured large enough.

In the course of putting a few questions to the prisoners, I was informed by three sepoys there confined that the Jemadar commanding the guard had prevented them seizing Mungul Pandy, saying, Do not go near the madman. These sepoys refused to state whether they were prohibited rescuing the Adjutant; but two Seikhs distinctly stated that the Jemadar ordered them not to go to the rescue of the Adjutant. They then said that they would repeat this before a Court; and added, To prove this, if the Jemadar had not the courage to use his own sword, why did he not give it to the Sergeant-Major, whose sword was broken?

Lieutenant Bushby, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, was visiting the guard at the time, and, I have no doubt, will corroborate the greater portion of the above statement.

I have, &c.
F. E. A. CHAMIER.

Barrackpore, April 7, 1857.

Sobha Sing, sepoy, 6th Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, a prisoner in the quarter-guard, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, voluntarily states as follows:—

I was on duty on Sunday, the 29th March, 1857. In the afternoon, I saw the prisoner, Mungul Pandy, walking about the parade with a musket. I, and one or two others, asked the Jemadar if we should load. He said,

The Sergeant-Major came up and asked for the Jemadar's sword, as his own was broken. The Jemadar refused to give it. The Jemadar distinctly refused to let any one go to the rescue of the Adjutant, and said, If you go at all, you must go by my orders. Before this, the Jemadar had prohibited our seizing the sepoy, who was walking up and down the parade. One of the sepoys of the guard, and of the Light Company, I think (I should know him if I were to see him), ran forward, and, with the butt-end of the musket, struck the sergeant. The Jemadar did not order the sepoy to attack the sergeant, but did not stop him. The sepoy and Shaikh Phultoo both arrived about the same time. At one time, some sepoy of another regiment was passing the prisoner, who called out, If you do not give me some water from your lotah, I will fire at you. Havildar Mooktar Persaud Pandy was standing by the bells of arms, but offered no assistance.

Atma Sing, sepoy, 6th Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, voluntarily states as follows :—

I was on duty at the quarter-guard on the 29th March, when the sepoy Mungul Pandy came forward on the parade. The Jemadar shut the front door of the quarter-guard, and assembled the guard in the rear. I, Sobha Sing, and two others not Seikhs, offered to seize the prisoner, but the Jemadar would not allow it. After the serjeant had broken his sword, he asked the Jemadar for his, which the Jemadar refused. We offered to go to the rescue of the Adjutant, but the Jemadar said, When you get the orders from me, then you will go.

Taken by me, in the presence of Major Matthews, commanding 43rd Regiment Native Infantry.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, *Ensign.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler to Captain Richards.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the statement of Sewbucus Tewarry, of the 8th Company, and Mehee Lall, of the 1st Company, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who were on the quarter-guard on the 29th March, 1857, taken in the presence of myself, Lieutenant Bunbury, subaltern officer of the day, and Lieutenant Grierson, Quartermaster of the week.

The two statements differ with regard to what is said about receiving the word "halt," after advancing by my orders. The latter one, by Mehee Lall, I beg to state, is the more correct one of the two.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Sepoys Atma Sing and Sobha Sing having been taken to the quarter-guard of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, recognise the prisoners Sewbucus Tewarry, of the 8th Company, and Mehee Lall, sepoy, 1st Company, both of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sewbucus Tewarry, on being called on, states as follows :—

On the day when Mungul Pandy fired at the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major, I was on duty at the quarter-guard of my regiment, and had obtained permission to go to the rear, when I heard a disturbance, and immediately ran and fell in with the guard.

Mungul Pandy came in front of the guard with a loaded musket and sword, and when the Serjeant-Major came out to the guard, he (Mungul Pandy) fired at him. I at once called out, Come, let us seize him; but the Jemadar called out that no man was to move without orders; that a report had been sent to the European officers, and, until orders were received

We were all behind the quarter-guardhouse at this time, with the Serjeant-Major, who had run there after being fired at.

I did not see any man of the guard fire a shot during the conflict between the Adjutant and Mungul Pandy which ensued, but I saw Sepoy Hurlall Tewarry returning towards the quarter-guard with the cap of the Serjeant-Major, a sword-hilt, and a pistol. He was the only man who went to the front.

The whole guard wished to advance to the rescue of the Adjutant, but the Jemadar would not allow us.

Afterwards, when we had loaded and advanced a short distance, by orders of the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Jemadar went up to the Colonel of the regiment, and said something to him (I don't know what), and then ordered us to halt, and right-about face.

Mehee Lall, sepoy, states as follows:—

On the day in question, I was on duty at the quarter-guard of my regiment, and had obtained leave to go the rear, and, on my return, seeing a disturbance was going on, I ran and joined the guard. Both when the Serjeant-Major and the Adjutant were fired at, I, and all the guard, wished to seize the sepoy Mungul Pandy, but the Jemadar in command ordered us not to advance until we got orders.

I saw Hurrylall Tewarry returning, with a pistol, a cap, and a sword-hilt in his hand, from the direction in which the affray had taken place.

His clothes were bloody, and I heard the Jemadar tell him to go and change them.

When the Jemadar refused to let us advance to the rescue, I saw sepoy Sobha Sing strike his head with the palm of his hand in grief.

Afterwards, when we had advanced some twenty-five paces, by order of the Colonel (after loading), the Jemadar halted us, on Mungul Pandy aiming at us, and then went and said something to the Colonel; after which, he ordered us to the right-about, to take off the caps, and to pile arms.

W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 17, 1857.

I FORWARD the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, conducted by Captain Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, assembled by my order, to take the evidence of Durriou Sing, Jemadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and also Ramsahae Lalla, sepoy, in that corps. In this inquiry, we have a connected statement, but no evidence to prove such statement can be found.

From circumstances that have since occurred, I have but little doubt that these statements are founded in truth.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

P.S.—I return the documents received from you this morning.

Inclosure 9 in No. 11.

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, assembled at Barrackpore, on Friday, the 17th April, 1857, by order of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., Commanding the Presidency Division, for the investigation of such matter as shall be laid before the Court by the Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Division.

President:

Brevet-Colonel J. D. Kennedy, 70th Regiment N.I.

Members:

Captain R. A. Smith, 19th Regiment N.I.
Captain Boswell, 2nd Regiment N.I. Grenadiers.

Judge Advocate:

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter.

Lieutenant Wm. Grierson, 70th Regiment N.I.

The Court assembled this day at the quarters of the President of the Court, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, according to orders. The President, Members, Judge Advocate, and Interpreter all present.

The Court met with closed doors.

The Deputy Judge Advocate-General lays before the Court the following documents:—A statement of Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain A. S. Allen, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 8th February, with descriptive roll of sepoy Ramsahae Lalla, No. 8 Company of the regiment; the examination of sepoy Ramsahae Lalla, dated 11th February, with transmitting letter; a deposition of Durriou Sing, Jemadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 10th February, and a statement of this Jemadar taken by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Abbott at Ishapore.

Judge Advocate.—The Major-General desires that a searching inquiry shall be made into the circumstances stated in the above documents.

Durriou Sing, Jemadar, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called in, and states:

On the 26th of January, there was a halt of the three companies which went to Chittagong, at Calcutta, near the fort; Subadar-Major Ram Lall, of my regiment, was on guard at the Lieutenant-Governor's, at Allipore. On that day the guard was relieved and returned to Barrackpore. The Subadar-Major Ram Lall, and Subadar Muddeh Khan, and Subadar Lalla Gopul, and Jemadar Lalla Gunness, sent for the moonshee of the regiment, and had a letter written and sent off to Rajah Maun Sing. Ram Lall, Subadar-Major, came to my guard, which was at the treasury on the day that the guards were relieved. He arrived about 10 o'clock, and remained till 12, talking in a treasonable manner, loud enough for all the men to hear; telling them what they were to do, and that he was going off to Barrackpore, and could not remain there to conduct matters. On my guard there was a Havildar, Peer Ally, who used to go to Subadar Muddeh Khan, who commanded the Mint guard to eat with him. Peer Ally came to me, and awoke me, on the night of the 26th of January, and told me an order had come that I was to get ready my guard, and to send off two men to give information to the Mint guard. I sent two men, sepoys Gopul Ram, Light Company, and Chunder Sookul or Tewary, Grenadier Company, round to tell all the guards to be on the alert. Muddeh Khan sent word to me to say, that if there was any noise

in the habit of abusing me. After we arrived here, about the 10th or 11th of February, I went up to see Captain Drury, commanding 8th Company, and on my return saw Muddeh Khan, Subadar, in the lines, crying. On the 14th February Muddeh Khan sent Havildar Peer Ally to me, to ask if I had told anything when at the Sahib's bungalow. I found great difficulty in making my communication; Captain Drury would not listen to me; and when I went to the Colonel's, Colonel Wheler, he would not listen to me, because I did not come from Captain Drury. Then I went on duty to Ishapore, and told the Sahib there; since that I fell ill. The Subadar-Major, Mooktar Persaud, Havildar, formerly Drill Havildar, are trying to destroy me. I am afraid to leave my hut.

Q. How do you know that these persons sent for the moonshee, and wrote a letter to Rajah Maun Sing?—*A.* Peer Ally, Havildar, was my informant.

Q. Do you know if a regular communication was carried on, then, with Rajah Maun Sing?—*A.* I only know it from hearing it from Peer Ally.

Q. What part was your guard to take in the arrangements on the 26th January?—*A.* We were to remain on the alert.

Q. What treasonable things did Subadar-Major Ram Lall say?—*A.* He talked about the cartridges, and said he would not serve any longer; and some sepoys said the same.

Q. What arrangements did the Subadar say were going on?—*A.* He did not say what arrangements were made, but that he would not bite the cartridges; and the sepoys said the same, and that arrangements would be made. I understoood that he was going up to Barrackpore, and would then make arrangements; and a plan was fixed upon afterwards.

Q. Were the sepoys aware that unusual precautions were taken in the fort?—*A.* Yes; a sepoy came out and told us that precautions were made, and that Europeans were posted at the gates.

Q. Have you heard what would have been attempted if these precautions had not been taken?—*A.* Subadar-Major Ram Lall would have taken the fort. I heard afterwards, on the 14th February, that it was the intention on the 26th of January, if the Subadar-Major had not been relieved from the Lieutenant-Governor's guard, with the aid of the three companies that were on the way to Chittagong, and with assistance that was to have been received from the King of Oude, to have taken the fort. Muddeh Khan, commanding the Mint-guard, and the Subadar-Major, were the ringleaders of this conspiracy. I heard afterwards that all the guards were to join.

Q. How did you hear this?—*A.* Peer Ally told me that he had overheard the Subadar-Major and Muddeh Khan, Gunness Tewarry, and Mooktar Persaud talking about it.

Q. How were the King of Oude's people to assist?—*A.* By all his men joining. All the four regiments here were to join, and also the Calcutta Native Militia.

Q. Did you hear how the troops were to be rewarded?—*A.* Their pay was to be increased to 10 rupees a-month. It was the common talk in the lines. I heard it mentioned too on the 6th February, and on the 5th at the meeting on the parade.

Q. Have you heard what caused the abandonment of the design of the 26th January?—*A.* I afterwards heard that a rumour had been sent up to Barrackpore to tell them that the authorities were on the alert in the fort, and that Muddeh Khan had said I had spoilt the plan by sending my two men to warn the guards in town to be on the alert. The sepoy came from the fort, and I believe from the authorities. I don't know the name of the sepoy. The design would have been attempted if the Subadar-Major had not been relieved from the Deputy-Governor's guard.

Q. Do you know what is the cause of the recent bad feeling amongst the native troops?—*A.* It originated in the dread of the sepoys losing their caste through the cartridges. Both Mussulmans and Hindoos were equally concerned.

Q. In what way did sepoy Kossepersaud Doobee, No. 8 Company, and Mohun Sookul, No. 7 Company, induce you to go with them to the meeting on the parade-ground on the 5th February?—A. I had been on

fort duty in December and January, and returned to Barrackpore on the 3rd February. The 4th February passed tranquilly, except that I heard a good deal of talk about the cartridges. On the evening of the 5th February these two sepoys came and said, Mooktar Persaud Pandy calls you. I said, Where is Mooktar Persaud Pandy. They beckoned me on and told me to come along, saying, He is here; I went out on to the parade with them.

Q. Where is Mooktar Persaud's hut?—A. Immediately behind the quarter-guard, in the 5th Company lines. I went out by Mooktar Persaud's hut on to the parade; he was not in his hut.

Q. What did you see, on the parade, did you see Mooktar Persaud there?—A. I consider that I recognized him partly from his figure, which is short and slight, and from his voice, which I have been accustomed to hear.

Q. What induced you to go out to this meeting?—A. I thought Mooktar Persaud Pandy was in his hut. I went because he is a very high Brahmin; all the native officers are in the habit of going to his house and staying hours there.

Q. Do the men still talk about the cartridges?—A. No; I disabused their minds to the utmost of my power. [The witness adds,] I am afraid of my life; I am accused of spoiling their plans and joining the Europeans.

Q. Did you recognize no one at that meeting?—A. I did not recognize any one.

[The witness withdraws.]

Ramsahae Lalla is called into Court, and, after being duly cautioned, states:

Q. Did you recognize any one at the meeting?—A. I did not go to it.

Q. From whom did you hear of the meeting on the 5th February?—A. It was the talk in the lines.

Q. Can you name any one from whom you heard what was to take place?—A. It was dark; every one was talking about it and I cannot particularize any one

Q. What is the name of the regimental moonshee?—A. I don't know; he is called Moonshee; he was entertained at Lucknow.

Q. Can you state what the feeling now is in the regiment about the cartridge question?—A. The men are prepared to use them, but they still entertain suspicion about the paper being free from grease.

A variety of questions on different points have been put to this witness, but as the answers to all appeared to be quite useless they have not been recorded.

The witness appears to have no further knowledge of the meeting at Barrackpore than that contained in his statement.

The Court closed proceedings at 3 o clock P M

Inclosure 10 in No 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 18, 1857.

IN forwarding to you, for submission to Government, the proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry assembled at this station, by my orders, to take the evidence of the European officers of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, with respect to the present state of feeling of the native portion of that corps, I beg to report that I quite agree with the opinion expressed by the Court, namely, that the Hindoos generally are not at present trustworthy servants of the State, though to myself individually they now are, and have invariably been, most respectful and obedient.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*

Inclosure 11 in No. 11.

Major Ross to Brigadier Grant.

SIR, *Barrackpore, April* 14, 1857.

I HAVE been instructed by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Division, to acquaint you that the Special Court of Inquiry of which you are President, has been directed in this day's Division Orders to re-assemble to-morrow, for the purpose of receiving and recording evidence, for the information of Government, as to the present state of feeling and temper in the native portion of the 34th Regiment; for which purpose the Major-General considers that it will be probably sufficient merely to examine Brevet-Colonel Wheler, and the officers commanding or in charge of the seven Companies of that corps now at Barrackpore.

The Court will record their opinion as to the trustworthiness or otherwise of the 34th Regiment as soldiers of the State.

I have, &c.

A. H. ROSS, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Inclosure 12 in No. 11.

Proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry re-assembled at Barrackpore, on the 15th day of April, 1857, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on a matter which will be communicated to the members by the President of the Court.

President:

Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., commanding at Barrackpore.

Members:

Brevet Colonel E. Amsinck, 3rd Battalion Madras Artillery.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Reid, 9th Battalion Bengal Artillery.
Major H. W. Matthews, 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, Light Company.
Major W. A. Cooke, 2nd Regiment Infantry (Grenadiers).

Conducting the proceedings:

Captain G. N. Greene, 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

Barrackpore, April 15, 1857.

THE Court re-assembled this day at 10 A.M., at the Mess House of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

The President, Members, and Officiating Judge Advocate, all present.

Read Presidency Division Orders of yesterday's date, directing the re-assembly of the Court, and nominating Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Reid, 9th Battalion of Artillery, a member of the Court in room of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hughes, 5th Battalion of Artillery, relieved from that duty.

Read, Barrackpore Station Orders of the same date, fixing the hour and place of re assembly.

Read (marked Appendix A), and appended to the proceedings, Letter of Instructions No. 163, dated the 14th April, 1857, from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Presidency Division, to the address of the President of the Court.

1st Witness.—Brevet Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion as to the present state of feeling and temper in the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. Of the temper and feeling of the three companies detached at Chittagong I am unable to speak. Regarding the seven Companies at Regimental head-quarters, I am of opinion that, since the latter end of January last, the men have been more or less in an excited state, on account of the new rifle cartridges, and they have shown this feeling both secretly and openly on some occasions. The first symptom of this excitement manifested itself in the latter end of January, when it was reported to me that there was a great deal of talking going on in the lines about the Government forcing the men to become Christians. I then ordered a quiet undress parade, in the hope of allaying the excited feelings of the sepoys. I explained to them that it was quite impossible for our Government to make them Christians by force; that such a thing had never been heard of since we came into this country; that faith in our religion must come spontaneously from the heart, and not from force; and that it was therefore very wrong of them to give way to such foolish reports. This apparently satisfied them, and they were afterwards quiet for a time. In the early part of February last Lieutenant Allen reported that a sepoy of the 5th Company (by name Ramsahae Lalla), had given information that a meeting of sepoys was to take place at a temple on the Fultah Ghat Road. The circumstance was reported on the same night to the Brigadier and the General by Lieutenant Allen and myself. The General suggested that an immediate roll-call should take place in the lines, which was done between 9 and 10 o'clock p.m. The sepoys, with one or two exceptions, were all present. Lieutenant Allen himself rode down to the temple where the meeting was expected to be held, but did not discover any trace of it. A day or two afterwards a Jemadar, by named Derriou, reported to Captain Drury that on the night previous to the one just referred to, a meeting of the men had taken place on the parade-ground; that he was present at it, and that it was held for the purpose of arranging for a meeting on the following night and that he was invited to combine with them on the latter occasion, that he refused to so, but that the object of the meeting, was to plunder the station, and to destroy all the Europeans. In my opinions that meeting would have been held had it not been for the roll call ordered by the General.

In the latter end of January several bungalows were burnt down, amongst others the electric telegraph bungalow. A general parade took place on the 9th February, when the subject of the cartridge paper was explained to the men by the General. That explanation seemed to quiet the men a good deal for the time.

On the 18th March the General again addressed the men on a public parade, about the cartridge paper and disbandment of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and at a regimental parade, on the following day, it was explained to the men that they were to break, and not to bite, the cartridges.

I would remark, that there must have been a smothered feeling in the regiment unknown to myself and the European officers, which, however, did not break out until the 29th March, when sepoy Mungul Pandy went out on the parade and tried to excite the regiment into a serious mutiny. When on one he called out to the men, "It is you who have sent me here, why don't you come out and join me?" This shows that many of the men must have been implicated with him, and such an inference is strongly supported by the fact of none of the men having gone forward to assist their officer when attacked by a mutineer, although at the time there must have been about 400 men in the lines looking on.

From all that has occurred, I am of opinion that it was the intention of the regiment to coerce and resist the Government, and that the feeling in the regiment was decidedly bad; but that now the men appear to be

Q. Do you consider that there now exists in the 34th Regiment Native Infantry a healthy feeling of loyalty towards the state?—A. I am of opinion that a healthy tone exists amongst the Mussulmans and Seikhs, but not so amongst the Hindoos.

Q. Have the men of your regiment, of any class, in any way manifested such contrition for past misconduct as to lead you to believe that they are now trustworthy?—A. No, there has been no such manifestation, but it has been reported to me that the Mussulmans are very angry at what the Hindoos have done.

Q. Did you, at the time of any of the late occurrences in your regiment, hear that the Mussulmans had stood aloof from the Hindoos?—A. No.

Q. Suppose your regiment were now ordered on field-service, would you place yourself at their head in full reliance upon their loyalty and good conduct?—A. No, I would not, because I could rely only upon the Seikhs and Mussulmans.

Q. What grounds have you for placing special reliance on the Seikhs and Mussulmans?—A. I judge from common report, and from two recent occurrences, viz., the good conduct of the Mussulman Subadar who was in command of the Mint Guard in Calcutta, and the gallant behaviour of Sheik Phultoo, Sepoy, on the occasion of the attack upon Lieutenant Baugh and the Serjeant-Major. Regarding the Seikhs common report is also in their favour, and I believe they would have acted like the Mussulmans referred to, had similar opportunities been offered them.

Q. In speaking of that portion of your regiment which you would distrust if employed on field service, did you intend to include the native officers of that class?—A. Certainly, because they have not done their duty of late. Had it been otherwise, recent events could not have occurred.

[The witness withdraws.]

2nd Witness.—Captain W. W. Aubert, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion of the present state of feeling and temper in the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. For the last six weeks I have not been in the performance of regimental duty, and therefore cannot speak as to the present state of feeling and temper; but between May last year (when I returned from furlough), and the date of my entering upon my appointment at this station, I had observed a great want of respect on the part of the men towards their European officers. For instance, I frequently noticed, when I went to the lines on duty and in uniform, that the men did not stand up and salute me; a mark of disrespect for which I punished the men of my own company, and reported those of other companies. Again, when the regiment was coming down by water, in October and November last year, we encountered a severe gale in which three boats were wrecked, but not a single sepoy came forward voluntarily to assist the European officers in getting their boats out of danger. And, likewise, when the men's boats came into collision with those of the officers, the sepoys, who were seated above and looking on, never lent a hand to save their officers' boats from being damaged. In short, from all I have observed, I do not consider that the feeling and temper of the native officers and men are what they ought to be, and I am confirmed in this opinion by what I witnessed upon the evening of the 29th March, after Lieutenant Baugh was cut down. On that occasion I saw numbers of the men of all companies collected and passively looking on, and when I taxed them with cowardice in having allowed an officer of their own regiment to be cut down in broad daylight, within fifty yards of where they were standing, not one of them attempted any explanation; but they all seemed to regard the charge as a frivolous one, and some of them even laughed at it.

Q. Suppose you were now ordered to accompany your regiment on field-service, would you do so in full reliance on their loyalty and good

Q. Does that feeling of distrust embrace men of all castes?—A. No, it extends to the Brahmins only. I think the men of other castes are inclined to be good and true, but nearly all the native influence in the regiment is in the hands of the Brahmins, who have also a numerical superiority.

Q. Would you, in time of need, place any special reliance on the loyalty of the Mussulmans or Sikhs?—A. I would, on both.

[The witness withdraws.]

3rd Witness.—Ensign F. E. A. Chamier, Interpreter, and Quartermaster 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion of the present state of feeling and temper amongst the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. It is bad. I have observed that the native officers and men are generally disrespectful towards their European officers. An instance of the sort happened to myself only a fortnight ago. The Subadar-Major attended at my quarters, for the purpose of being examined as to his knowledge of reading and writing, preparatory to being sent in command of the Government-house Guard, Calcutta. I gave him a chair and treated him with all courtesy. As he sat down, he removed his turban from his head; when I desired him to replace his puggree, and pointed out to him the impropriety of his conduct, he neither attempted to excuse himself nor to apologise. This circumstance occurred on the day on which Lieutenant Baugh was wounded. Again, on the same day, when passing the quarter-guard, the Jemadar commanding it saluted me but neglected to put on his cap (he being in uniform); and shortly afterwards when I re-passed the guard, he repeated the salute in the same manner, although, on both occasions, he was standing close by his cot upon which his cap was lying.

Q. Do you consider that the bad feeling and disrespectful bearing of which you have spoken pervade men of all classes in the regiment?—A. No; I think that the Mussulmans and Sikhs are exceptions.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on field service in full reliance on the loyalty and good conduct of the men generally?—A. I would not do so, in full reliance on the Hindoos, but would decidedly trust the Sikhs and Mussulmans.

[The witness withdraws.]

4th Witness.—Captain C. C. Drury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion as to the present state of feeling and temper amongst the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. I believe that with the exception of a few men (whom I can't name), the general feeling of the regiment is very good indeed.

Q. How do you account for the apathy exhibited by a large body of those men, in sight of where their Adjutant and Serjeant-Major were cut down by a mutineer, aided by sepoys from the quarter-guard, with the butts of their muskets?—A. I account for it because I think that there might have been some men who were perfectly willing to aid Lieutenant Baugh, but who did not do so from fear of after-consequences; I don't think that there are a dozen men in the lines who, under the present state of things, know who are their friends, and who are not. I also believe that the conduct of the Jemadar commanding the quarter-guard on the 29th ultimo, had a great deal to do with preventing the men from acting as they ought to have done. I know both from the regimental records and from experience (he having been for some time a native officer of my own company), that he is a most litigious, untrustworthy man.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on field service, in full reliance upon the loyalty and good conduct of the native officers and men

Examined by the Court.—Q. Has the behaviour of the native officers been of late respectful towards the European officers?—A. Generally, I have always found it to be so, but, during the last ten months, I have heard officers complain of a falling-off from what it used to be, and I believe it to be true.

Q. Did you, on a late occasion, express it as your opinion that the men were in a bad state, and that an officer's life was not safe in going to the lines?—A. Certainly not.

Q. How do you account for the falling-off in respect towards the European officers of the regiment?—A. I account for it by the lax state of discipline which has been allowed, by men being permitted to commit faults and receiving little or no punishment for the same. Also by the difficulty which officers of companies have experienced in getting adequate punishment for their men in cases when the offences were of so serious a nature as to require reference to a higher authority. In fact, to use the words of old officers of the regiment, the corps was commanded by the late Havildar-Major Mooktar Persaud Pandy. I wish it to be understood that the foregoing reply has no reference to the period during which Colonel Wheler has been in command of the regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

5th Witness.—Lieutenant A. C. Bunbury, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion of the present state of feeling and temper of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. Good.

Q. How do you account for the indifference shown, on the 29th ultimo, by the bulk of the men of the regiment in remaining passive spectators of a murderous attack on the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major by a mutineer supported by men on duty from the quarter-guard?—A. I cannot account for it.

Q. Have you noticed any change in the bearing and behaviour of the men towards yourself or towards any of the European officers?—A. None towards myself; but I have heard other officers speak of such a change.

Q. When did you first hear of that change?—A. I was absent from the station on fort duty last month, and whilst there I heard of it.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on field service, in full reliance on the loyalty and good conduct of the native officers and men of all castes?—A. Certainly I would.

[The witness withdraws.]

There being no more officers in attendance except Ensign G. R. Hennessy who informs the Court that he returned to the station only during the current month, having been for the three preceding months on fort duty, and consequently unable to speak to recent occurrences, or even present feeling, and also that he received charge of a Company on yesterday for the first time; the Court do not think that there would be any use in examining this young officer.

Opinion.

The Court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion that the Sikhs and Mussulmans of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry are trustworthy soldiers of the State, but that the Hindoos generally of that corps are not trustworthy.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier, President.*
E. AMSINCK, *Brevet Colonel, Member.*
C. S. REID, *Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Member.*
H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, Member.*
W. A. COOKE, *Major, Member.*

GEO. N. GREENE, *Captain,*
Conducting the Proceedings.

Friday, April 17, 1857.

Under instructions from the Major-General, commanding the division, conveyed through the President, the Court is re-assembled for the purpose of taking the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. Baugh, 34th Regiment Native Infantry (on the sick list), as also that of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. S. Allen, and Lieutenant J. T. Liscombe of the same regiment (on duty in Fort William), whose attendance at Barrackpore has been directed.

At a quarter-past 6 o'clock A.M. the Court proceed to the quarters of Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. Baugh.

The President, Members, and Officiating Judge-Advocate all present.

6th Witness.—Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. Baugh being present in Court, is examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What is your opinion of the present state of feeling and temper of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry?—A. I do not exactly know what their present feeling may be, but their conduct hitherto has given me the greatest distrust in them. About two months ago, on the evening that the order came from Brigadier Grant for the men to be paraded in their Hindoostanee clothes, in order that the new cartridges might be shown to them, their conduct at that parade was most unruly and insubordinate, so much so that I took up two or three men (whom I had marked for having made use of very insubordinate expressions) to Colonel Wheler, who was on the parade-ground. The Colonel, however, advised that no further notice should be taken of them, saying that if the conduct of those men were to be noticed, he would for the same reason have to put half the regiment in confinement.

Again, about a month ago, the Subadar-Major was so extremely insolent to me on the parade-ground, that I was compelled to take him to the quarters of Colonel Wheler, by whom he was then and there severely reprimanded.

Again on the evening of the 29th ultimo, after my conflict with Mungul Pandy, when I was retreating severely wounded towards the bungalow of the Sergeant-Major of the 43rd Regiment Light Infantry, I looked towards the lines of my own corps, and seeing all the men collected outside, I said to those of the Light Company as I passed them, "You cowardly set of rascals! you see an officer cut down before your eyes, and not a man of you advances to assist him." They made no reply, but all turned their backs on me and moved away in a slow and most sullen manner. Indeed, the conduct of the men generally was at the time such that I do not hesitate to say that it is my firm conviction that all of them were cognizant of what was going to take place, fully prepared for what did take place, and all more or less implicated. On questioning some of the men a day or two afterwards as to where they were on the occasion referred to, I received the most futile and confused answers.

Q. Prior to the occurrence of the 29th ultimo, had you observed any change in the bearing and behaviour of the men towards their European officers?—A. I had observed that they were greatly wanting in respect towards the officers, and they performed their duty in such a sullen and sluggish manner that the Sergeant-Major one day remarked to me that he did not know what had come over the regiment.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on field service, in full reliance upon the loyalty and good conduct of native officers and men of all castes?—A. Most certainly not.

Q. Would you do so as regards those of any class?—*A.* Yes, I would rely upon the Musulmans and Sikhs, because I think that those two classes are overawed by the preponderating influence of the Brahmins.

Examined by the Court.

Q. How do you account for the change in the general conduct of the native officers and men, as also for their altered manner and bearing towards their European officers?—*A.* I noticed it in December or January

of the new Rifle Depôts, and the succeeding introduction of the new cartridges, and to that cause I attribute the change in question.

This witness's examination is closed.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the Court adjourn until 11 A. M. to-day, so as to allow of the arrival from Fort William of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Allen and Lieutenant Liscombe.

Friday, April 17, 1857.

The Court re-assembled pursuant to adjournment. President, Members, and Officiating Judge Advocate, all present.

7th Witness.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. S. Allen, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court and examined by the Officiating Judge Advocate.

Q. What was your opinion of the feeling and temper of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, when you left this station on the 3rd instant?—*A.* With the exception of the parties who misbehaved in the quarter-guard on the 29th ultimo, I am not aware that the regiment generally has shown symptoms of disloyalty. My reasons for so thinking are—

1. Because on the evening alluded to, the Pay Havildars of both my companies came running to my quarters and informed me that Mungul Pandy, sepoy of one of those companies (No. 5), was standing with a loaded musket near the quarter-guard.

2. Because when I proceeded towards the lines on that occasion, and as I approached the Grenadier Company lines, I was stopped by another Havildar of my company, and two sepoys of other companies, who laid hold of my horse's head and told me not to advance, otherwise I would be shot. The names of the two Pay Havildars are Goorbucus Sing, of No. 5, and Jewra kun Tewary of the Grenadiers.

3. Because, about six weeks ago, a sepoy of No. 8 Company, named Ram Persaud Lalla, who reads and writes English, came to my quarters one evening and revealed to me the fact of a combination amongst the sepoys of all the regiments at Barrackpore, and the intention of their delegates to hold a meeting on that night. I reported the circumstance to Colonel Wheler and Brigadier Grant.

Q. It is a notorious fact that a very large number of the men of your regiment witnessed the attack upon the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major on the 29th ultimo; how do you account for the total apathy and indifference of those men upon that occasion?—*A.* I can only account for it on the supposition that Lieutenant Baugh was not very popular amongst the men, arising perhaps from the circumstance of the late Havildar-Major having been shortly before removed from his appointment by the commanding officer on the representation of the Adjutant. For the attack on the Serjeant-Major I am wholly unable to account.

Q. Have you noticed of late any falling-off from the respect which the native officers and men used to show their European officers?—*A.* I have not.

Q. Are you aware of the existence of a preponderating influence amongst the Brahmins of your regiment?—*A.* I am not.

Q. Suppose your regiment were now ordered on field service, would you have entire confidence in the loyalty and good faith of men of all castes?—*A.* I would have as much confidence in them as I would have in any native regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

8th Witness.—Lieutenant J. T. Liscombe, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the Officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. What was your opinion of the temper and feeling of the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, when you left this station on the 3rd instant?—*A.* I considered the regiment to be in a

disaffected state, because when, on the evening of the 29th ultimo, I went down to the lines, I saw what I conceived to be the whole of the men in the lines looking on at an armed mutineer, and not attempting to seize him.

Q. Are you aware of any recent change in the manner and bearing of the native officers and men towards their European officers?—A. No.

Q. Would you now accompany your regiment on service, in full assurance of the loyalty and good faith of men of all castes?—A. Having already given it as my opinion that the regiment is in a disaffected state, I would, of course, have no confidence in them in a case of emergency.

Q. Does that distrust extend equally to Sikhs, Mussulmans, and Hindoos?—A. No; I would depend upon the Sikhs, and I understand that the Mussulmans are also good soldiers.

[The witness withdraws.]

The Court, upon the additional evidence before them, adhere to their former opinion, viz.:—

"That the Sikhs and Mussulmans of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry are trustworthy soldiers of the State, but that the Hindoos generally of that corps are not trustworthy."

C. GRANT, *Brigadier, President.*
E. AMSINCK, *Brevet Colonel, Member.*
C. S. REID, *Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Member.*
H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, Member.*
W. A. COOKE, *Major, Member.*

GEO. N. GREENE, *Captain,*
Conducting the Proceedings.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

The proceedings are closed, and the Court adjourns at 1 o'clock P.M., *sine die.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 29, 1857.

I BEG permission to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, the inclosed letter, dated the 22nd instant, from the officer commanding the detachment 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, transmitting a petition from the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys composing this detachment, expressive of the exceeding abhorrence with which they have viewed the disgraceful conduct of some of their comrades at regimental head-quarters, and at the same time begging to assure the Government of their own faithful and loyal feelings towards the State.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 14 in No. 11.

Captain Dewaal to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir, *Chittagong, April* 22, 1857.

LAST Sunday, upon my commenting upon the general good behaviour and proper feeling prevailing in the detachment 34th Native Infantry on duty at this station, in conversation with Mr. Steer, the Commissioner of Chittagong, that gentleman remarked that an expression of the loyal sentiments of the men, if made known, would be gratifying to the Governor-General.

On the following day I called the native officers of the detachment together at my quarters, and after describing to them the [illegible]

dinate and violent conduct of the men at regimental head-quarters, I told them that while such acts were perpetrated in the regiment, I considered that the detachment ought not to remain in a perfectly passive attitude, but that as faithful soldiers it behoved every man to come forward and openly to express his utter abhorrence of such disgraceful behaviour, and that if they wished to do so in writing, I would be happy to communicate their sentiments to Government.

Yesterday morning, Tuesday, a body of sepoys, consisting of men of almost every caste in the detachment, attended by their non-commissioned officers, waited at my quarters, and in the name of the three companies, in the most soldier-like and respectful manner, expressed the greatest sorrow and abhorrence of what occurred at regimental head-quarters; gave their approval of the well-merited punishment of the offenders; and declared their unalterable attachment to, and faith in, the Government of India.

This demonstration, which is quite in keeping with the general good conduct of the men, has given me the greatest satisfaction, and has served to confirm my former opinion, which I reported, of their steady fidelity to the State.

I beg leave to inclose the written expression of the sentiments of the detachment, which was placed in my hands, and have the honor to request you will solicit the Major-General commanding the Presidency Division to communicate the contents thereof to his Lordship the Governor-General in the usual manner.

I have, &c.

P. H. K. DEWAAL, *Captain,*
Commanding Detachment 34th N.I.

Inclosure 15 in No. 11.

Petition.

(Translation.)

THE petition of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Companies 34th Native Infantry, at Chittagong.

According to orders we left Barrackpore and came to Chittagong: we obey and have obeyed all orders—we place no belief in the reports lately circulated. It is with extreme regret we have heard of the disgraceful conduct of the sepoy and guard towards the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major

By a careful performance of our duties we have gained a reputation for fidelity to Government; these men have deprived us of it. We well know that the Government will not interfere with our religion. We hope that the Government will consider us as faithful as ever: and we pray that this petition may be sent to the Governor-General, in order that his Lordship may know the state of our feelings.

Chittagong, April 22, 1857.

(Signed by Subadars and Havildars.)

F. E. A. CHAMIER, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Barrackpore, April 28, 1857.

Inclosure 16 in No. 11.

Brigadier Grant to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying numerical returns of castes of the 34th Native Infantry, as called for by the Major-General commanding the division.

I have, &c.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier.*

Inclosure 17 in No. 11.

Detailed Return showing the number of each Caste present at Regimental Head-Quarters, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on the afternoon of March 29, 1857.

	Subadar-Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Total.
At Regimental Head-Quarters.								
Off duty, and present in the lines of the Regiment on March 29, 1857:								
Brahmins	..	2	..	7	4	..	129	142
Hindoos of inferior description	..	1	4	10	10	1	145	171
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
Mussulmans	..	1	..	7	8	3	70	89
Sick in Hospital, and attending on sick, on March 29, 1857:								
Brahmins	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	9
Hindoos of inferior description	..	..	..	1	1	..	12	14
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Mussulmans	.	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
On Regimental duty on March 29, 1857:								
Brahmins	..	..	1	4	..	..	20	25
Hindoos of inferior description	..	..	..	2	1	..	19	22
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Mussulmans	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5
On Station duty on March 29, 1857:								
Brahmins	1	..	..	1	..	..	18	20
Hindoos of inferior description	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	19
Sikhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Mussulmans	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	12
Total	1	4	5	32	33	5	504	584

N.B.—One sepoy, Mungul Pandy, included in the roll of Brahmins "present in the lines."

Barrackpore, April 20, 1857.

S. G. WHELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.

C. C. Drury, *Captain,*
34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 18 in No. 11.

Numerical Return of the different Castes in the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

	Subadar-Major.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naeks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Total.
Brahmins	1	2	4	24	10	..	294	335
Chuttrees	..	4	3	11	13	..	206	237
Hindoos of inferior description ..	.	1	2	14	13	1	200	231
Christians	..	..	.		..	10	2	12
Mussulmans	..	2	1	12	24	8	153	200
Sikhs	..		..	..	..	..	74	74
Total	1	9	10	61	60	19	929	1,089

Barrackpore, April 21, 1857.

S. G. WHELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.*

C. C. Drury, *Captain, Acting Adjutant 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 11.

Minute by the Governor-General of India, concurred in by Mr. Dorin, April 30, 1857.

THE disposition and temper of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry has for many weeks occupied the serious attention of the Government of India.

The share which that regiment appeared to have in the disturbances that took place at Barrackpore in January; the fact that the presence at Berhampore of two detachments from their corps was followed by the outbreak of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry at that station; the murderous attack by Mungul Pandy, a sepoy of the 34th Regiment, upon his officers on the 29th of March, and his language at the time, which showed that his comrades had instigated him to it; and, above all, the conduct of the native officers and men of the regiment present on that occasion, whether on duty or only as spectators, coupled with other rumored indications of a bad spirit in the corps, led the Governor-General in Council to determine that evidence as to its state of feeling and temper should be taken by a special Court of Inquiry composed of Field Officers.

The result of this investigation is now before the Government, as are also the proceedings taken in the cases of the sepoy Mungul Pandy, and of the Jemadar Issuree Pandy, which led to the conviction and execution of both.

Inquiry has also been made into the conduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment, which was under the command of Issuree Pandy; and the depositions of Durriou Sing and Ramsahae Lalla, who have tendered evidence bearing upon the general question, have been received and recorded.

The special Court of Inquiry above mentioned have declared their opinion that the Sikh and Mussulman of the 34th Regiment are

worthy soldiers of the State, but that the Hindoos, generally, of the corps are not trustworthy.

Of eight officers of the regiment summoned as witnesses, five, amongst whom are the Colonel and the Adjutant, express their opinion to the same effect, and state that if the regiment were ordered on field service they should not accompany it with full reliance on its loyalty and good conduct.

Studied disrespect towards their officers, and the use of insubordinate language on parade, are clearly established against the regiment; and I see no reason to doubt that the opinion expressed by the Court, as to the Hindoo portion of it, is correct.

When such a verdict as has been given by the Court of Inquiry can with truth be passed upon a regiment, and when a large part of the corps has furnished such indisputable proof of disaffection, and sympathy with mutiny, as was exhibited by the 34th Regiment on the 29th of March, it becomes necessary that the punishment and remedy should be sharp and effectual.

I should, indeed, have been glad if some punishment, short of the disbandment of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment, now stationed at Barrackpore, could have been considered thoroughly adequate for the occasion; but upon a careful examination and comparison of the proceedings which are before the Government, I am satisfied that no penalty less general than this would meet the exigencies of the case, or be effectual as an example.

The disbandment may be, and ought to be, so far tempered as that those of all ranks who were manifestly absent from the lines on the 29th of March, shall be exempted from it, as also those who upon that or any other recent occasion have shown attachment and fidelity to their officers and to the State.* But I see no possibility of drawing a line of separation between creeds, in the spirit of the decision given by the Special Court of Inquiry, and which should have the effect of relieving the Sikhs and Mussulmans who were present, from the punishment to be inflicted upon the Hindoos. It would be impolitic and dangerous to attempt it.

All must suffer together; and indeed, as regards the conduct of the corps on the day of the mutinous exhibition by Mungul Pandy, all were equally culpable. The proportion of Hindoos to Mussulmans and Sikhs, amongst those who may be assumed to have been present, appears to be about eight to three.

The reports of the conduct and temper of the three companies of the 34th Regiment who are stationed at Chittagong, are very favourable. There is no good evidence of their having been implicated in the misdoings, or of their sharing the spirit, of their comrades at Barrackpore. I annex a draft of a General Order which I would propose to issue, directing the disbandment.

April 30, 1857. CANNING.

I assent entirely to the measures proposed by the Governor-General.

In my opinion, it is impossible that a regiment can be in the state of insubordination disclosed in these proceedings, without grave fault on the part of the commanding officer, and much of Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler's conduct appears to me open to serious question.

I forbear, however, from discussing this subject at present, as I know it is the intention of the Governor-General to consider it separately.

J. DORIN.

May 1, 1857.

* Those who deserve exemption on this account are:—Subadar Sewumber Pandy, who warned Captain Drury of his danger on the 29th of March, and did his duty as a member of the court-martial on Issuree Pandy; Subadar Muddeh Khan, in command of the Mint Guard on a recent occasion; Jemadar Durriou Sing, who has given evidence to Government which, whatever its value may be, appears to be honestly given; Havildar Sheikh Phultoo, distinguished by his fidelity on the 29th March; Havildar Goorbucus Sing and Havildar Jewrekun Tewarry, these two brought notice of the disturbance on the 29th of March to Captain Allen (see his evidence before the special Court of Inquiry); sepoy Ramsahae Lalla, who gave useful information to Captain Allen on the 6th of February; sepoys Sobha Sing, Atma Sing, Mehee Lall, Sewbucus Tewarry, all of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment on the 29th of March, but who may be believed to have been anxious

Inclosure 20 in No. 11.

Minute by Major-General Low, dated May 2, 1857.

THE disloyal feelings and the insubordinate and disrespectful conduct which have of late been, in various ways, evinced by the native officers and the men of the 34th Regiment, have formed the subject of many full and anxious discussions at the Council Board since February last; and we have read so many public and demi-official letters and papers connected with the present condition and conduct of that corps, including the voluminous records of proceedings now circulated, that it is clearly unnecessary to delay any longer to punish the offenders in the most public way possible, and thereby give a wholesome warning to the native army generally.

2. The narrative of what has taken place connected with the misconduct of the 34th Regiment, the measure proposed as the requisite punishment, and the reasons for inflicting the punishment, to the specified extent and in the particular manner described, are all so clearly detailed in his Lordship's Minute of the 30th instant, that it is needless for me now to say more than that I fully concur with his Lordship in all the sentiments therein recorded.

I greatly regret to think that, in all probability, there are some good soldiers, especially Seikhs and Mahomedans, in the 34th Regiment, who, by the measure proposed, will be punished along with the real delinquents, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the risk of this must be incurred, for it is in the highest degree important to avoid any act which could be supposed by the Indian community to indicate that Government is more indulgent towards certain classes of men among its native soldiers than it is to any other class on the score of their religion. We should endeavour in all our measures to show that our grand object is to have a faithful and trustworthy army of natives of India, and that we have no desire nor intention to meddle, in any way, with the religion of the soldiers composing that army, or to show by our treatment of them the least preference for one religious creed over another. We should try to impress upon the minds of all our native soldiers that they will be protected and rewarded, and punished, solely according to their own conduct as soldiers.

In conclusion, I have only to state that I entirely agree in regard to all parts of the measure now proposed by the Governor-General, and in the reasoning on which that measure is founded.

J. LOW.

Inclosure 21 in No. 11.

Minute by Mr. Grant, dated May 2, 1857.

I HAVE read all these papers carefully, and I have come to this conclusion that no measure short of that proposed by the Governor-General is adequate for the occasion. I agree entirely with all that has been above recorded on this subject.

That an extremely disloya and mutinous feeling has existed in the seven companies of this Regiment now at head-quarters, for some months past; that the feeling was general, and its prevalence known to every native officer and man of these companies; and that this feeling has taken outward shape in inducing the 19th Regiment to commit the offence for which they have been justly disbanded, and in the disgraceful affair of the 29th of March, in which the mass of the 34th itself, in the light of day, were actively or passively participators, are facts admitting of no doubt. It is probable that some sections of the regiment were not affected with a spirit of active mutiny, but here there has been, besides the offence of the active encouragement of disloyalty, concealment of the fact, and failure to denounce the workers of the mischief in order to enable the authorities to

repress it, which is an offence but one degree removed from active mutiny. And although some sections of the regiment may be free from any deep participation in the former crime (a supposition, however, which is not proved) all certainly are equally implicated in the latter.

The punishment which is to be imposed is after all but a deprivation of the advantages of further military service. It appears to me that this necessary punishment is leniently inflicted, when it is restricted to those only who presumably were present, and at least passive spectators of the outrage of the 29th of March. Soldiers who in a large body, whether on or off duty, armed or unarmed, stand quietly by, when other soldiers are in open mutiny attempting to murder their officers before their eyes, deserve a very much heavier punishment than the mere loss of a service which they have disgraced; and it cannot be right to retain in the service men, each one of whom may be fairly presumed to have acted in this manner.

J. P. GRANT.

Inclosure 22 in No. 11.

Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated May 3, 1857.

I AM of opinion that nothing short of the punishment proposed by the Governor-General would be sufficient for the late mutinous proceedings which have brought dishonor and disgrace upon all, with only few exceptions, of the native officers and sepoys of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, who were at Barrackpore on the 29th of March last, and no less punishment would, in my judgment, operate as a sufficient warning and example to others

In my opinion, the Subadar Muddeh Khan, and the sepoys Sobha Sing, Atma Sing, and Mehee Lall, ought not to be exempted from the punishment. If the evidence of Durriow Sing is to be trusted, I think that there can be little doubt that Muddeh Khan was one of the principal ringleaders. General Hearsey reports that he has but little doubt that the statement is founded on truth, and Durriow Sing is to be exempted from punishment for having given it. If there were any reason for supposing that he gave false evidence as regards Muddeh Khan, he ought to be punished rather than excused. I think it will be very inexpedient to declare that recent events have satisfied the Governor-General in Council of the fidelity of Muddeh Khan to the Government, when, most probably, it must be known to himself, as well as to many of those who are to be punished, and of those who are to escape punishment, that he was actually engaged in promoting mutiny and disaffection. I do not mean to say that there is legal evidence to criminate him; but if he was in the lines at Barrackpore on the 29th, I do not think that the fact of his having given the two men into custody at the Mint, which took place some time before the 29th, ought to operate to exempt him from the general punishment awarded for what took place on that day, when upwards of 400 men, according to the evidence of Colonel Wheler, must have been in the lines looking on, while a murderous attack was made on two of their officers, without attempting to render them the slightest assistance, or to bring the actual perpetrators of the crime to justice. For this act those who were present are to be punished, and I see no sufficient ground, on the face of the evidence of Durriow Sing, to make Muddeh Khan an exception.

If he was one of those who were absent from the lines on the 29th, he will fall within the general exception; if he was present, I would punish him in the same manner as the others.

Each of the three sepoys admits that he saw Hurry Lall Tewarry strike the Serjeant-Major with the butt of his musket, that he saw him come back with his pantaloons bloody, and that he went and changed them. Yet this man was allowed to remain until the 31st, when he

witnesses of his guilt had acted as they ought to have done, and informed any of their European officers of what they had seen.

With that evidence of actual dereliction of duty on record, I think there is no sufficient ground to exempt them from the general punishment which will, probably, fall on many less deserving of it than they. I think a mere offer to go to the assistance of those officers, even if it is believed that they did offer, is not, under the circumstances, sufficient to excuse them from the general punishment.

The very fact of their having come to the knowledge of Hurry Lall Tewarry's mutinous act, without immediately giving information thereof to their commanding officers, was a grave offence for which, in strictness, they were liable, by the articles of war, to a much more severe punishment than that of dismissal.

I also doubt whether there is sufficient to exempt the Sewbucus Tewarry, who was one of the quarter-guard, from the general punishment. In all probability many of the quarter-guard, if they had been examined, would have sworn that they were willing to go to the assistance of the officers. The fact would still remain that they did not go.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 23 in No. 11.

Minute by the Governor-General of India, dated May 4, 1857.

I HAVE read with attention the observations of my honorable colleague Mr. Peacock, upon the exceptions it is proposed to make in the disbandment of a certain portion of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

I am still of opinion that the Subadar Muddeh Khan should not be included in the disbandment.

However reliable the evidence given by Durriow Sing, as to the meetings held at Barrackpore in the early part of the year may be (and on this point it has been confirmed from other sources), and however truly he may believe all that he has said respecting the designs upon the fort at the end of January, it is to be observed that his testimony against Muddeh Khan individually is not direct, except so far as regards Muddeh Khan's abuse of him; in other respects it rests entirely upon messages brought to Durriow Sing by another person, professing to come from Muddeh Khan.

On the other hand, we have the incontestable facts that Muddeh Khan did, on a subsequent occasion, seize and give up to justice the traitors who attempted to seduce his guard from its post at the Mint; and that a year ago Muddeh Khan was recommended for the second class of the Order of British India, on the ground of long and honorable service.

It is by no means impossible that Muddeh Khan may have been at one time an honest and well-conducted soldier, at another time on the verge of treason and mutiny, and that circumstances may have brought him back again to better courses; but I do not think that Durriow Sing's evidence can be held to establish conclusively the intermediate condition of evil-mindedness against Muddeh Khan; and if good and faithful conduct exhibited since disaffection has been rife in the regiment is to entitle to exemption at all, I still recommend that Muddeh Khan should be one of the exempted.

There is no doubt a seeming inconsistency in rewarding Muddeh Khan for fidelity, whilst Durriow Sing, who is rewarded as an informant, charges him with being a traitor. But Durriow Sing gave some information, of the truth and importance of which there is no question; and I think it not unreasonable or impolitic to assume that he was mistaken in respect of Muddeh Khan, in favour of whom facts speak, but that his evidence, which in many other points was correct, was given conscientiously throughout.

With respect to the sepoys of the quarter-guard whom it is proposed to exempt, it is true that they witnessed Hurry Lall Tewarry's attack upon the officers, but they were on duty at the time, with their Jemadar at their

side, forbidding them to move: the Jemadar saw what passed, as well as they. As soon as the Colonel of the regiment came upon the ground, he addressed himself to the Jemadar; the Jemadar appeared to have the full confidence and approval of the Lieutenant-Colonel, who sanctioned the return of the guard after they had marched a few paces towards the mutineer, and the piling of their arms.

I am not surprised, and I do not think it inexcusable, that in these circumstances the men of the guard did not step forward to tell the Lieutenant-Colonel of Hurry Lall Tewarry's assault upon the officers.

It is true that the evidence of the good disposition of these men comes from themselves; but it is given with an appearance of sincerity: they confirm each other's testimony on all principal points without any sign of concert, and I think that the perusal of the evidence leaves a conviction that they did offer to go to the assistance of their officers, and to seize the mutineer, and were prevented from doing so only by the prohibition of the superior under whose orders they were at the time.

Whether this be a sufficient ground for exemption is another question. My own opinion is, that it is so; and that, although a more sweeping measure than that which has been proposed would be perfectly defensible in military justice, it will be sound policy to make the punishment a discriminating one wherever this can be done with fair show of reason.

CANNING.

Inclosure 24 in No. 11.

Minute by Mr. Dorin and Major-General Low, dated May 4, 1857.

I CANNOT say I am satisfied that any of the native officers and men of this regiment have been altogether untainted with mutiny; but I think it good policy to make the punishment as discriminating as possible, and would uphold the exemptions proposed by the Governor-General.

I especially question the character and loyalty of the Subadar Muddeh Khan, but consider, nevertheless, that whatever his real motives and intentions may have been, his action at a somewhat critical juncture entitles him to the liberal consideration of the Government.

J. DORIN.

I also entirely concur in the sentiments recorded by the Governor-General, in his Minute No. 2 of this date on this sad subject.

J. LOW.

Inclosure 25 in No. 11.

Minute by Mr. Grant and Mr. Peacock, dated May 4, 1857.

I QUITE agree with the Governor-General in the propriety of adhering to the exception from the general disbandment of the four individuals whose cases are now specially in question.

As to the Subadar Muddeh Khan, whatever may be our conjectures, what we certainly know of him, and the only thing we certainly know of him, is, that, very lately, he seized, denounced, and brought to justice two secret mutineers, connected in some way with the disaffection that has blazed out in his own regiment,—we do not know that he was present on the 29th of March; and the actively loyal and officer-like conduct which we do know him to have displayed lately, in connection with the same general matter, is, in my judgment, more than a counterpoise, in his individual case, to that fair presumption on which the general measure of punishment is founded. Moreover, his act of loyalty, which is a certain fact, is all that the army at large will ever hear of this Subadar's conduct; and I think it would have a bad effect if the next thing they are to hear of him were to be his dismissal from the service with the [illegible]

As to the three sepoys of the quarter-guard, although it is quite true, as his Lordship admits, that the evidence of their good disposition comes from themselves, yet this is not all the evidence they gave. It was upon their evidence, spontaneously proffered, that their disloyal Jemadar was tried, convicted, and hanged. Surely it would be neither just nor politic to reward this good service with dismissal. They did not act, and they do not pretend to have acted, with unimpeachable propriety throughout; but they were in a very trying position, and they have, by their later conduct, not without personal risk, separated themselves by a wide interval from the mass of their misconducted comrades. As to their own good disposition, I must say, for myself, that I place as full credit upon that part of their evidence as I do upon that which proved the treachery of the Jemadar. For why was it that, of the whole guard, all of whom had the same opportunity, when arrested, of professing their own good disposition, and of denouncing their officer, these three men alone availed themselves of the moment?

J. P. GRANT.

I very much regret that the expression of my opinion should have caused any delay from the necessity of re-circulating the papers. It is not my wish to re-argue the question, but I feel bound to state that I still retain the opinion before expressed. I have no doubt that I have taken an erroneous view of the case, seeing that I stand alone in the opinion which I have formed.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 26 in No. 11.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 4, 1847.

No. 645 *of* 1857.—On the 29th of March, a sepoy of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore, armed himself with a loaded musket and sword, advanced upon the parade-ground in front of his lines, and, after conducting himself in a violent and mutinous manner, and calling upon the men of the regiment to come forth and join him in resisting lawful authority, attacked and wounded the Adjutant and Serjeant-major of his regiment, who approached to restrain him.

This man has been tried, condemned, and hanged.

On the same occasion the native officer, a Jemadar in command of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, refused to obey his superior, by whom he was ordered to seize the above-mentioned sepoy.

After being tried by a Court of native commissioned officers, this man, himself a commissioned officer, has paid the penalty of his mutiny by the same ignominious death.

But these men were not the sole offenders upon that occasion.

The Governor-General in Council laments to say that the conduct of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the 34th Regiment who were then present, has been shown to be such as to destroy his confidence in them as soldiers of the State, and to call for severe and exemplary punishment.

The mutinous sepoy was permitted to parade himself insolently before his assembled comrades, using menaces and threatening gestures against his officers without an attempt on the part of any to control him.

No such attempt was made even when he had deliberately fired at the Serjeant-Major of the regiment.

None was made when, upon the appearance of the Adjutant, Lieutenant Baugh, and after having reloaded the musket unmolested, the mutineer discharged it at that officer and shot his horse.

When the horse fell not a sign of assistance to Lieutenant Baugh was given either by the quarter-guard or by the sepoys not on duty, although this took place within ten paces of the guard.

and Lieutenant Baugh, supported by Serjeant-Major Hewson, the men collected at the lines in undress, looked on passively, others in uniform and on duty joined in the struggle; but it was to take part against their officers, whom they attacked with the butts of their muskets, striking down the Serjeant-Major from behind, and repeating the blows as he lay on the ground.

The Governor-General in Council deeply regrets that, of the ruffians who perpetrated this cowardly act, the only one who was identified has escaped his punishment by desertion.

There was, however, one amongst those who stood by, who set an honorable example to his comrades. Sheik Phultoo, sepoy (now Havildar) of the Grenadier Company, obeyed the call of his officer for assistance unhesitatingly. He was wounded in the endeavour to protect Lieutenant Baugh from the mutineer, and did all that an unarmed man could do to seize the criminal. His conduct was that of a faithful and brave soldier.

When the Adjutant, maimed and bleeding, was retiring from the conflict, he passed the lines of his regiment and reproached the men assembled there with having allowed their officer to be cut down before their eyes without offering to assist him. They made no reply, but turned their backs and moved sullenly away.

For the failure of the quarter-guard to do its duty, the Jemadar who commanded it has already paid the last penalty of death. In this guard, consisting of twenty sepoys, there were four who desired to act against the mutineer; but their Jemadar restrained them: and when eventually the order to advance upon the criminal was given by superior authority, the majority yielded obedience reluctantly.

Upon a review of these facts and of all the circumstances connected with them, it is but too clear to the Governor-General in Council that a spirit of disloyalty prevails in those companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry which are stationed at the head-quarters of the Presidency Division. Silent spectators of a long continued act of insolent mutiny, they have made no endeavour to suppress it, and have thereby become liable themselves to the punishment of mutineers. The Governor-General in Council can no longer put trust in them, and he rejects their services from this time forward.

Therefore, it is the order of the Governor-General in Council that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, now quartered at Barrackpore, be disbanded and dismissed from the Army of Bengal, with the following exceptions in favour of those who, in the course of recent events, have given the Governor-General in Council good reason to believe in their fidelity to their officers and to the Government:—

Subadar Sewumber Pandy.
Subadar Muddeh Khan.
Jemadar Durriow Sing.
Havildar Sheik Phultoo.
Havildar Goorbuccus Sing.
Havildar Jewrakun Tewarry.
Sepoy Ramsahai Lalla.
Sepoy Sobha Sing.
Sepoy Atma Sing.
Sepoy Mehoe Lall.
Sepoy Sewbuccus Tewarry.

Also those non-commissioned officers and sepoys will be excepted whose absence from the lines on the 29th of March, whether as having been on duty, in hospital, or from other cause, can be established.

But this exemption will not apply to the native commissioned officers, all of whom, with the exception of the three above-named, are dismissed from the Army.

The Army of India is well aware that it is to the native officers that the Government looks for the maintenance of order and fidelity in their

of the 23rd January, 1856, No. 132, and each regiment may rest assured that it is a principle which will be rigorously and invariably enforced.

The disbandment will be carried out at the head-quarters of the Presidency Division, in the presence of all available regiments stationed within two days' march of the spot.

The regiment will be paraded for the purpose, and every dismissed man, after giving up his arms and receiving the pay due to him, will be deprived of his uniform, and be required to leave the cantonment.

The foregoing part of this Order does not apply to the three companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry which are stationed at Chittagong, and against which there is no reproach.

There remains one point which the Governor-General in Council desires to notice.

The sepoy who was the chief actor in the disgraceful scene of the 29th of March, called upon his comrades to come to his support for the reason that their religion was in danger, and that they were about to be compelled to use cartridges the use of which would do injury to their caste; and from the words in which he addressed the sepoys it is to be inferred that many of them shared this opinion with him.

The Governor-General in Council has recently had occasion to remind the Army of Bengal that the Government of India has never interfered to constrain its solders in matters affecting their religious faith. He has declared that the Government of India never will do so, and he has a right to expect that this declaration shall give confidence to all who have been deceived and led astray.

But whatever may be the deceptions or evil counsels to which others have been exposed, the native officers and men of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry have no excuse for misapprehension on this subject. Not many weeks previously to the 29th of March it had been explained to that Regiment,—first by their own commanding officers, and subsequently by the Major-General commanding the Division,—that their fears for their religion were groundless. It was carefully and clearly shown to them that the cartridges which they would be called upon to use contained nothing which could do violence to their religious scruples. If after receiving these assurances, the sepoys of the 34th Regiment, or of any other regiment, still refuse to place trust in their officers and in the Government, and still allow suspicions to take root in their minds, and to grow into disaffection, insubordination, and mutiny, the fault is their own, and their punishment will be upon their own heads. That it will be a sharp and certain punishment the Governor-General in Council warns them.

This Order is to be read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service, at a parade ordered for that purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 27 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 4, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying General Order by the Governor-General in Council, directing the dismissal of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore.

His Lordship in Council requests that you will carry out this order as speedily as possible.

To save time, the necessary instructions have been issued from the Department to the Pay Department to forward to Barrackpore suffic money to pay up the seven companies; to the body guard to pro escorting the treasure, and so as to reach Barrackpore by to-m evening; and to the Musketry Depôt and Native Artillery details Dum, to march to-morrow morning early, and arrive at Barrack to-morrow evening.

Inclosure 32 in No. 11.

NUMERICAL ABSTRACT of the portion of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry dismissed the Service on May 6, 1857.

	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sepoys.
Brahmins	2	12	135
Rajhpoots	2	8	100
Hindoos of inferior description ..	2	11	50
Mussulmans	..	14	49
Sikhs	..	..	29
Total	6	45	363

Barrackpore, May 7, 1857.

S. G. WHELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.*
C. GRANT, *Brigadier, Commanding at Barrackpore.*
J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General, Commanding Presidency Division.*

B. H. BAUGH, *Lieutenant, Adjutant 34th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Inclosure 33 in No. 11.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, May* 8, 1857.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in the last paragraph of your official letter to my address of the 4th instant, I have the honor to forward a translation of the Government General Order dated 4th idem, directing the dismissal of the seven Companies 34th Native Infantry, prepared by Lieutenant Chamier, of that regiment.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General, Commanding Presidency Division.*

Inclosure 34 in No. 11.

Translation of Governor-General's Order No. 645 *of* 1857, *Fort William, May* 4, 1857.

[For Original, see Inclosure 26 in No. 11.]

Inclosure 35 in No. 11.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 11, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 4th instant, I am directed to transmit to you in original the accompanying translation of the Government General Order, dated 4th May, 1857, directing the dismissal of the seven Companies of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 12.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir, *Fort William, April* 3, 1857.

RUMOURS having reached Government that Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, has of late held language to the men of his regiment, indicating that it was his expectation that they would, sooner or later, be converted to Christianity, and that he has lately addressed them on religious subjects, I am instructed to request that you will state, for the information of Government, whether you are cognizant of any reports to the same effect, and whether you have reason to believe that there is any truth in them.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 6, 1857.

IN compliance with the directions contained in your official letter to my address, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to Government, letters in original from Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., and Brevet Colonel Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in which replies are given to the question put by you as to the reports affecting the conduct of the last-named officer.

I beg to add, that my residence at this station has been so short that I have no knowledge whatever of the truth, or otherwise, of the rumours referred to, though I am well aware that such are prevalent and generally credited.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Brigadier Grant to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward Colonel Wheler's (34th Regiment Native Infantry) reply to Colonel Birch's letter of the 5th April.

I beg to state, that when the disaffection first made its appearance among the sepoys at Barrackpore, Colonel Wheler reported his having addressed the men of his regiment on parade on the subject of religion; and as well as I can recollect nearly as follows:—

That the British Government did not interfere with the religion of its servants, and never had done so. He then explained that no person could be made a Christian by force, as it was first of all necessary to understand and give your assent to the Christian religion before anybody could become a Christian.

At this time the sepoys said that they heard that they were to be made Christians by force.

This is the only instance that I know of Colonel Wheler speaking to the sepoys on the subject of religion.

I have, &c.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier,*
Commanding at Barrackpore.

Inclosure 4 in No. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler to the Officiating Brigade Major, Barrackpore.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 4, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant, together with inclosures, with a request that I would afford the information called for, for transmission to Government.

In reply to this very delicate subject, on which I hope I may be allowed to express my sentiments freely, since they involve what I consider as part of my conscientious duty towards my Heavenly Superior, I would beg to remark, in the first place, that there is no foundation whatever for my having held language to the men of my regiment, indicating that it was my expectation that they would, sooner or later, be converted to Christianity. To entertain such an expectation on right and solid grounds would afford me the highest gratification, both as regards my own regiment, the whole army, and every native in the country, as we should then no longer witness such opposition as has been lately manifested towards the Government; all would be deeply impressed with the principles of one religion, particularly as regards their conduct to their superiors, as laid down in the first part of the 13th chapter of Romans.

With regard to my having addressed the sepoy on religious subjects, I beg to state that during the last twenty years and upwards, I have been in the habit of speaking to the natives of all classes, sepoys and others, making no distinction, since there is no respect of persons with God, on the subject of our religion, in the highways, cities, bazars, and villages (not in the lines and regimental bazars). I have done this from a conviction that every converted Christian is expected, or rather commanded, by the Scriptures to make known the glad tidings of salvation to his lost fellow-creatures, our Saviour having offered himself up as a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world, by which alone salvation can be secured. He has directed that this salvation should be freely offered to all, without exception.

instruction in the truths of our religion, I should consider myself bound to afford it to the best of my ability. To refuse such a request I should incur the displeasure of the Almighty.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 5 in No. 12.

Minute by the Governor-General of India.

WHEN the Secretary's letter of the 3rd instant was written, it was not intended that the inquiry therein made of Major-General Hearsey, as to the practice attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler of speaking to the men of his regiment on religious subjects, should be addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler himself. This, however, has been done by Major-General Hearsey, and I see no reason to regret it.

In his reply, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler frankly states that he has been in the habit of speaking to natives of all classes, sepoys and others, making no distinction, on the subject of the Christian religion. The only distinction which he describes himself as having observed, is, that he has not done this in the lines or regimental bazars.

It does not appear whether Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler has been in the habit of addressing the sepoys of his own regiment, as well as those of other regiments, upon religious matters. Nothing to the contrary is said by him, but the question is an important one, having regard to recent proceedings in the ranks of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the present temper of that corps, and it is desirable that the answer to it should be clear.

I propose, therefore, that Major-General Hearsey be directed to ascertain from Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler whether, in speaking to sepoys on the subject of the Christian religion, he has spoken to any of the sepoys of the regiment which he commands, as well as to others.

CANNING.

April 10, 1857.

J. DORIN.

April 11, 1857.

J. LOW.

April 11, 1857.

J. P. GRANT.

April 11, 1857.
See separate minute.

B. P.

Inclosure 6 in No. 12.

Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated April 11, 1857.

THE last paragraph of Colonel Wheler's letter appears to leave it rather ambiguous whether or not he intends it to be understood that he has not spoken to sepoys, or other natives, upon the subject of Christianity except when they have come to him and solicited instructions as to the truths of that religion. The expression of what he should consider to be his duty in future, seems to be intended to reflect some light upon what he admits himself to have been in the habit of doing for the last twenty years. I think it will be advisable to avoid all doubt, by directing Major-General Hearsey to ascertain from Colonel Wheler, in addition to the information suggested by the Governor-General, whether he intends it to be inferred, from the last paragraph of his letter, that he has not spoken to any sepoys upon the subject of the Christian religion except when they have solicited instruction in the truths of that religion, and whether he has or has not volunteered his opinions and advice upon the subject of the Christian

tively or individually, since that regiment has been commanded by him, and to other sepoys in the same cantonment, and endeavoured to convert them to Christianity, either by exhorting them to embrace that religion, or by pointing out that their own religion is false, or otherwise; and, if not, what has been the nature of his conversation with the sepoys to whom he has spoken upon the subject of our religion.

This will prevent all doubt as to the nature of the conversation, although I think it clear that Colonel Wheler intends to admit that he has spoken to the sepoys by way of instruction or exhortation, and not in the sense referred to by Brigadier Grant.

I do not intend to impute to Colonel Wheler that he has intentionally left any ambiguity in his answer; on the contrary, I think he has answered as might be expected from him—in a fair and straightforward manner.

I merely make this suggestion because I think it will be well to avoid all doubt in the event of its becoming necessary to act upon the answer.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 7 in No. 12.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir, *Fort William, April* 13, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6t instant, forwarding one from Colonel Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, in which that officer frankly states that he has been in the habit of speaking to natives of all classes, sepoys and others, making no distinction, on the subject of our religion. The only restriction which he describes himself as having observed, is that he has not done this in the lines or regimental bazars.

2. It does not appear whether Colonel Wheler has been in the habit of addressing the sepoys of his own regiment, as well as those of other regiments, upon religious matters. Nothing to the contrary is said by him; but with reference to recent proceedings in the ranks of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and to the present temper of the corps, the question is an important one, and it is desirable that the answer to it should be clear.

3. I am therefore desired to request that you will call upon Colonel Wheler to state whether, in speaking to sepoys on the subject of our religion, he has spoken to any of the sepoys of the 34th Regiment, which he commands, as well as to others; and, with reference to the concluding paragraph of his letter, whether he intends it to be inferred that he has not spoken to any sepoys upon the subject of the Christian religion except when they have solicited instruction in the truths of that religion; and whether he has or has not volunteered his opinion and advice upon the subject of the Christian religion to any of the sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, either collectively or individually, since that regiment has been under his command, and to other sepoys in the same cantonment, and endeavoured to convert them to Christianity, either by exhorting them to embrace that religion, or by pointing out that their own religion is false, or otherwise; and, if not, what has been the nature of his conversation with the sepoys to whom he has spoken upon the subject of our religion.

4. The Governor-General in Council does not impute to Colonel Wheler that he has intentionally left any ambiguity in his answer; on the contrary, his Lordship in Council thinks that he has answered as might be expected from him, in a fair straightforward manner, but it is desirable that all doubt should be removed, and it is with this view that this further inquiry is made.

I am, &c.

Inclosure 8 in No. 12.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 16, 1857.

AS directed in your despatch dated the 13th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to Government, a second letter in original, of yesterday's date, from Brevet Colonel S. G. Wheler, commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, affording a further explanation respecting his conduct, as required by you.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 9 in No. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April* 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of yesterday's date, requesting me to afford the fullest information in my power relating to the subject matter of the letter dated Council Chamber, Fort William, the 13th of April, 1857, from Colonel Birch, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, and addressed to Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division. In reply to this second communication, I would beg to express my regret that I did not explain myself so explicitly, or afford so full an explanation, as was expected in my first answer, as regards my addressing the sepoys and others on the subject of religion. I would now, therefore, beg to state that it has been my invariable plan to act on the broad line which Scripture enforces, that is, to speak without reserve to every person: when I therefore address natives on this subject, whether individually or collectively, it has been no question with me as to whether the person or persons I addressed belong to this or that regiment, or whether he is a shopkeeper, merchant, or otherwise, but speak to all alike, as sinners in the sight of God; and I have no doubt that I have often, in this way (indeed, am quite certain) addressed sepoys of my own regiment, as also of other regiments at this and other stations where I have been quartered. I have told them plainly that they are all lost and ruined sinners both by nature and by practice, like myself, that we can do nothing to save ourselves in the way of justifying ourselves in the sight of God; our hearts being sinful, all our works must consequently be sinful in His sight, and therefore there can be no salvation by works, on which they are all resting and depending. The justice of God demands an infinite punishment for sin; and there is but one way in which guilty man can stand just before God, who is infinite in holiness and purity, and that is by believing and embracing the sacrifice made for sin by Jesus Christ, the Son of God; in this way and only this, can the sinner become reconciled to an offended God, and this salvation is freely offered to Hindoos, Mussulmans, and every denomination of men in the whole world. These have constituted the leading points which I have generally endeavoured to bring to their notice, and which in declaring them leads to various interesting questions as to the efficacy of their own works of washing in the Ganges, proceeding on pilgrimage, worshipping all kinds of creatures instead of the Creator, and other methods of man's invention, all of which I endeavour to answer according to the spirit and principle laid down in the Scripture of truth, the standard by which alone we can meet all their arguments. As to the question whether I have endeavoured to convert sepoys and others to Christianity, I would humbly reply that this has been my object, and I conceive is the aim and end of every Christian who speaks the word of God to another,

his neighbour to God, or, in other words, to rescue him from everlasting destruction; and if there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth (whether sepoy or other), should not the instrument of that person's conversion join in rejoicing likewise. Such, I feel confident, would be the feelings of every commanding officer being an experienced Christian, whereas the very opposite would take place in the feelings of one who never studied the subject, and therefore possessed no deepened views of spiritual religion: the fear of man would then preponderate, and the very idea of a sepoy of his regiment becoming a true convert to Christianity would, if I mistake not, so far from rejoicing at the event, set him trembling from head to foot with fear, and thus it will ever be when the fear of God is found wanting in the heart. On matters connected with religion, I feel myself called upon to act in two capacities—"to render unto Cæsar (or the Government) the things that are Cæsar's, and to render unto God the things that are God's." Temporal matters and spiritual matters are in this passage clearly placed under their respective heads. When speaking, therefore, to a native upon the subject of religion, I am then acting in the capacity of a Christian soldier under the authority of my Heavenly Superior; whereas in temporal matters I act as a Government officer under the authority and orders of my earthly superior. In carrying out these duties towards my Heavenly Superior, I am reminded by the Saviour that I must count the cost and expect to meet persecution; to be brought before Kings and Rulers for His sake; to be condemned by the world and all around me: but His favour and protection is promised, and grace and strength in every time of trouble and difficulty, and a rich reward hereafter. I take shame to myself in having manifested such coldness and lukewarmness in the service of Him who underwent the most agonizing and ignominious death, in order that he might fully atone for our guilt and sin.

In conclusion, I trust I shall be excused for having taken more liberty in speaking on this delicate subject than on another occasion.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 10 in No. 12.

Minute by the Governor-General.

THE evidence taken by the Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry,* which have been held upon the insubordinate and mutinous acts of certain native officers and sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, imposes upon the Governor-General in Council the duty of considering the conduct pursued by the commanding officer of that corps in the course of the events disclosed by those investigations.

In respect to Colonel Wheler's proceedings, the following facts are already on record:—

On the evening of the 29th of March, Colonel Wheler proceeded to the lines of his regiment, having been informed by one of his officers that a sepoy was parading in front of the line, inciting the men to mutiny.

On arriving there, he saw the man walking up and down, armed, and was informed that the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of the regiment had both been wounded in an attempt to secure him.

On reaching the quarter-guard, Colonel Wheler directed two or three men of the guard to load; but upon the suggestion of Captain Drury, who accompanied him, extended this order to all. He then directed the Jemadar to take the guard and secure the mutineer.

The Jemadar murmured, and Colonel Wheler thereupon repeated the

* Special Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry on the 29th of March; Court-martial for the trial of Mungul Pandy, sepoy, of 34th Regiment Native Infantry; Court-martial for the trial of Issuree Pandy, Jemadar, of 34th Native Infantry; special Court of Inquiry into the [illegible]

order two or three times. What followed shall be told in Colonel Wheler's own words :—

"He (the Jemadar) at last ordered the guard to advance: they did so, six or eight paces, and halted. The native officer returned to me, stating that none of the men would go on; I felt it was useless going on any further in the matter. Some one, a native in undress, mentioned to me that the sepoy in front was a Brahmin, and that no one would hurt him. I considered it quite useless, and a useless sacrifice of life to order an European officer with the guard to seize him, as he would, no doubt, have picked off the European officer without receiving any assistance from the guard itself. I then left the guard and reported the matter to the Brigadier."

All this is frankly stated by Colonel Wheler, and here his share in the transaction ends.

Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division, then rode up, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp and others, and, having ascertained that the muskets of the guard were loaded, ordered the Jemadar and sepoys of the guard to follow him. They did so, and he led them forward against the mutineer, who, upon their drawing near, shot himself.

This is the substance of all that appears in evidence regarding Colonel Wheler's conduct, and the motives of it. Were it necessary to come to an opinion upon this evidence alone, I could come to none more favourable to Colonel Wheler than that he is entirely unfit to be entrusted with the command of a regiment.

But the occasion is so grave, and the misconduct of Colonel Wheler bears, *primâ facie*, so serious an aspect, that I do not think that any decision upon that officer's case will be satisfactory which is not founded upon a full inquiry specially directed to his conduct; giving him, of course, opportunity of explanation and defence. No such inquiry has yet been had, Colonel Wheler having appeared in Court on each occasion, either as prosecutor or witness.

I therefore propose that the Commander-in-chief be requested to submit the conduct of Colonel Wheler on the 29th of March, to an investigation by Court-martial, or to such other investigation as his Excellency may think proper. Before the proceedings of the Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry on the 34th Regiment came before the Government, the conduct of Colonel Wheler in another matter not immediately connected with the events of the 29th of March, but materially affecting his fitness for military command, had been the subject of inquiries addressed by order of the Government to Colonel Wheler himself. I allude to the rumours which reached the Government, that Colonel Wheler had lately addressed the men of his regiment on religious subjects.

Colonel Wheler's answers were not satisfactory; but I do not propose to submit this part of his conduct to investigation by a Military Court although I reserve to myself full liberty to deal with it hereafter.

CANNING.

April 9, 1857.

Inclosure 11 in No. 12.

Minute by Mr. Dorin.

I THINK it is essential to the cause of military order and discipline, that Colonel Wheler should be brought to trial by Court-martial for unsoldier-like conduct.

No one can place this conduct in a more unfavourable light than Colonel Wheler has done himself.

According to his practice, as admitted by his own evidence on the inquiry into the conduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry, the way to put down a mutiny in his regiment, taking place before his own eyes, is to say, as it were, to the native officers of the guard, "You go

first, and I'll stand and look on; and if you won't go, then I had rather d nothing, because it is dangerous." It seems never to have occurred to Colonel Wheler to head the guard, because he was ordering it on a service of danger; a course that was immediately adopted by Major-General Hearsey, when he came on the ground after Colonel Wheler had left it to report to the Brigadier.

I am sure every soldier in the armies of British India would repudiate Colonel Wheler's doctrine and example on this occasion.

In my opinion, whatever may be the result of a Court-martial on Colonel Wheler, he has shown himself incompetent to command the 34th or any other regiment; and I would remove him at once from regimental command.

He has already been passed over as unfit for the Brigade Staff.

Sepoys are quick-sighted enough in understanding the characters of their officers; and the fact that the quarter-guard and the whole of the men off duty in the lines of his corps paid not the slighest attention to Colonel Wheler's, or any of his officers' orders, during the occurrences of the 29th of March, shows the sort of discipline he maintained in the regiment, and the estimation in which he was apparently held by his own men.

The whole evidence in these proceedings goes to prove the mutual distrust existing in the corps between officers and men. The commanding officer must necessarily be primarily responsible for this state of feeling, and as regards the men under his command, it may reasonably be presumed that the distrust was not diminished by the fact, avowed by Colonel Wheler, that he has been in the habit of addressing them, in common with other native soldiers, on religious subjects, with a view to their conversion from their respective creeds.

Such conduct appears to me totally subversive of military discipline, and, conjointly with his other short-comings, to render Colonel Wheler unfit for regimental or any other military command.

J. DORIN.

May 9, 1857.

Inclosure 12 in No. 12.

Minute by Major-General Low, concurred in by Mr. Grant.

BEFORE I had seen the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the misconduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry on the 29th of March last, and having regard only to Colonel Wheler's habitual and persevering personal endeavours to convert Hindoo and Mahomedan sepoys in our army to the Christian religion, it was my decided opinion that the dictates of a sound policy require that this officer shall be removed from the command of the 34th Regiment, and prevented from commanding any other regiment composed of natives of India; and I need scarcely say that the behaviour of Colonel Wheler on the 29th of March has given me a most cogent additional reason, although of a different kind, for adhering to that opinion.

agree, however, with the Governor-General in the opinion that the conduct of Colonel Wheler, connected with that of the quarter-guard of the 34th Regiment, should be dealt with quite separately from all other errors on his part, and that the decision on his behaviour on the 29th of March ought to be founded upon a full inquiry, specially directed to that object, so that an opportunity may be given him for explanation and defence; and as his extraordinary errors (to apply the mildest possible term to his conduct) on that occasion were committed in his professional capacity of Commandant of the regiment to which that quarter-guard belonged, I also concur with the Governor-General in thinking that the natural, and the most suitable, course in the present stage of these affairs

Colonel Wheler's conduct on the 29th of March last, submitted to the test, either of a court-martial at once, or of such other formal investigation as his Excellency may deem proper.

J. LOW.

May 11, 1857.

I entirely concur.

J. P. GRANT.

May 11, 1857.

Inclosure 13 in No. 12.

Minute by Mr. Peacock.

I ENTIRELY agree. It appears to me that Colonel Wheler is open to the charge of not having used his utmost endeavours to suppress the mutiny commenced by Mungul Pandy. This was one of the charges upon which Issuree Pandy was tried and found guilty, Colonel Wheler acting as prosecutor.

In his defence Issuree Pandy says, "We advanced about twenty or twenty-five paces, when three sepoys spoke and said, 'What, are not the Colonel and Captain Drury coming?'"

Whether the statement was true or false, the question was not a very unnatural one.

If Colonel Wheler had insisted upon the guard doing its duty, and if he and Captain Drury had accompanied them, I do not think that they would have ventured to disobey orders.

Captain Drury in his evidence says, "Matters seemed to be getting so serious that I suggested to Colonel Wheler that I should go and try and get a rifle and shoot the man," and Captain Drury went accordingly to try and get one; from which I assume that Colonel Wheler assented to his suggestion. If he had succeeded and carried his intention into effect, I think it would not have been a very soldierlike or dignified proceeding, or a very good example either to the quarter-guard or to the 300 or 400 sepoys who were looking on, but fortunately he met General Hearsey, the result of whose proceedings is well known. It is to be remarked that, even when General Hearsey advanced with the guard, neither Colonel Wheler nor Captain Drury appears to have accompanied him, though they both saw him advance.

B. PEACOCK.

May 11, 1857.

Inclosure 14 in No. 12.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 12, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the evidence recorded by the Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry* which have been held upon the insubordinate and mutinous acts of certain native officers and sepoys of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, has imposed upon the Governor-General in Council the duty of considering the conduct pursued by the commanding officer of that corps in the course of the events disclosed in those investigations.

The following facts are on record regarding Colonel Wheler's proceedings:—

* Special Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of the quarter-guard of the 34th Native Infantry on the 25th of March; Court-martial for the trial of Mangul Pandy, sepoy, 34th Native Infantry; Court-martial for the trial of Issuree Pandy, Jemadar of 34th Native Infantry; special Court of Inquiry into the present state of feeling of the 34th Native Infantry.

On the evening of the 29th of March last, Colonel Wheler proceeded to the lines of his regiment, having been informed by one of his officers that a sepoy was parading in front of the lines, inciting the men to mutiny.

On arriving there he saw the man walking up and down, armed, and was informed that the Adjutant and Serjeant-Major of the regiment had both been wounded in an attempt to secure him.

On reaching the quarter-guard, Colonel Wheler directed two or three men of the guard to load, and, upon the suggestion of Captain Drury, of the 34th Regiment, who accompanied him, extended this order to all. He then directed the Jemadar to take the guard and secure the mutineer.

The Jemadar murmured, and Colonel Wheler thereupon repeated the order two or three times. What followed, Colonel Wheler's own words best explain:--

"He (the Jemadar) at last ordered the guard to advance. They did so six or eight paces, and halted. The native officer returned to me, stating that none of the men would go on. I felt it was useless going on any further in the matter. Some one, a native in undress, mentioned to me that the sepoy in front was a Brahmin, and that no one would hurt him. I considered it quite useless, and a useless sacrifice of life, to order an European officer with the guard to seize him, as he would no doubt have picked off the European officer without receiving any assistance from the guard itself. I then left the guard and reported the matter to the Brigadier."

All this is frankly stated by Colonel Wheler, and here his share in the transaction ends.

Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, then rode up, accompanied by his aide-de-camp and others, and, having ascertained that the muskets of the guard were loaded ordered the Jemadar and sepoys to follow him. They did so, and he led them forward against the mutineer, who, upon their drawing near, shot himself.

This is the substance of all that appears in evidence regarding Colonel Wheler's conduct and the motives of it. Were it necessary to come to an opinion upon this evidence alone, the Governor-General in Council could come to none more favorable to Colonel Wheler than that he is entirely unfit to be entrusted with the command of a regiment.

But the occasion is so grave, and the misconduct of Colonel Wheler bears *primâ facie* so serious an aspect, that his Lordship in Council thinks that no decision upon that officer's case will be satisfactory which is not founded upon a full inquiry specially directed to his conduct, and giving him of course opportunity of explanation and defence. No such inquiry has yet been had, Colonel Wheler having appeared in Court on each occasion either as prosecutor or witness

The Governor-General in Council therefore requests that the Commander-in-chief will be so good as to submit the conduct of Colonel Wheler, on the 29th of March last, to an investigation by Court-martial, or to such other investigation as his Excellency may think proper.

Copies of the proceedings of the special Courts of Inquiry accompanied my letter of the 4th instant. The proceedings of the two Courts-martial are already at army head-quarters, in the office of the Judge Advocate-General.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 13.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Narrative of Events at Meerut and Delhi, taken from Telegrams received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, and other sources.

May 19, 1857.

IT seems that some eighty-five men of the 3rd Light Cavalry who had been tried by a court-martial, for refusing to use their cartridges—the old ones—as none of the new kind had been issued, were sentenced to imprisonment, and sent to jail on the 9th of May. On the 10th, the troopers of the regiment broke into the jail, and released these men. Nothing is known of the further proceedings at Meerut, but that some 100 men of the 3rd Cavalry left the station, and took possession of the Hindun bridge; telegraphic communication between Delhi and Agra, and between Meerut and Allyghur, was interrupted; a sepoy armed, and on a cavalry trooper, was apprehended at Boolundshuhur on the 11th. At Allyghur all appeared quiet; strong bodies of police were placed on the road to Meerut, to intercept all straggling sepoys and sowars. The mutineers from Meerut appear to have proceeded to Delhi, and, on being joined by the native troops at that place, headed by the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, took possession of the palace, fort, and town. On the 13th, five sepoys of the 11th and 20th Native Infantry were apprehended at Allyghur. These men had left Meerut on the 11th: they were obstinately silent as to the events of Meerut, and were sent to jail. Mr. Carter, a railway engineer, reached Allyghur, having fled from Pulva [probably Pulwal], twenty-seven miles from Delhi, on the road to Muttra. He reported that a large body of insurgents had marched from Delhi towards Agra, *viâ* Ballaghur (probaby Bullumghur, near Pulwal), where Mr. Roods, the portrait painter, is said to have been killed. In a message dated the 14th, the Lieutenant-Governor said that he had received authentic intelligence from the King of Delhi that the town and fort, and his own person, were in the hands of the insurgent regiments, which joined about 100 of the Meerut troops, and opened the gates. The Treasury and Fort at Meerut were safe on the 12th, and the troops ready to move. Mr. Colvin states that he had addressed the native troops at Agra. A deep and genuine conviction has seized the minds of the sepoys of the army generally, that the Government is steadily bent upon making them lose caste by handling impure things. Mr. Colvin urged the desirableness of issuing a proclamation to the army, pointing out that Government would in every way respect and protect their religious feelings and usages of religion and caste. On the 15th Mr. Colvin recommended that martial law should be proclaimed in the Meerut district; this was authorized at once.

The Maharajah Scindiah, to manifest his attachment to the British Government, offered to send to Agra his own body guard, 300 strong, and a battery of Artillery. In addition, a regiment of Cavalry, and a battery of the Contingent, were to go to Agra, and two regiments of Infantry, to occupy the road between Delhi and Agra.

The mutineers from Meerut appear to have reached Delhi on Monday night, the 11th, or Tuesday, the 12th. The Delhi troops, headed by the 38th Light Infantry, fraternized with them, shot their officers, and put to death all the Europeans, with the exception of a few who escaped across the Jumna. Lieutenant Willoughby, the Commissary of Ordnance, blew up the magazine; the powder magazine, which is near the native lines, alone fell into the hands of the insurgents. Thirty Europeans are said to have been massacred in the city and civil lines. The rebels declared the heir-apparent King; they are apparently organizing a plan of a regular

annex the adjoining districts to their newly-founded kingdom; they may have received fifty lacs of rupees. The regiments that have joined are the 11th, 20th (Meerut regiments), 38th, 54th, and 74th (the Delhi garrison). The Lieutenant-Governor has received aid from Gwalior and Bhurtpore. The Bhurtpore troops and Gwalior Contingent are to arrive at Muttra in a day or two to keep open the road. A message from Meerut reports the arrival of the Sappers and Miners from Roorkee. The Sirmoor Battalion (Goorkas) had marched from Deyrah, and the 75th Foot and 1st European Regiments from the Hills. The European Infantry and Artillery Barracks formed a place of safety for women and stores, guarded by European troops. The Sirmoor Battalion reached Meerut on the evening of the 16th.

The troops at Cawnpore and Allahabad are stated to be well disposed, though there was great excitement consequent on the events at Delhi and Meerut. There had been some excitement at Benares in the 37th Native Infantry, but it was stated to have passed over on the 16th. Full military powers were given to Sir H. Lawrence, in Oude, and he was authorized to raise at once any Irregulars he could trust. On the 17th, telegraphic communication between Meerut and Agra was restored. Intelligence received of the Sappers having mutinied on the 16th; shot their officers; and proceeded to Delhi. They were followed, and about fifty were cut up, the men dispersing. One hundred and fifty, who were on duty, were disarmed, and were working as Sappers at Meerut. A force from Puttialah and Jheend, supported by the 9th Lancers and 75th Foot, and some Artillery, will assemble at Kurnaul on the 20th; the 75th and 1st Fusiliers having left the Hills on the 14th. At Lucknow all was prepared on the 17th, the troops having been concentrated so as to protect the Treasury and Magazine. The Madras Government have dispatched the 1st Fusiliers (Madras) in the "Zenobia." Steamers are in readiness to take them up the Ganges on their arrival in Calcutta.

The whole of the artillery of the European Invalid Battalion have been ordered to Allahabad.

Authority has been given to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab to send to Rujpore three companies from each of the eighteen regiments of Infantry in the Punjab force, Guides, and Punjab police and to raise as far as 1,000 men.

A wing of the 4th Irregular Cavalry has been ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor from Hansi. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Meerut district. The Bhurtpore force, consisting of horse, with six guns and three officers, reached Muttra on the night of the 16th. It seems that the men of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry on the first outbreak protected their officers.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-chief have been told of the importance of attacking the mutineers, and regaining possession of Delhi as early as practicable.

A regiment of European Infantry has been ordered from Kurrachee to Mooltan, the Belooch Battalion from Hyderabad to Ferozepore, and the two European regiments and the European artillery returning from Persia are to be sent round to Calcutta as soon as practicable. An officer is go by the steamer to Ceylon to obtain European troops.

All was quiet at Agra on the 18th. A party of cavalry had been ordered into the Doab to clear it of all plunderers. The Syuds, who are Mussulmans of the highest order, and Jats, a tribe of Hindoos in the neighbourhood of Meerut, are entering on our side. A Syud had brought in three British officers from the Delhi force, names not mentioned, and reported that five other officers had been killed by the Goorjahs, a low plundering tribe near Meerut.

The troops at Benares are quiet, the Sikh regiment said to be staunch, and the 37th believed to be quiet.

Thirteen English from Delhi are said to be at Kede-ke-dureh, near Bagput, protected by zemindars. A party of the 3rd Cavalry had been sent out to bring them in. The mutineers at Delhi had removed to the Ajmere gate, and had plundered six villages for subsistence. Up to 14th

gular Cavalry had been sent for by express to Meerut, as the troops at that station could not move out for want of carriage, and without leaving protection for women and stores. Nothing heard from Dinapore or Patna. A wing of the Bengal Seikh Police Battalion has been ordered to proceed immediately to Dinapore.

The powers of officers commanding troops to assemble general courts-martial, for the immediate trial and punishment of native officers and soldiers, have been extended by an Act of the Legislative Council, and all officers commanding stations of whatever rank can assemble general courts-martial consisting of five officers, either European or native, at the discretion of the officer assembling the Court, who has also power to confirm and carry into effect at once any sentence.

Sir H. Lawrence, who has had full military power in Oude conferred on him, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

A proclamation has been issued by Government, assuring the native troops and the people in general, that Government never have and never will interfere with their religious observances and creed.

A General Order has also been issued, authorizing the Commander-in-chief, the Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Major-Generals, Brigadiers, and officers commanding stations at which there may be two or more corps, to promote any non-commissioned officer to a commission, and of sepoys to non-commissioned officers for any conspicuous acts of loyalty and gallantry, and the Commander-in-chief, and Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners are authorized to admit native officers and soldiers to the Order of Merit. The sanction of the honorable Court will be separately asked for thus extending the Order of Merit.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Docket of a Letter dated May 6, 1857, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

TO prevent vague and exaggerated accounts of the mutinous conduct of some of the troops at Meerut, intimates that eighty-five out of the ninety men of the 3rd Light Cavalry armed with carbines having refused to receive the cartridges tendered to them, the Commander-in-chief has ordered the trial of the whole of them by general court-martial, and a squad of artillery recruits (seventeen in number) having also refused, they were at once summarily dismissed by the officer commanding the artillery at the station, a punishment which the Commander-in-chief considers to be incommensurate to the offence, and his Excellency has caused the authorities concerned to be informed that the recruits should have been instantly placed in confinement in view to their trial by court-martial.

Inclosure 3 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 11, 1857.

LAST night at 9 o'clock, a telegraph message was received here by a lady from her niece, sister of the post-master of Meerut, to the following effect:—The cavalry have risen, setting fire to their own houses and several officers' houses, besides having killed and wounded all European soldiers and officers they could find near their lines; if aunt intends starting to-morrow evening, please detain her from doing so as the van has been prevented from leaving the station. No later message has been received, and the communication by telegraph has been interrupted, how, not

Inclosure 4 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 12, 1857.

AN express has just arrived from Booluudshir saying that it is believed the troopers of the 3rd Cavalry who were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, have been released, the jail being broken open. Guns were heard all the night of the 10th, and the morning of the 11th.

All passage between Haupper and Meerut interrupted.

A young sepoy with his arms and a cavalry troop-horse stopped at Boolundshir, believed to be travelling down to warn other regiments.

No results stated.

Inclosure 5 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 12, 1857.

COMMUNICATION with Meerut and Delhi is still interrupted. The road towards Meerut is clear as far as Haupper. It is stated that the villages between Meerut and Haupper have risen and joined the mutineers. All is quiet at Allyghur: little or no excitement among the natives.

The officers of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry think well of the temper of the men of their Regiment.

No further news from the direction of Delhi. The road is evidently in possession of the mutineers.

A troop of the 3rd Cavalry are said to have left Meerut in a body, and to have taken possession of the Delhi Road, at the Hindun Bridge. A strong body of the police are placed in the Meerut Road, about three miles from Allyghur, to intercept all straggling sepoys or sowars, who might be coming this way, with a view to tamper with the men of the 9th.

The sepoys who left Delhi on the 9th instant have just been arrested, and their papers have been examined. They were *en route* to Bengal on leave. No suspicion attached to them.

Inclosure 6 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 13, 1857.

IT will no doubt have been already thought of, but I cannot do harm in suggesting that the force returning from the Persian Gulf, or a considerable portion of it, be summoned in straight to Calcutta, and thence sent up the country. Necessarily it will give a powerful moveable force free from local influences, and have an excellent effect in showing that the Government has large means independent of the usual army here.

Inclosure 7 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 13, 1857.

THIS message just come from magistrate of Allyghur, who declares he is using his best efforts to get information through the Post-office authorities along the line: at present the statements are only hearsay. It is confidently hoped that the messenger sent to the Commissioner at Meerut will bring full details in reply. Apparently communication is mainly impeded by insurgent villagers, who rob and ill-use every passenger. If Irregular Cavalry were available, this mob of villagers could be easily cleared away.

Reports from Delhi say that the fort and bridge of boats are held by insurgent regiments. The magistrate of Boolundshur wrote yesterday for reinforcements, but he furnished no fresh intelligence of events.

Inclosure 8 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 13, 1857.

FIVE sepoys of the 11th and 20th Regiments have just been apprehended as they were entering Allyghur. These men left Meerut on the 11th instant. They are obstinately silent as to what has occurred. They have been sent to jail. Every effort will be made to apprehend stragglers before they can reach this station.

Inclosure 9 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the General Officer Commanding Meerut Division.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 13, 1857.

REPORTS have reached Government about the conduct of the 3rd Light Cavalry on the 10th instant, and subsequently. Pray state by telegraph what has occurred, and what measures are being taken.

Inclosure 10 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 14, 1857.

MR. CARTER, railway-engineer, has just reached Allyghur. He has fled from Palwa, crossing the Jumna at Googway Ghaut. He reports that a large body of insurgents have marched from Delhi towards Agra, *viâ* Bullughur. Mr. Carter reports the European inhabitants of Delhi are said to have been murdered. Mr. Roods, the portrait-painter, is said to have been murdered at Bullumghur.

Inclosure 11 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 14, 1857.

WE have authentic intelligence in a letter from the King that the town and fort of Delhi and his own person are in the hands of the insurgent regiments of the place, which joined about 100 of the troops from Meerut and opened the gates.

The Commissioner, Mr. Fraser, and his assistant, Captain Douglas, are mentioned in the letter to be killed, and also Miss Jennings. We have made all our plans here, and shall act vigorously, and look confidently for success should the insurgents, as is likely, march down on this.

I have communicated with the native corps, and their tone appears satisfactory to me.

Inclosure 12 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 14, 1857.

LETTER received from Meerut of May 12th. The fort and treasury all safe, and the troops ready for any attack. Tradespeople, servants, and parties returning on horseback, coming to scour the neighbourhood. The only name given of all officers killed is Mr. Tregear, of the Educational Department.

Inclosure 13 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 14, 1857.

THE authorities at Meerut very strongly recommend, and I warmly concur in the recommendation, that martial law be proclaimed in the Meerut district. The force is strong and vigorous, and fully prepared to carry out the measure; I request immediate authority for it.

Inclosure 14 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 14, 1857.

THE following message received from Political Agent at Gwalior:—"Scindia desires to be allowed to manifest his attachment to the British Government, by sending to Agra to be at your disposal his body guard, consisting of 300 horse, and a battery of Horse Artillery. They will be ready to march to-morrow evening." I have said that I shall accept this handsome offer as a personal compliment for a short time only, though we really do not require more troops.

Inclosure 15 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 14, 1857.

AS an instance of the kind of feeling among the Sepoys about our designs against caste, I send an extract from a note just received from the Collector of Muttra:

Extract of Letter.

"I have just heard what makes me doubtful of the fidelity of our Sepoy guard here. The Subadar told one of the clerks to-day that he was convinced that the Government intended to take their caste, and had for that purpose mixed ground bones in their flour. I have appointed Mr. Fleetwood Williams, now at Meerut, to be Agent and Commissioner of Delhi, in Mr. Fraser's place, being an officer of great activity and decision. He is instructed to open a communication with the cantonment of Delhi as soon as he possibly can. The feeling of disturbance is passing away among all parties here, and before long we may look to the recovery of Delhi by the advance of troops from Meerut, Umballah, and this."

Inclosure 16 in No. 13.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 14, 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize every General Officer commanding a division, every Brigadier, and every officer commanding a station, being the senior officer on the spot, to appoint General or other Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any of the officers, or soldiers, or followers, in the service of the East India Company, being natives of the East Indies, or of other places within the limits of the said Company's charter, who may be charged with any offence which, in his judgment, requires to be punished without delay; and to confirm and carry into effect at once, or to mitigate, or to commute, or remit, all sentences of such courts martial, or, in case he shall deem it necessary, to refer any such sentence to the Commander-in-chief for h orders thereon.

General Courts Martial assembled under this authority shall consist of not less than five native commissioned officers, and shall have the full powers of a General Court Martial as specified in the 75th Article of War.

This Order is not intended to apply to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 17 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 14, 1857.

ORDERS have been sent to the Chief Commissioner, Punjaub, to hold in readiness his nearest Regiment of Irregular Cavalry to march wherever you may require. Orders have been sent to the 4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry at Hansi, to move wherever you may require.

Inclosure 18 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 14, 1857.

GOVERNMENT take it for granted that the Commander-in-chief has taken measures for bringing down to the plains the European regiments in the Hills. The Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub has been requested by telegraph to hold in readiness his nearest regiment of Irregular Cavalry, to go wherever the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra may require. Orders have been sent to the 4th Regiment Irregular Cavalry, at Hansi, to move wherever the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra may require.

Inclosure 19 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 14, 1857.

IT is understood that the 43rd Foot and the 1st European Regiment are at or near Madras. It is requested that both these regiments may be held in readiness, so that either may be brought to Calcutta without delay, if required.

Inclosure 20 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding the Sirhind Division.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 14, 1857.

PRAY direct the 4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, at Hansi, immediately to hold itself in readiness to move wherever the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, may require.

Inclosure 21 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 14, 1857.

TELEGRAMS from Agra have informed Government that heavy firing at Meerut was heard at Boolundshubur on the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th instant, that a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry have taken possession of the road between Meerut and Delhi, at the bridge over the Hindun; that the villagers on that road, and between Meerut and Haupper, assist the mutineers and molest travellers, and have stopped all communication; that the Fort and Bridge of Boats at Delhi are held by insurgent residents; that all Europeans at Delhi have been murdered; that a large body of insurgents has marched from Delhi viâ Bullumghur towards Agra. The certainty of the two last particulars is not yet ascertained.

Inclosure 22 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 15, 1857.

MESSAGE of to-day received. Every means taken to open a communication with Meerut, but the result still awaited. I am doing everything possible here to keep together and prevent the Native Troops from giving trouble, and trust to succeed. More again to-morrow.

Inclosure 23 in No 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 15, 1857.

I HAVE had a very satisfactory review of the troops this morning. I had previously ascertained, from undoubted authority of natives of confidence of all classes, that a deep and genuine conviction, however absurd, has seized the minds of the Sepoys of the army generally, that the Government is steadily bent on making them lose caste by handling impure things. Men of their own creed, trusted by them, were sent by me into their lines, and the most distinct assurances given to them on the subject. I spoke to the same effect at the parade, and the men said this was all they wanted to be certain of. I believe that under the present circumstances the men are now staunch. If mutineers approach in any force it is our determination to move out the brigade and fight them. We shall go with the brigade: a reinforcement of a battery of guns, and some of the contingent Cavalry will be here from Gwalior the morning after to-morrow. It is most urgently recommended, from the result of present experience, that a proclamation to the army be at once issued by the supreme Government, saying, if it be so thought fit, that the Lieutenant-Governor, North West Provinces, has informed them, that he has found a gross misconception to be prevalent; that, being so informed, it is at once declared to its faithful troops, that it would in every manner respect and protect their feelings and usages of religion and caste as it has always scrupulously protected them; that it declares the notions which have got abroad on the point to be an utter delusion, propagated by some designing persons to mislead good soldiers; and the army may remain thoroughly satisfied that no attempt whatever will be made in any way to injure in the least their religious rites and practices. Armed with a simple and direct assurance of this kind, it would rapidly, I think, quiet the minds of the troops. An inducement, too, is wanted for not joining the mutineers and for leaving them. I am in the thick of it, and know what is wanted. I earnestly beg this, to strengthen me.

Inclosure 24 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council and Sir H. Lawrence.

FURTHER information received of the events at Delhi this morning. The massacre of thirty Europeans in the city and civil station is dreadful; but this must be passed over. All the native corps, with the battery of Artillery in the cantonment, are stated to have joined; but there may possibly be a mistake in this. The rebels have declared the heir apparent king. The following message gives the pith of the report of their plans. The rebels are apparently organizing a plan of a regular Government; they still remain in the place. Their policy is supposed to be to annex the adjoining districts to their newly founded kingdom.

They are not likely, therefore, to abandon the country or leave Delhi; they have, probably, strengthened themselves there. They may have secured fifty lacs of rupees. If this account be all true, the regiments that have joined are the 11th, 20th, 38th, 54th, 74th. Many of these cannot be staunch in their hearts to this new kingdom. We are strengthening ourselves in every way here. Gwalior and Bhurtpore are aiding us heartily. The native regiments here are weak, and, whatever their feelings may be, they are not likely to rise of themselves without other support; we do not, therefore, show distrust of them. Communication with Meerut not yet properly restored, nor have I heard of the plans of the Commander-in-chief. I have every confidence that they will be all put to rights in a few days. We are thoroughly united in feeling and plans here. The Bhurtpore Troops and Gwalior Contingent, under British officers, will move in a day or two, to and beyond Muttra, to unite the road from Delhi and protect the country until forces can be assembled from all parts. None of the native chiefs will have any sympathy with this new Delhi monarchy.

Inclosure 25 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Wheeler.

(Telegraphic) *Calcutta, May* 15, 1857.

YOU are requested to communicate to me by telegram, for the information of Government, what may be, in your opinion, the temper of the troops under your command at Cawnpore and at Allahabad.

You are requested to send on to me any news that may have reached you regarding the proceedings at Meerut and Delhi, and to keep me informed of all that you may hear from those places. The Officers Commanding at Allghur may be able to give you some information if requested.

Inclosure 26 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 15, 1857.

YOU are requested to communicate to me by telegram, for the information of Government, what may be, in your opinion, the temper of the troops under your command.

Inclosure 27 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 15th*, 1857.

NO confirmation of murder of Europeans at Delhi, but two gentlemen and one lady are stated to have been killed. The Cantonment and Treasury at Meerut are safe, and the troops there prepared to resist attack. The newspaper statement that Government have received intelligence of the murder of the Officers of the 3rd Cavalry is untrue; some officers have been killed probably at Delhi, and a gentleman in the Educational Department; but particulars not known.

The troops at Agra are said to be staunch, and will oppose the mutineers if they come from Delhi.

Inclosure 28 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 15, 1857.

YOU are requested to communicate to the officer commanding the Regiment of Ferozepore, that the wing of that regiment at Mirzapore is to be held in readiness to move to Lucknow, should the Chief Commissioner in Oude desire him to send to that place; you are requested to arrange for the duties of the station until the arrival of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry now on their way up in steamers.

Inclosure 29 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner in Oude.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 15, 1857.

THE wing of the Regiment of Ferozepore, now at Mirzapore, is placed at your disposal should you consider its services necessary at Lucknow. The officer commanding has been directed to move on receiving your orders, but there may be some difficulty in providing for the duties of the station.

Inclosure 30 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 16, 1857.

ALL is quiet here, but affairs are critical; get every European you can from China, Ceylon, and elsewhere; also all the Goorkas from the Hills; time is everything.

Inclosure 31 in No. 13.

The Political Agent at Gwalior to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.)

IN the Durbar, and in their Army, and the Contingent troops, good feeling prevails. At Mr. Colvin's request, the Contingent Cavalry Corps and Battery are moving to Agra, and two Regiments of Infantry are ready, for Scindia, to manifest his attachment to the Government, offers his whole force and Artillery; desires to send to Agra his Body-Guard of 300 men and a battery.

Inclosure 32 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 16, 1857.

THIS message just received from the Magistrate of Allyghur:—

"A letter giving a full detail of events has just arrived from Greathed. It is brought by one of my messengers. Events at Delhi are far more disastrous than was supposed. The Commissioner writes as follows:—The mutineers

reached Delhi on Monday night (11th) or Tuesday morning (12th). The Delhi troops fraternized with them, the 38th taking the lead and shooting their officers; all the Europeans put to death with the exception of a few, who avoided them by crossing the Jumna. Major Abbott, Captain Wallace and his wife, Mrs. Murphy, Captain De Teissier and his wife, Mrs. Hutchinson and her children, are here. It is quite certain that there is no European at Delhi now. The mutineers took the guns they had taken to the palace, and were received by the King. Lieut. Willoughby blew up the magazine at Delhi. The powder magazine alone fell into the hands of the insurgents. The commissioner's letter, which is a very long one, will be sent by this afternoon's mail to Agra."

Well done Willoughby!

Inclosure 33 in No. 13.

The General Commanding Division at Meerut to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Meerut, May* 16, 1857.

SAPPERS and Miners joined from Roorkee; Simmoor Battalion ordered in from Deyrah; the Artillery and European Infantry barracks, with schools of instruction, form a place of safety for women and stores, guarded by the European troops; the mutineers said to be still at Delhi; Her Majesty's 75th and 1st European Regiments marched from the Hills.

Inclosure 34 in No. 13.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May* 16, 1857.

AS far as I have means of judging, the troops here and at Allahabad are at present well disposed; however there is much excitement in consequence of events elsewhere. Reports of the most unfavourable description of events at Delhi. The city in possession of insurgents; but not mentioned whether the troops are concerned. Mr. S. Fraser, Captain Douglas, and Miss Jennings said to have been murdered.

Inclosure 35 in No. 13.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 16, 1857.

THERE has been some excitement in the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, which seems to have passed over. The Regiment of Loodianah is in good temper, parades and target practice going on as usual. The 37th are out for a short parade every morning, and are behaving quietly. The 13th Irregular Cavalry are at Sultanpore Benares; all quiet here.

Inclosure 36 in No. 13.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 16, 1857.

THE Regiment of Ferozepore has already marched to Allahabad, leaving a detachment for duty at Mirzapore; the party of the Regiment of Ferozepore at Chunar has been relieved by one of similar strength from the 37th from Benares. Further instructions are requested. The two corps at Benares are very weak.

Inclosure 37 in No. 13.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore*, 16 *May*, 1857.

THE following is just received from the Lieutenant-Governor. Telegraphic communication with Meerut re-opened; troops marching down from the Hills. Sirmoor Battalion arrived at Meerut to-day; arrangements are being made for the re-capture of Delhi; all quiet here.

Inclosure 38 in No. 13.

Act passed by Legislative Council, May 16, 1857.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General this day, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1857.

An Act to amend Act XIX of 1847.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the trial and punishment of offences against the Articles of War for the Native Army, It is enacted as follows:— Preamble.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time, by Order in Council, to empower every General or other Officer having the Command of Troops in the Service of Her Majesty or of the East India Company, or any of such General or other Officers, to appoint General or District or Garrison Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any of the Officers, Soldiers, or Followers in the Service of the East India Company, being Natives of the East Indies or of other places within the limits of the said Company's Charter, and amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Troops, who may be charged with any offence punishable by the said Articles of War, which, in the judgment of such General or other Officer, requires to be punished without delay; and also to confirm and carry into effect, immediately or otherwise, any sentence of such Court Martial; or to commute, mitigate, or remit any such sentence; or, in case he shall deem it necessary so to do, to refer any such sentence to the Commander-in-Chief for his orders thereon.

Governor-General in Council may empower General or other Officers having the Command of Troops to appoint General or District or Garrison Courts Martial for the trial of persons amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Troops.

II. Any General Court Martial, which may be appointed under the authority of this Act, shall be appointed by the Senior Officer on the spot, and shall consist of not less than five Commissioned Officers, the number to be fixed by the General or other Officer appointing the Court Martial. The Order in Council may direct that a General Court Martial, to be appointed under the provisions of this Act, shall consist wholly of European Commissioned Officers, or of Native Commissioned Officers; and, in such case, the Officer appointing the Court Martial shall determine whether the same shall consist of European Officers or of Native Officers. Every General Court Martial appointed under the authority of this Act shall have all the powers of a General Court Martial specified in the 75th Article of War for the Native Army; and sentence of death, or other punishment to which the offender is liable by the said Articles of War, may be given by such Court Martial, if a majority of the Members present concur in the sentence.

General Courts Martial to be appointed by the Senior Officer on the spot, and to consist of not less than five members.

The Order in Council may direct that General Courts Martial shall consist wholly of European or of Native Commissioned Officers.

Powers of General Courts Martial appointed under this Act.

III. General Order No. 677 of 1857, made by the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, and bearing date the 14th of May, 1857, is hereby confirmed; and the same shall have the force and effect of Law, and shall be deemed to have had such force and effect from the date thereof.

General Order of Governor-General in Council, Military Department, No. 677 of 1857, con-

The said General Order or any Order issued under this Act may be countermanded or altered.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to countermand or alter the said General Order, or any Order in Council, which may be issued under the authority of this Act.

W. MORGAN, *Clerk of the Council.*

Inclosure 39 in No 13.

General Order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 16, 1857.

IN pursuance of Act No. VIII of 1857, passed this day, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize every General Officer Commanding a Division, every Brigadier, and every Officer Commanding a Station, being the Senior Officer on the spot, to appoint General or other Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any of the Officers, or Soldiers, or Followers, in the Service of the East India Company, being Natives of the East Indies, or of other places within the limits of the said Company's Charter, and amenable to the Articles of War for the Native Troops, who may be charged with any offence which, in his judgment, requires to be punished without delay; and to confirm and carry into effect, immediately or otherwise, any Sentence of such Court Martial, or to mitigate, commute, or remit any such Sentence; or, in case he shall deem it necessary, to refer such Sentence to the Commander-in-Chief for his orders thereon.

General Courts Martial assembled under this authority shall consist wholly of European Commissioned Officers, or of Native Commissioned Officers, the number of such Officers not being less than five, and shall have the full powers of a General Court Martial, as specified in the 75th Article of War. The Officer appointing the Court Martial shall determine whether the Court Martial shall be composed of European Officers or of Native Officers.

This Order is not intended to apply to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 40 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hewitt, Commanding Meerut Division.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 16, 1857.

MESSAGE received. Pray state by telegraph what has occurred at Meerut between the 10th instant and the present date. State the condition of the 3rd Cavalry. It is understood that the two Native Infantry Regiments had gone to Delhi. Has there been any loss of life at Meerut? Send frequent messages to me of all that occurs.

Inclosure 41 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 16, 1857.

REPLY to message received:—No orders need be issued now to the Ferozepore Regiment.

Inclosure 42 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 16, 1857.

IT appears that the entire regiment of Ferozepore has already marched to Allahabad, and that, under present circumstances, no part of that regiment can be spared.

Inclosure 43 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief at Madras.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 16, 1857.

TO-DAY messages have been received stating that thirty Europeans have been killed in the fort and civil lines of Delhi. That the mutineers, among whom are the 11th and 20th Regiments Native Infantry, were joined at Delhi by the Brigade there, the 38th Regiment taking the lead, and shooting their officers. It is stated to be certain that there is not an European now at Delhi; but it is not ascertained that all have been killed. Those known to have escaped are Major Abbott, Captain Wallace and wife, Captain de Teissier and wife, Mr. Murphy, Mrs Hutchinson and her children. Those named as killed are Mr. Fraser, Lieutenant Douglas, Miss Jennings, besides Mr. Roods, the painter, and Mr. Tregear. But from what is said above, the number is very great. The insurgents have set up the heir apparent as king, and they are still at Delhi. The Rajah of Gwalior has offered all his troops, and the Rajah of Bhurtpore the same. There are troops being brought to Meerut from the Hills, and Umballa and Deyrah. At Agra all right. Lieut. Willoughby nobly blew up the arsenal; he is believed to be among the killed. Martial law proclaimed in districts under Lieutenant-Governor, North West Provinces.

Inclosure 44 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 16, 1857.

ALL is well here. Give me plenary military power in Oude; I will not use it unnecessarily. I am sending two troops of cavalry to Allahabad. Send a company of Europeans into the fort there: it will be good to raise regiments of irregular horse under good officers.

Inclosure 45 in No. 13.

G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., to Sir H. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 16, 1857.

YOU have full military powers. The Governor-General will support you in everything you think necessary.

It is impossible to send an European company to Allahabad. Dinapore must not be weakened by a single man.

If you can raise any irregulars that you can trust, do so at once. Have you any good officers to spare for the duty?

Inclosure 46 in No. 13.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May 17, 1857.*

THE following just received from Agra, from the Lieutenant-Governor, you will be glad to hear that the telegraph communication with Meerut has just been restored, there is the best proof that things are fast quieting.

Inclosure 47 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May 18, 1857.*

AS there is difficulty, do not send the Sikhs to Lucknow.

Inclosure 48 in No. 13.

Lord Harris to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Madras, Saturday.*

THE Fusiliers will be sent immediately by "Zenobia," but she is hardly fit to take a whole regiment.

Inclosure 49 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

COMMUNICATION with Meerut being now found to be opened, I have sent on your message, received last night, with all haste; all well here. I hope to preserve the peace, by not permitting native troops to meet and directly fight with their brethren; they will not rise against us, until the rebels are near.

Inclosure 50 in No. 13.

General Hewitt to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Meerut, May 17, 1857.*

YOUR message will be sent to Commander-in-chief. Sappers mutinied yesterday; shot their Commanding Officer; left cantonments with their arms; when followed, dispersed, and 50 cut up; about 150 who were on duty, have been disarmed, and are working as Sappers only. A force from Puttiala and Jheend Raja assemble at Kurnaul on the 20th, supported by Her Majesty's 75th, 9th Lancers, and Horse Artillery. The mutineers are said to be still at Delhi; 75th and 1st Europeans left the Hills on the 14th instant.

Inclosure 51 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May 17, 1857.*

YOU are quite right to keep Allahabad quite safe. We shall do without Sikhs or Goorkahs; all well. We have concentrated the troops as much as possible, so as to protect the treasury and magazine, and keep up a communication. Generally a good spirit. A false alarm last night.

Inclosure 52 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 17, 1857.*

PRAY warn the officer commanding 84th Foot, that his corps is to be brought down immediately, one wing to Barrackpore, the other to Dum Dum; more by letter.

Inclosure 53 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 17, 1857.*

THE Artillery invalids at Chunar, about 109 in number, have been ordered to proceed to Allahabad immediately.

Inclosure 54 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 17, 1857.*

THE Artillery Invalids from Chunar, 109 in number, have been ordered to proceed to Allahabad immediately.

Inclosure 55 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief at Madras.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 17, 1857.*

THE Sappers and Miners who had gone from Roorkee to Meerut, have resolved to join the mutineers. They murdered their Commanding Officer, and then left Meerut for Delhi, with their arms; pursued by Cavalry and Horse Artillery, 80 were cut up, and 150 disarmed. The 75th Foot, and 1st Fusiliers, have been ordered from the Hills; the 75th, and the 9th Lancers and Horse Artillery and troops from Pattiala and Jheend, were to be at Kurnaul on the 20th. The rebels are said to be still at Delhi.

Inclosure 56 in No. 13.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 18, 1857.

IF 100 Europeans, Infantry, could be spared for duty here, it would restore confidence, and make Benares more secure, so as to maintain the communication with the north-west.

Inclosure 57 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 18, 1857.

MESSAGE received, asking for 100 Europeans. Consult General Lloyd by express. He will best know whether he can spare 100 men from Dinapore.

Inclosure 58 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 16, 1857.

TWO of the three European Regiments which are returning from Persia are urgently wanted in Bengal.

If they are sent from Bombay to Kurrachee, will they find conveyance up the Indus?

Are they coming from Bushire, in steam or sailing transports?

Let me know, immediately, whether General Ashburnham is going to Madras.

Inclosure 59 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 16, 1857.

MANY thanks for your full confidence; I shall endeavour to deserve it. The worst of the storm is past, and the aspect of affairs is fast brightening. Martial law has been proceeding at Meerut, as was authorized by you. A Proclamation has been issued by me, to explain generally our arrangements for surrounding and crushing the mutineers; a copy of this will go by post to night; I trust it will do good all over the country. The following is the intelligence of the morning from General Hewitt. The Commander-in-chief has sent Her Majesty's 75th Regiment and Fusiliers down there. The Sirmoor Battalion is expected here to-night. Some of the Puttialla and Jheend Rajah's people, with a Police Battalion, and some Cavalry, are to assemble at Kurnaul, on the 20th, to be supported by Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, 9th Lancers, and 4 guns. Puttialla Rajah reported as having been invited to join the rebels. Martial law proclaimed in Meerut; no communication by telegraph about this; the rebels were to settle their plans yesterday evening after prayers; I have sent for a wing of the 4th Irregulars, and asked for another. The Bhurtpore force of Horse, and six guns, with three British Officers, reached Muttra last night, and quite re-established confidence there. It shall soon be vigorously patrolling the country, round Delhi, until the mutineers can be attacked or dispersed. Be sure that confidence and forwardness now mark every step.

Inclosure 60 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India to Major-General Hewitt, Meerut.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 16, 1857.

SEND an express to the Commander-in-chief, and tell him, that it is of the utmost importance, that Delhi should not remain an hour longer in the hands of the insurgents, than can possibly be avoided. Every exertion must be made to regain the place without delay. Send this message immediately.

I beg that you will keep me informed daily, of the state of things at Meerut, and of what you hear from Delhi.

Inclosure 61 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 17, 1857.

IT has been ascertained, that on the first outbreak at Meerut, the men of the 11th Native Infantry protected their officers' lives, although they otherwise joined their comrades.

Inclosure 62 in No 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 17, 1857.

I HAVE sent you the Proclamation* by telegraph. Have it translated, and take means to disseminate it in every town, village, bazar, and serai. It is for the people as well as for the troops. In reading it to the troops, it should be read to a few at a time, so that every man shall hear and understand it.

I have already called for the European Regiments from Persia, you may announce this; one of them will be at Bombay in a few days, but I fear there will be difficulty in getting them to Calcutta by steam. You shall know how this is settled.

Every hour that Delhi remains in the hands of the rebels increases our risk elsewhere enormously.

Inclosure 63 in No. 13.

Sir H. Lawrence to Major Bouverie.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 17, 1857.

THE case being emergent, I have disposed of the 7th Regiment, by dismissing about 15 Sepoys and the Native Officers, with one or two exceptions, and promoting half a dozen men, all others are foreign. Their Commanding Officer has returned from the Hills, and says, he implicitly trusts them. 200 only will be armed, until orders are received; all quiet here, but we are preparing. If Seikhs are wanted at Allahábad, keep two companies, or the wing there; the Fort ought to be made quite safe. Could not two companies of the 10th Foot be pushed up to the Fort? Even three companies of the Seikhs will be useful here; keep Benares safe

---

Inclosure 64 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 17, 1857.

I HAVE received your message of yesterday, thanks for its kind expressions; I will send on your message to the Commander-in-chief as soon as possible. The telegraph has been interrupted, but is opened again. We must await events; I feel safe here.

Inclosure 65 in No. 13.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May* 17, 1857.

WITH reference to the telegraphic dispatches which we have just received from Agra, should you think it desirable to send the news home immediately, a steamer might at once be dispatched from this to Suez, which would be in time to catch the French steamer of the 7th of June, at Alexandria. It is even possible that if an officer starts off immediately in a fast steamer he might overtake the mail which left this four days ago.

The 64th will arrive in a few days from Bushire, their destination is Bengal; but we can keep them here available or send them round to Calcutta if you wish it

---

Inclosure 66 in No. 13.

The Chief Commissioner of Rawul Pindee to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Rawul Pindee, May* 17, 1857.

WITH reference to the state of affairs at Meerut, Delhi, and Umballa, we shall probably have to disarm the greater part of the Native army. I propose that Captains of Police and Officers Commanding Punjaub Corps of Infantry and Guides, &c, be at once ordered to raise three companies of Infantry from eighteen regiments which compose the force. This will give fifty-four companies of eighty-nine each, with which Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will give about 5000 men extra these companies can hereafter form the nucleus of new regiments with the promotions. This will be very popular with the irregulars I ask for leave, if necessary, to raise as far as 1000.

Inclosure 67 in No. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 17, 1857.

I HEARD from Lord Elphinstone, that the Treaty of Peace with Persia is ratified, and that three European Regiments, and a portion of the European Artillery, return to India immediately. The early landing of this strong European reinforcement, *en masse*, in Calcutta, and its rapid dispatch to the Upper Provinces, will have the most valuable effect. I urgently recommend that this be ordered by electric telegraph to Bombay at once. A message

from Meerut, received an hour ago, announced that the Sappers and Miners who had come in as a reinforcement from Roorkee, had also mutinied and shot their Commanding Officer, and were marching out of cantonments; they were being pursued by Cavalry and Artillery, and no doubt a good account will be taken of them; even if a large number joined the Insurgents at Delhi, it is of no sort of consequence; but it has become indispensably necessary to show how powerfully and rapidly we can reinforce the European strength of our army. I should be much gratified and assisted by authority to announce that those orders have been given.

Inclosure 68 in No. 13

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 17, 1857.

I DO not desire to send to England by an earlier opportunity than the mail which will leave this to-morrow

If you can send the 64th to Calcutta by steam, do so without any delay.

If steam is not available I will wait for an answer to my last message before deciding that they shall come round in sailing vessels.

Let me know when you expect the other European Regiments and the Artillery, and what steam vessels will be available for their conveyance.

Have you at present a steam-vessel that could go to Galle to bring troops from there to Calcutta? This must not interfere with the dispatch of the 64th.

Inclosure 69 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 16, 1857.

SEND word as quickly as possible to Sir John Lawrence, that he is to send down such of the Punjaub Regiments and European Regiments as he can safely spare.

Orders will meet them on the march.

I have written to this effect, but probably the dawk is interrupted.

If the telegraph is in order beyond Delhi, you will of course use it for this purpose.

Every exertion must be made to regain Delhi; every hour is of importance; General Hewitt has been ordered to press this upon the Commander-in-chief.

If you find it necessary, you may apply in the Governor General's name to the Rajah of Puttiala, or to the Rajah of Jheend, for troops. I am glad you accepted Scindias. I have sent for an European Regiment from Madras and from Pegu; but they cannot be here for a fortnight, and until then I cannot spare a single European from here.

Peace is ratified; but the troops from Persia cannot be here for many weeks.

I will send you a proclamation to-morrow morning by telegraph.

I thank you sincerely for all you have so admirably done, and for your stout heart.

Inclosure 70 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Harris.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 17, 1857.

IF the "Zenobia" cannot bring all the Fusiliers, the remainder might be sent in the "Bentinck," which will be at Madras on the 26th.

But send as many in the "Zenobia" as she will safely hold.

Let me know when the "Zenobia" sails, and what force she brings.

Inclosure 71 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Sir J. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 17, 1857.

YOU may take the fifty-four companies from the eighteen Infantry Regiments, as you propose, and raise as far as 1000 if necessary.

If you are in want of officers, take any that are in civil employ and fit for the work.

You will be supported in every measure that you think necessary for safety.

Keep the Government informed.

Inclosure 72 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, the Chief Commissioner of Oude,* the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, and the Commander-in-chief.*

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 18, 1857.

AN Act has been passed, authorizing every General Officer Commanding a Division, every Brigadier, and every Officer Commanding a Station, being the Senior Officer on the spot, to appoint General and other Courts-martial, for the trial of native officers or soldiers, or followers, charged with any offence, which, in his judgment, requires to be punished without delay, and to confirm and to carry into effect immediately or otherwise, any sentence, or to mitigate, commute, or remit, any such sentence.

General Courts-martial under this authority may, at the discretion of the Officer assembling the Court-martial, consist wholly of European Commissioned Officers, or of Native Commissioned Officers, the number of such officers not being under five, and these Courts Martial are to have the full powers of a General Court-martial, under the Seventy-fifth Article of War. Any sentence of death, or other punishment, may be given, if a majority concur.

Inclosure 73 in No. 13.

The Secretary to Government to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 18, 1857.

IT is hoped, that the Officer Commanding at Chunar has placed the whole of the Europeans, invalids and veterans, in the Fort. After the

* You are requested to inform all Officers commanding Stations in the Punjaub and cis-Sutlej

Artillery invalids leave, there will be still sufficient Infantry invalids and veterans to keep the fort safe. Send back to Benares any portion of your Native Infantry detachment not actually required.

Inclosure 74 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 18, 1857.

IT is hoped that you have arranged for the security of the fort and magazine. Keep me informed of the state of feeling among the native troops.

Inclosure 75 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 18, 1857.

PRAY send out a European escort to bring to you the battery now at Cox's Bungalow, and march them in through the park. Body-guard detachment will go hence.

Inclosure 76 in No. 13.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May* 17, 8 A.M.

YOUR dispatches of the 16th instant received. The best of the Indus steamers are in Persia, and it would be impossible with those remaining, to send three European regiments to the Punjaub, within any reasonable time; I write to Mr. Frere immediately, and will direct him to send the 1st Europeans, now at Kurrachee, to Mooltan at once.

The river is very low at this season; the Commissioner of Mooltan should be directed (if necessary) to send boats to meet them. They will, of course, be required to take the regiment on to Ferozepore.

In case the electric telegraph from Calcutta to Mooltan should be interrupted, I shall write direct to Major Hamilton about this.

The 2nd Europeans from Bushire will be at Kurrachee to take their place on their arrival; they are daily expected; shall I send them round to Calcutta, and shall I send the 78th also? General Ashburnham leaves this to-day by the steamer for Galle, where he expects to meet Lord Elgin; he is not going to Madras.

Inclosure 77 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 18.

I HAVE received your message of yesterday morning.

It will not do to send more than one regiment by the Indus.

Send the other two and the European Artillery round to Calcutta.

You do not say whether you can send them by steam. If not, I must leave it to you to judge whether it will be better to send them off at once in sailing vessels, or to keep them at Bombay till steamers are available.

Inclosure 78 in No. 13.

Lord Harris to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Madras, May* 18, 1857.

IF you require more Europeans could you not send for regiments from Ceylon?

Fusiliers leave this evening.

Inclosure 79 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Harris.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 18, 1857.

THANK you for your great expedition. It is of the utmost importance that you should keep all quiet at Madras.

I send an officer to Ceylon by to-morrow's mail. He will call on you at Madras.

Steam conveyance for the troops from Ceylon will be the difficulty.

Inclosure 80 in No. 13.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May* 17, 1857.

WITH reference to my message of this morning, we have at Hydrabad a regiment of Beloochees. If the means of transport are at hand it might be advisable to send them to Ferozepore, as well as the 1st Europeans. They would require less space than Europeans in the steamer, would suffer less from heat, and could march from Buckill Ghaut to Ferozepore, if boats are not procurable.

An early reply requested.

Inclosure 81 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Elphinstone.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 18, 1857.

SEND the Beloochees, if you can do so without delaying the 1st Europeans.

Is there time to push up a European regiment along the road north of the Nerbudda before the heavy rains begin?

I doubt it; but you will know better at Bombay. Let me know.

Inclosure 82 in No. 13.

(Telegr*utenant-Governor of Agra to the Governor-General of India in Council.*

IT

whole phic.) *Agra, May* 18, 1857.

S is the latest news from Meerut. Fifty-six Sappers shot by Car-

You are 80 escaped with arms. Two companies, on duty elsewhere, laid

Carbineer killed. Thirteen English at Kedekelaan, near Bajpoot, escaped from Delhi, protected by Zemindars; party of 3rd Cavalry sent to bring them in. Mutineers at Delhi removed to Ajmere Gate; have plundered six villages for subsistence. King has posted troops at Shadaltia, Fyzabad, and Dadnee. All right at Moradabad 14th, and at Saharunpore to 14th. Beresford still at Mozuffermuggur. Greathed not arrived. Ghoorkas not yet heard of. 75th Queen's and Irregular Cavalry sent for to Meerut by express. The Meerut force cannot move for want of carriages, nor could it do so without leaving protection for women and stores at Meerut. Things continue in a satisfactory state here.

Inclosure 83 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 18, 1857.

SEND on the following message to the Commander-in-chief by the quickest and surest means:—

The Madras Fusiliers left Madras for Calcutta on Sunday.

The Oriental has been dispatched to bring up the 35th from Moulmein.

An officer goes to Ceylon by to-morrow's mail, to bring European troops from there.

A European regiment has been ordered from Kurrachee by steam to Mooltan, and will be brought up from there in boats.

Two European regiments and some Artillery will come round to Calcutta from Bombay, where they are expected immediately from Persia.

I hope to catch the regiments which are on their way to China.

But time is everything, and I beg you to make short work of Delhi.

Inclosure 84 in No. 13.

General Hewitt to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Meerut, May* 18, 1857.

ON the evening of the 10th, the 20th and 11th Native Infantry, with 3rd Light Cavalry, broke into open mutiny; shot down the officers who were on parade; liberated all the prisoners, 1200 in number; fired cantonments south of the Nullah, as well as part of the civil lines, and, joined by the inhabitants of the city and cantonments, bazars, and neighbouring villages, pillaged houses, murdered every European man, woman, and child who fell into their hands. The mutineers were driven out of the station, and the European Artillery, Dragoons, and Infantry defended the barracks. On the 12th, the garrison of Delhi joined with the mutineers, burning that station and murdering all the officers who were in their power. There are about fifty of the 3rd Light Cavalry who remained with their officers, and about 130 of the 11th. Every night all the European troops are under arms, who prevent the barracks being attacked and burnt by the populace. The loss of life at Meerut amounts to about forty, including Colonel Finnis, Captains Taylor, McDonald, Lieutenants Henderson, Pattle, McNabb, Veterinary Surgeons Phillip and Dawson. The casualties at Delhi are not yet known. The women and stores at Meerut are safe in the Artillery School of Instruction, which is being fortified to enable part of the garrison to join in the combined movements on Delhi, when the Commander-in-chief's arrangements are completed. Telegraph

Inclosure 85 in No. 13.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Sir J. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 18, 1857.

AN European Regiment, now at Kurrachee, has been ordered to proceed up the Indus by steam to Mooltan.

Direct the Commissioner to make such arrangements as may be necessary to meet the regiment with boats, and to transport it to Ferozepore, or where ever you may most need it.

Inclosure 86 in No. 13

The Lieutenant-Governor of Agra to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 18, 1857.

A LINE only to say that the complexion of all the news of the day is better and better. I am sending a party from a Gwalior Cavalry Corps into the Doab, who will clear the roads and put down the petty plunderings that are going on in many places from the want of trusty light troops. Commissioner of Meerut reports that Syuds and Jats near him are acting upon our side. A Syud brought in three British officers from the Delhi force, whom he had shielded, and said that five other officers had been killed by the Goorkahs, a low plundering tribe near Meerut.

Inclosure 87 in No. 13

H Tucker, Esq to Cecil Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic) *Benares, May* 18, 1857.

THE Seikh Regiment is quite staunch, and the 37th is now believed to be quiet. A wing of the 13th Irregulars marched in this morning. We have put a bold face on it, staying in our houses, and going on as usual so as to avoid exciting distrust The City of Benares is perfectly quiet. We have been running a risk, but the good to be gained was worth it. I feel quite easy and confident, Chunar is held by a detachment of the 37th. I wrote yesterday to Colonel Blake, to endeavour quietly to place the Fort in possession of his European invalids and pensioners I do not think the regiments at Azimghur and Ghazeepore will dare to move so long as we maintain our present front at Benares, in a choice of difficulties, we have adopted the bolder course, and I trust that, with God's blessing, we shall succeed.

Inclosure 88 in No. 13

General Hewitt to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic) *Meerut, May* 19, 1857.

LAST night passed all quiet, though we were warned of an attack by the mutineers from Delhi. Several villages were seen on fire during the night.

Inclosure 89 in No. 13.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May* 18, 4 P.M.

ALL at Cawnpore quiet; but excitement continues amongst the people. Copy of message received this morning from Agra. All goes on excellently here. Levies of light horse will soon clear the Doab of plunderers. Troops are hurrying from the Hills and Punjaub, and the final advance on Delhi will soon be made. The insurgents can only be about 3000 in number, and are said to cling to the walls of Delhi, where they have put up a puppet king. I grudge the escape of one of them. Disorder has not now come below the Haupper, and the country around Meerut will soon be quite restored to order. In our lower districts they are watched, and calm and expert policy will soon re-assure the public mind; the plague is in truth stayed. Copy of message just received from Sir H. Lawrence All's well.

Inclosure 90 in No. 13.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary of the Government of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Barrackpore, May* 19, 6 A.M.

THE battery of Artillery, and a wing of Her Majesty's 84th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The other wing proceeded on to Dum Dum, *viâ* Cossipore.

Inclosure 91 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Madras, May* 19, 1857.

"ZENOBIA" is to leave this evening, with part of the Fusiliers, and remainder in the Government sailing vessel to-morrow. Fusiliers take only pouch ammunition, sixty rounds; further supply should be provided at Calcutta, they have 250 Enfield rifles.

Inclosure 92 in No. 13.

General Order No. 696 *of* 1857.

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to re-publish in General Orders the following Proclamation issued from the Home Department:—

Proclamation.

THE Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal, that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion, or injury to their caste, is meditated by the Government of India, are malicious falsehoods.

The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion con-

tinues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but amongst other classes of the people. He knows that endeavours are made to persuade Hindoos and Mussulmans soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly, as well as openly, by the Acts of the Government, and that the Government is seeking, in various ways, to entrap them into a loss of caste for purposes of its own.

Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

Once more, then, the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims, that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their religion or caste, and that nothing has been, or will be, done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

The Government of India has never deceived its subjects; therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

This notice is addressed to those who hitherto, by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct, have shown their attachment to the Government, and a well-founded faith in its protection and justice.

The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false guides and traitors who would lead them into danger and disgrace.

The above Proclamation is to be carefully translated and explained to the whole of the troops at general parade, and, subsequently, at the head of each troop and company of natives on three successive days.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*

Inclosure 93 in No. 13.

General Order No. 697 of 1857.

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

THE Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B. of the Regiment of Artillery, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner in Oude, to be a Brigadier General, with effect from the 16th instant.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 94 in No. 13.

General Order No. 698 of 1857.

Fort William, May 19, 1857.

AT a time when disaffection, excited by unfounded and unreasonable mistrust, prevails, the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to find that conspicuous instances of loyalty and of attachment to the Government have occurred in the ranks of the Native Army of Bengal.

His Lordship in Council desires, therefore, not only to acknowledge and to reward those who thus distinguish themselves, but also to express his

conviction that, in the ranks of this well-tried and heretofore faithful army, many will evince by meritorious deeds their unflinching allegiance to the State, and to the colours which they have sworn to defend.

In order that the reward for eminent gallantry, loyalty, and good conduct may be prompt, and be conferred on the soldier in the sight of his comrades, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower his Excellency the Commander-in-chief; the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces; the Chief Commissioners in Oude and the Punjaub; the Governor-General's Agents in Central India and Rajpootana; General Officers in command of Divisions; Brigadiers, being the Senior Officer present, and Officers in separate command of bodies of troops and detachments consisting of two or more regiments, to promote to the Commissioned ranks of the army, any non-commissioned officer or soldier who, by eminent gallantry, or by any conspicuous act of devotion to the State, shall merit such distinction.

The same authorities, and the Commanding Officers of all corps and detachments, are authorized to promote to the non-commissioned ranks any soldier who shall, in like manner, prove himself worthy of that reward.

Officers and non-commissioned officers, promoted under the operation of this order, will be returned as supernumeraries, and be brought on the effective strength as vacancies occur.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to authorize his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, and the Chief Commissioners in Oude and the Punjaub, to admit native officers and soldiers to the "Order of Merit," in cases of distinguished gallantry, or exemplary loyalty to the state.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 95 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 19, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will make immediate inquiry of the Agents of the steamers "Harbinger," "Manchester," and "Cape of Good Hope," whether any one, or all, of those vessels can be had to proceed to Ceylon for troops, and to state how many each vessel will convey.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 96 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 19, 1857.

PRAY direct the detachment of the 84th Regiment, which proceeded with the battery to Barrackpore yesterday, to return to Dum Dum as soon as you can spare it. A company of this regiment is to be sent forthwith to Benares. They will go from Dum Dum in parties of twenty-one, commencing this afternoon.

Inclosure 97 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 19, 1857.

ONE hundred Europeans will be sent immediately, in small detachments, to Jugdees Serai, near Benares. They proceed at the rate of twenty one per diem, in transit carriages. It is proposed to assemble the whole at Jugdees Serai, and then march them into Benares.

If you have any better place or arrangement to suggest, send a return message immediately.

Inclosure 98 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 19, 1857.

ARRANGEMENTS require to be made immediately, for the accommodation at Jugdees Serai, of the company of European soldiers now being sent to Benares. Pray see about this without delay, and inform me quickly.

Boats will be required specially to convey these men across the river. Have the goodness to procure these; the first party, an officer and eighteen men will leave Calcutta this afternoon.

Inclosure 99 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 19, 1857.

YOU are requested to begin immediately to make all preparations for the accommodation of a European force, and to let it be known that you are doing so.

Inclosure 100 in No. 13.

The Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Rattray, Commanding Police Battalion.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 19, 1857.

YOU are to detach a wing of your battalion immediately to Dinapore, with orders to reach that place as early as practicable.

Inclosure 101 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Magistrate of Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 19, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE European soldiers, with officers, will proceed daily from Calcutta by carriage dawk to Benares. Be so good as to instruct your road police to be prompt in furnishing all necessary aid in the supply of provisions, for which the officers are instructed to pay. First party will start from Raneegunge to-morrow, there will be in all, five successive parties.

Inclosure 102 in No. 13.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, May* 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of Government, that being now able to dispense with the services at Barrackpore, of the undermentioned troops, I directed them to return this morning to their respective cantonments at Chinsurah, Dum Dum, and Ballygunge:—

Governor-General's Body Guard.
3rd Company, 5th Battalion Artillery, with No. 20 Light Field-Battery.
A Wing of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.
Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.
Rifle Musketry Depôt.

2. The 84th returned to their barracks at Chinsurah yesterday in the steamers.

3. It is not probable that I shall again require the presence of any of these troops at this station.

4. I have also permitted the Commanders of both the Government steamers and their accommodation flats to return to Calcutta.

I have, &c.
J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 103 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 8, 1857.

THE Major-General Commanding the Presidency Division having intimated in his letter, of yesterday's date, that he has permitted the Commanders of both the Government steamers, and their accommodation flats to return to Calcutta, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness, in communication with the Officiating Superintendent of Marine to take immediate measures for sending the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, and also the Artillery proceeding to the North-Western Provinces, hence by steam to Allahabad.

2. As the Financial Department has some treasure to send by the same opportunity, a communication on the subject will be this day made to that Department.

I am, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, Officiating Military Auditor-General, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Inspector-General of Ordnance, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 104 in No. 13.

Minute of Council, Military Department, May 8, 1857.

READ letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, of this date.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Financial Department for information, and any orders that may be necessary for the dispatch of treasure to the Upper Provinces.

Inclosure 105 in No. 13

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Fort William, May 8, 1857.*

I AM directed to request that you will have the goodness to ascertain whether the Peninsular and Oriental Company can place at the disposal of Government, the services of a steamer to convey Her Majesty's 84th Foot hence to Rangoon, and, if necessary, to bring back troops and establishments thence to Calcutta.

2. The terms on which the vessel can be made available for the purpose stated, and the number of days within which she can be dispatched, are to be clearly stated for the information of Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 106 in No. 13.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, May 11, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 8th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter of this date, from the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, intimating that he cannot

spare a vessel from the mail service for the purpose required, and further that he is not likely to have a vessel available until the return of the "Oriental" to this port.

I have, &c.

D. ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 107 in No. 13.

The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to H. Howe, Esq.

Sir, 13, *Garden Reach, May* 11, 1857.

I BEG to acknowlege the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, requesting to know, whether I can place a steamer at the disposal of Government for the conveyance of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment hence to Rangoon, and afterwards, if necessary, to bring back troops and establishments thence to Calcutta.

In reply, I regret to state, that at present I cannot spare a vessel from the mail service for the purpose in question, nor am I likely to have one available, until the return of the "Oriental" to this port.

I have, &c.

H. P. LOVELL.

Inclosure 108 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 13, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter, of the 11th Instant, I am instructed to request that you will have the goodness to ascertain and report, for the information of Government, how soon the steamer "Oriental," if engaged for the purpose, will be able to receive Her Majesty's 84th Foot on board, and proceed with that corps to Rangoon.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 109 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 14, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, that Government are unable to spare Her Majesty's 84th Foot, from Bengal for the present, and that as the regiment is likely to be detained for some time longer, you will intimate to the Officer Commanding that Regiment, that arrangements will be made for bringing over the depôt, with the wives and families of the men, leaving in Pegu the company on duty at Bassein.

2. You are requested to ascertain the number of persons attached to the depôt, and to arrange with the Superintendent of Marine, for their conveyance to Calcutta and Chinsurah.

3. It is to be understood, that bringing over the wives and families is merely for the convenience of the men, but if they would prefer their rema in in

at Rangoon, and the Commanding Officer think such a course expedient, they will not be required to leave that place.

4. A steamer leaves for Rangoon in a day or two, and you are requested to communicate by her to the General Officer Commanding the Pegu Division.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 110 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the General Officer Commanding Pegu Division.

Sir, *Fort William, May 14, 1857.*

I AM directed to acquaint you that it has become necessary to detain Her Majesty's 84th Foot in Bengal, and as the return of that regiment to Rangoon is very uncertain, Government have authorized the depôt with the wives and families of the men, should they wish it, to be brought over.

2. The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army has been instructed to place himself in communication with the Officer commanding that Regiment, and afterwards to address you on the subject.

3. The Company of the 84th at Bassein, is to remain in Pegu, and I am desired to request that you will take steps for sending over the recruits and others with the depôt as well as the families, should it be settled that they are to come to Calcutta.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 111 in No. 13.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, May 13, 1857.*

IN continuation of correspondence on the subject of the dispatch of Her Majesty's 84th Foot to Rangoon, I have the honor to submit herewith an original letter from the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, offering the "Oriental," arrived from Rangoon, and available on the 19th instant, on the same terms as on the previous contract, viz., 2000 rupees per diem, from the day of leaving to that of returning, both days inclusive, and 200 tons of coal to be supplied at Rangoon free of charge.

I have, &c.

DAVID ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 112 in No. 13.

The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to H. Howe, Esq.

Sir, *Calcutta, May 13, 1857.*

IN continuation of my correspondence of the 11th instant respecting the transport of troops to Rangoon, I beg to inform you that the "Oriental" has now returned, and will be available for that purpose on the 19th instant.

The terms will be the same as the previous contract, viz., Co. rs. 2000

(two thousand rupees) per diem, from the day of leaving, to that of returning, both inclusive, and 200 (two hundred) tons of coal to be supplied at Rangoon free of charge.

I have, &c.
H. P. LOVELL.

Inclosure 113 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 16, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am instructed to state that Government accepts the services of the steamer "Oriental," tendered by the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, at the rate of rupees (2000) two thousand per diem, and a supply of 200 tons of coal at Moulmein or Rangoon free of charge.

2. You will have the goodness to instruct the Superintendent to hold the "Oriental" in readiness to proceed to Moulmein, and that she takes her departure for Moulmein early to-morrow morning.

3. Further instructions will be communicated in the course of the day, as to the service upon which the steamer is to be employed.

I have, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 114 in No. 13.

Minute of Council.

Military Department, May 16, 1857.

READ letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, dated the 16th of May, 1857.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be transmitted to the Home Department (Marine) for information.

Inclosure 115 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Postmaster-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 16, 1857.

I AM instructed to inform you that the steamer "Oriental" has been engaged by Government to proceed to Moulmein, and that she will take her departure from Calcutta early to-morrow morning for that post.

I am, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Commissary-General, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Brigade-Major, Q. T., Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 116 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Bell, Commanding Pegu Division.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 16, 1857.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that you will, without delay, on the receipt of this letter, issue the necessary orders to prepare for the immediate embarkation of the Depôt of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, and every available man of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment at Rangoon; the steamer "Oriental," by which you will receive this letter, will then proceed at once to Moulmein, for the detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment at the station, returning viâ Rangoon, to embark the troops there, and bring them on to Calcutta; care being taken that the steamer shall on no account be delayed longer than is absolutely necessary.

2. I am to repeat that Her Majesty's 35th Regiment must be sent up as strong as possible. If you *must* detain any portion of the corps at Rangoon, pray keep as small a portion as you can.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 117 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding the "Oriental."

Sir, *Fort William, May* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will have the goodness to proceed with the steamer "Oriental" to Rangoon, and after delivering to Major-General J. Bell, Commanding the Pegu Division, the accompanying letter, directing the immediate preparation of troops for Calcutta, proceed without delay to Moulmein, and embark the Detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment at that place, with which you will return to Rangoon, and receive on board the remainder of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, and the Depôt of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, and bring them round at once to Calcutta.

I am further directed to request that you will use every exertion to prevent the detention of the ship you command longer than is necessary.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Official Superintendent of Marine, in continuation of letter of this date.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 118 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit for the information of the Governor in Council, the accompanying copies of my letters of the 14th instant, and of this date, to the address of the Major-General Commanding the Pegu Division, acquainting him that it has become urgently necessary to detain Her Majesty's 84th Foot in Bengal, and directing the immediate embarkation of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment for Calcutta, on the steamer "Oriental," which has been sent to Rangoon for the purpose.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 119 in No. 13.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 16, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will detain at the Presidency every Government river steamer and flat, including those employed on the Assam line.

2. No river steamer is to quit Calcutta without express orders from this department, the vessels being required for the conveyance of European Troops to the North-Western Provinces.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army at the Presidency for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN No. 14.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Lucknow, May* 4, 1857.

I AM directed to report, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that on the 2nd instant the 7th Oude Regiment, stationed seven miles from the Lucknow Cantonments, refused to bite the cartridge when ordered by its own officers, and again by the Brigadier. It was ordered to parade on the 4th. On the 3rd several symptoms of disaffection appeared. At 4 P.M. the Brigadier reported it in a very mutinous state. Instantly a field battery, a wing of Her Majesty's 32nd, one of the 48th and 71st Native Infantry and of the 7th Cavalry, the 2nd Oude Cavalry and 4th Oude Infantry, marched against

it. The regiment was found perfectly quiet; formed line from column at the order, and expressed contrition. But when the men saw guns drawn up against them, half their body broke and fled, throwing down their arms. The Cavalry pursued and brought up some of them. The arms were collected and brought away, and the Regulars were withdrawn. The disarmed 7th were directed to return to their lines, and recall the runaways. They were informed by Sir Henry Lawrence, that Government would be asked to disband the corps; but that those found guiltless might be re-enlisted. The corps had, before the arrival of the troops, given up two prisoners to Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Hardinge, and had offered to give up forty more. During the day a treasonable letter had been brought by a subadar of the 48th Native Infantry to the authorities from these two prisoners and others of the 7th, instigating the 48th to mutiny. All the corps displayed the best spirit, and in three hours the troops from three quarters were concentrated opposite the mutineers. During the night everything was perfectly quiet in the city, through part of which the troops marched. They returned at 1 A.M. on the 4th.

I have, &c.

GEORGE COUPER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

The Chief Commissioner of Oude to Major Bouverie.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 12, 1857.

FIFTY-SEVEN men of the 7th Regiment, including two subadars and one jemadar, are prisoners. The Court of Inquiry is over; not much elicited. I will not disband.

Inclosure 3 in No. 14.

Minute by the Governor-General, dated May 10, 1857.

THIS dispatch from the Chief Commissioner in Oude reports the outbreak of a mutinous spirit in the 7th Regiment of the Oude Irregular Infantry, and their refusal to use the cartridges furnished to them.

The regiment has been disarmed, and has been told that the authority of Government will be asked for its disbandment; but that those found guiltless should be re-enlisted.

Sir Henry Lawrence has acted with promptitude, and should be supported in the course which he has taken. His report of the first part of the transaction is meagre; but I have no doubt whatever that his measures of precaution and coercion, taken in concert with Brigadier Grey, were fully necessary; and I see no reason in the tardy contrition of the regiment for hesitating to confirm the punishment of all who are guilty. I would, therefore, support the Chief Commissioner at once. I think it better, however, that the disbandment, to whatever length it may be carried, should be real; and that the men whose innocence can be shown, and whose general character is irreproachable, or those by whom offenders have been denounced and mutinous designs disclosed, should be retained in the ranks, the others being dismissed absolutely and finally. There is a fiction in discharging soldiers one day to take them back the next, whatever may be their claims to mercy, which will greatly weaken the general effect of the measure as an example.

I propose that Sir Henry Lawrence should be instructed to this effect.

It appears that the revised instructions for the platoon exercise, by which the biting of the cartridge is dispensed with, had not come into operation at Lucknow when the event took place. Explanation of this should be asked.

CANNING.

Inclosure 4 in No. 14.

Minute by Mr. Dorin, dated May 10, 1857.

I DO not think disbandment is a sufficient punishment for a case of this sort. The regiment not only mutinied itself, but tried to induce others to mutiny.

The sooner this epidemic of mutiny is put a stop to the better. Mild measures won't do it. A severe example is wanted.

It is little or no punishment to a Local on five rupees monthly pay to be disbanded in his own country. In many instances it might rather be a convenience to him than otherwise.

I would try the whole of the men concerned for mutiny, and punish them with the utmost rigour of military law. I am convinced that timely severity will be leniency in the long run.

I do not understand how it happens that the names of Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Hardinge appear in this affair. They are not officers of the 7th. Is it to be inferred from this that the officers of the 7th have no influence on their own corps?

My theory is that no corps mutinies that is well commanded. If it should turn out that the officers of the 7th have been negligent in their duty, I would remand every one of them to their own regiments.

The biting of the cartridge can only have been an excuse for mutiny, since I presume it is certain that no new rifles or greased cartridges have been served out to this local corps.

J. DORIN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 14.

Minute by Major-General Low, dated May 10, 1857.

THE report from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, dated the 4th instant, does not describe, so distinctly as one could wish, all that actually occurred previous to the 3rd instant, and since; I cannot say with much precision all that ought, in my opinion, to be done by orders of the Government, especially as it appears to me, that probably the main body of this regiment in refusing to bite the cartridges, did so refuse, not from any feeling of disloyalty or disaffection towards the Government or their officers, but from an unfeigned and sincere dread, owing to their belief in the late rumours about the construction of those cartridges, that the act of biting them would involve a serious injury to their caste and to their future respectability of character. In short, that if they were to bite these cartridges they would be guilty of a heinous sin in a religious point of view.

I have no hesitation, however, in stating, that I concur generally in the plan of proceeding laid down in the Governor General's Minute of yesterday on this subject, and I have only to add, that I would select a few of the most guilty, especially those who originally instigated their comrades to refuse to obey orders, to be tried by Courts Martial for Mutiny, and I would disband the main body of the regiment, on the plan of not re-admitting into the service any man who had once been disbanded.

J. LOW.

P.S. I beg to add my opinion, that if it should come to light that want of zeal, or want of good judgment, or short comings of any kind have been evinced by European officers on this occasion, they ought to be promptly punished to the fullest extent that is admissible in such cases by the rules or by the usages of the service.

Inclosure 6 in No. 14.

Minute by Mr. Grant, dated May 11, 1857.

I AGREE in all the general views expressed in the Minutes above recorded; but I confess that the information contained in Mr. Couper's letter of the 4th instant, which contains all I know with certainty of the affair reported, is not, in my judgment sufficiently full, or sufficiently precise and specific, to enable Government to come to a satisfactory decision as to the measures which ought to be taken in this case.

2. In particular, I so far agree with my honorable colleague Mr. Dorin that I think it very probable, that for some of the men concerned, only some few I hope, disbandment is not a sufficient punishment for a case of this sort, and I apprehend that any men whom it is desirable to try by military law, in order to the infliction upon them of some positive and severe punishment, ought not to be disbanded meanwhile. But the information before us does not warrant any final order to this effect, for excepting the two prisoners who carried what is called a treasonable, but what I presume to have been at most a mutinous letter to the 48th Regiment, it does not enable us to indicate any men as fit subjects for especial example.

3. Also I agree with my honorable colleague General Low in thinking it probable, that the main body of these men may have refused to bite cartridges, not from any feeling of disaffection, but from an unfeigned dread of losing caste, engendered by the stories regarding cartridges, which have been running like wildfire through the country lately. Sepoys are, in many respects, very much like children, and acts, which on the part of European soldiers would be proof of the blackest disloyalty, may have a very different significance, when done by these credulous and inconsiderate, but generally not ill-disposed beings. These men, taken from the late Oude army, can have learned as yet little of the vigor of British discipline; and although there can be no doubt that the cartridges which they refused to bite were not the new cartridges, for the Enfield musket, which by reason of the very culpable conduct of the Ordnance Department, have caused all this excitement; yet it may be presumed, that they were the first cartridges that these men were ever required to bite in their lives. Also there is no saying what extreme mismanagement there may have been on the part of the Commandant and Officers in the origin of the affair; the mere fact of making cartridge-biting a point after it had been purposely dropped from the authorized system of drill, merely for rifle practice, is a presumption for any imaginable degree of perverse management.

4. But amidst these opposite considerations, I find, in the single report before me, nothing to guide our judgment, towards a just and politic leniency on the one hand, or a just and necessary severity on the other.

5. I can hardly think, that Sir Henry Lawrence does not intend to send up a full report of the affair, with the usual reports of the Commandant and Brigadier, on a matter so distinctly in their own province, as mutiny in the regiment of the one, and in the brigade of the other officer. The professional reports, we may fairly expect, will contain full information, or at least very much fuller explanation, than is conveyed in the few lines submitted through Mr. Couper. I can hardly think that Sir Henry Lawrence intended the Governor-General in Council to pass a final order on so serious a question as the disbandment of a regiment, on the mere heads of intelligence before us. And I observe that he does not make any actual recommendation in this letter; he only states, that he told the men what recommendation he intended to make.

6. We are told, that on the 2nd instant the regiment refused to bite the cartridge, when ordered by its own Officers, and again by the Brigadier. But we do not know how this refusal was manifested. Was it that every man when on drill individually refused? or was it that the whole regiment, when on parade, refused to obey the word of command? or was it, that, notwithstanding the orders of the Commandant and Brigadier the determination of the whole

regiment to refuse was declared through native officers or others? or in what one of an infinite number of conceivable ways, was the refusal manifested? What had passed previously on the subject, and what were the attendant circumstances of the refusal?

7. We are told, that on the 3rd, several symptoms of disaffection appeared. What were these symptoms? Did they appear in such a manner as to implicate the whole regiment, or a portion only, or certain individual men only? and if they did not implicate the whole, what portion, or how many individual men did they implicate? This is an all-important point; for it may make the whole difference between actual dread, arising from credulous folly (such as General Low alludes to, which ought to have been, but was not, corrected by sensible and kindly explanations) and real heartfelt disloyalty.

8. Lastly we are told, that the regiment was reported by the Brigadier to be in a very mutinous state on the 4th instant; neither this, nor any other report on the subject is sent up. What was it exactly that the report thus alluded to was founded upon? The next thing we learn is, that on that same day, at four o'clock in the evening, the regiment was found perfectly quiet, formed line from column at the order, and expressed contrition.

9. I do not understand, whether the fact of half the regiment breaking and throwing down their arms afterwards in a panic caused by seeing the artillery, forms a part of the Chief Commissioner's grounds for disarming the regiment or not, for the letter of his Secretary is a mere summary of facts, and gives no reason for any thing. It is desirable to know, whether weight is attached to this fact or not, and whether the panic was attributable to any movement accidental or otherwise, threatening, or seeming to threaten, the immediate opening of fire.

10. In this unsatisfactory state of our information, the question in my mind arises, is there any important object to gain passing on the instant an order to disband the regiment, which as I understand it, will preclude Government from doing anything more or anything less, even should the receipt of complete information hereafter prove, that more or less was required; under all the circumstances, I doubt that there is any such object.

In each of the cases of 19th and 34th Native Infantry, in which the Governor-General himself initiated directly the measures taken, a Court of Inquiry sat and reported, and all the facts were carefully ascertained and considered, before any decisive step was taken. This calm, just, considerate, and dignified course, neither too hasty nor too dilatory, appears to me to have had the best effects and to have been generally approved by sensible men. It is a question, and a fair question, whether in the case of the 34th, the Jemadar should have been the only man selected for condign punishment by Court Martial, and it is indeed my own opinion, that if the regiment had not been commanded by an incapable man, other chief criminals in that bad corps, would not have escaped positive punishment. But the time occupied in inquiry facilitated any selection of the greatest criminals, whose guilt was proveable that it might have been desired to make. I am strongly inclined to recommend, that the same course, as far as possible, be taken in the case of the 7th Oude Regiment.

11. The only distinction in this case is, that the Chief Commissioner took the initiative, and has summarily disarmed the regiment. It was, I doubt not, quite right to do so, but that this has been done, seems to me to make it all the less necessary for Government to pass any final order such as that of disbanding the regiment, before it is in possession of complete information. The prompt stroke of the Chief Commissioner seems to me to have done all the good that immediate action can do, and to have left ample time for full investigation. I think the dismissal of the bad men, with the trial by Court Martial of a few of the worst men a month hence, likely to have a better effect, than a more general disbanding now.

12. I express an opinion on this subject with diffidence; but my inclination is to support Sir H. Lawrence, by full approval of what he has done, to tell him that Government awaits his recommendation regarding the regiment,

him, if he has not anticipated the order, to appoint a Military Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the whole subject, including the conduct of the European Officers of the regiment, before and during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of May.

J. P. GRANT.

Inclosure 7 in No. 14.

Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated May 11, 1857.

I HAVE no doubt that eventually it will be necessary to dismiss from the service, the greater portion of the Native officers and soldiers of this regiment. I can scarcely think it possible that under any circumstances a regiment, which has been marched against by other troops, and disarmed for mutinous conduct, can be retained in the service of Government. I agree in thinking, that such of the native officers and soldiers as are dismissed should be dismissed finally and that none should be dismissed upon condition, that if found guiltless, they shall be re-enlisted. The ringleaders, and some of those who have taken the most active part in the mutiny, should be tried and punished. I do not understand that it is proposed to dismiss the ringleaders without punishment. I am inclined to think, that it will be better to obtain a further and more complete report before passing final orders. Indeed, as Sir H. Lawrence does not ask for the sanction of Government, to the disbandment of the regiment, I expect he intends to send a further report.

Mr. Couper's letter was written on the 4th, the day on which the troops returned to Lucknow, after the disarming of the 7th Regiment on the evening of the 3rd. It seems to have been written merely for information, and not for orders. Perhaps it may be advisable to ask Sir H. Lawrence, by Electric Telegraph, whether he intends to send a further report and whether any inquiry has been ordered.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 8 in No. 14.

Minute by the Governor-General concurred in by the Members of Council, dated May 12, 1857.

I AM averse to multiplying Minutes; but having read those which have been recorded on the subject by my honorable colleagues, I desire to say, that it was not the intention of my Minute of the 9th instant, that the answer to be given to Sir H. Lawrence should be a final order, or even a sanction of immediate disbandment.

Sir H. Lawrence had told the men that he would ask Government to disband them. I think that he was right; but I think, that having thus announced his reference to Government, the sooner that it could be made known to himself, and to the regiment, and to the troops in general, that he had the support of Government, the better. And although his report was meagre, it was not so incomplete as to make it necessary to delay the assurance of that support.

But Sir H. Lawrence had also proposed, before the regiment, to take a course, which, if carried out, would have diminished the effect of disbandment generally as a warning, making it in some instances a mere form, and would have worn the appearance of haste and inconsiderateness on the part of the Government. This single error of Sir H. Lawrence, I proposed to correct at

I did not conceive, that inquiry according to daily usage, would be omitted, or that all graver punishments would be swallowed up in disbandment, or that we should not have fuller reports from Sir H. Lawrence.

I also wish to say, that it is my conviction that the measures which have been taken, in dealing with the mutineers, have not been too mild. I have no doubt that many rank offenders have not had their deserts; but I know no instance in which the punishment of any individual could, with unquestionable justice, have been made more severe: and I am not disposed to distrust the efficacy of the measures, because the present ferment in running its course over the land after being checked in the Presidency, has shown itself in Oude and in the north-west.

I would meet it every where with the same deliberately measured punishments. Picking out the leaders and prominent offenders, wherever this is possible, for the severest penalties of military law; visiting the common herd with disbandment, but carefully exempting those, whose fidelity, innocence, or perhaps timely repentance is proved.

This has been the course hitherto pursued, and I earnestly recommend, that it be adhered to steadily.

CANNING.

My only wish is to punish prominent offenders with severity, and there would seem to be more in the present case than has yet transpired. It is to be hoped that the news from Meerut (in the telegraph message from Agra, in this box) is not true.

J. DORIN.

May 12, 1857.

I concur in the views recorded by the Governor-General in the above Minute of this date.

J. LOW.

May 12, 1857.

Any hesitation I felt is entirely removed by finding that it is not intended that the order now to issue is to be in the nature of a final order. I am sorry that I misapprehended the question: but Sir H. Lawrence's omission to promise a further report, and to mention that inquiry was in progress—unusual omission on such occasions—helped to mislead me; I most entirely agree as to the necessity of correcting the impression that the disbanding or dismissal when it takes place, will be fictitious in the case of any man to whom it applies.

May 13, 1857. J. P. GRANT.

I concur.

B. PEACOCK.

May 13, 1857.

Inclosure 9 in No. 14.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 13, 1857.

WITH reference to your Secretary's letter of the 4th instant, to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, I am desired to inform you that the Governor-General in Council approves of the prompt measures you adopted in regard to the 7th Regiment of Oude Infantry.

2. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion however, that the disbandment, to whatever length it may be carried, should be real, and that

irreproachable, or those by whom offenders have been denounced, and mutinous designs disclosed, should be retained in the ranks, the others being dismissed absolutely and finally; as in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, there is a fiction in discharging soldiers one day to take them back the next, whatever may be their claims to mercy, which would greatly weaken the general effect of the measure of disbandment as an example.

3. The length to which it may be found expedient to carry such a measure, together with the nature of any further punishment in individual cases proved necessary, can be taken into consideration only when Government is in possession of the full inquiry, which it is presumed has been instituted into the circumstances attendant upon the occurrences of the 4th instant.

4. The Governor-General in Council feels it necessary that he should fully understand how the refusal on the 2nd instant to bite the cartridges was manifested; what had passed previously on the subject, and what were the circumstances which led to the refusal; how the symptoms of disaffection, said to have been shown on the 3rd instant, appeared; whether in such a manner as to implicate the whole regiment or a portion only; and if the latter, how many individuals.

5. Again it is stated that on the 4th instant the regiment was reported to the Brigadier to be in a state of mutiny. It does not appear upon what circumstances this report was founded; for on the same evening the regiment was found perfectly quiet, obeyed the orders given to form line, and expressed contrition; explanation on this point is required.

6. The Governor-General in Council desires also to be informed whether subsequently the circumstance of the regiment breaking and throwing down its arms formed a part of your grounds for disarming it, and whether the panic was attributable to any movement accidental or otherwise, threatening, or seeming to threaten, the opening of fire.

7. Should the inquiry which your telegram to Major Bouverie of the 12th instant states to have been already made not fully embrace all these points, I am desired to request that a further investigation may be made into the subject, including the conduct of the European Officers of the regiment prior to, and during the occurrences in question.

8. A book containing the practice with rifles, recently printed by order of Government, is understood to have been dispatched to the regiments of Oude Local Infantry, on or about the 14th ultimo. In that book it is directed that the cartridge shall be torn open, and no allusion is made to the old practice of biting it. The Governor-General in Council wishes to know when that book was received by the corps at Lucknow.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 14.

Sir H. Lawrence to Major Bouverie.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 17, 1857.

THE case being emergent, I have disposed of the 7th Regiment, by dismissing about fifteen Sepoys, and the Native Officers with one or two exceptions, and promoting half-a-dozen men; all others are forgiven. Their Commanding Officer has returned from the Hills, and says he implicitly trusts them. Two hundred only will be armed until orders are received. All quiet here; but we are preparing. If Seikhs are wanted at Allahabad, keep two companies or the wing there. The Fort ought to be made quite safe. Could not two companies of the 10th Foot be pushed up to the Fort? Even three companies of Seikhs will be useful here. [illegible]

INCLOSURES IN NO. 17.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, May 5, 1857.*

FOR the information of Government, I have the honor to report that in obedience to his Excellency's orders, communicated to me by telegraph on the 2nd instant, the charges, finding, and sentence in the case of Jemadar Salickram Sing, 70th Native Infantry, namely, dismissal from the service, were duly read and interpreted to all the native troops at Barrackpore, at a parade, which was specially ordered for the purpose.

I have, &c.
J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

The Judge Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Simla, May 4, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, the accompanying proceedings of a General Court-Martial on the trial of Salickram Sing, Jemadar, 70th Native Infantry, who has been convicted of mutiny, the return of which is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.
KEITH YOUNG, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

List of Witnesses upon the trial of Jemadar Salickram Sing, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Prosecution.

1. Colonel J. D. Kennedy.
2. Major J. Bontein, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry.
3. 1st Lieutenant M. E. Currie, Commissary of Ordnance.
4. Lieutenant H. Mitchell, (unattached).
5. Colonel A. Abbott, C.B., Inspector-General.
6. Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing.
7. Havildar Issurree Sing.
8. Subadar Homail Sing.
9. Subadar-Major Durion Sing.
10. Drill-Havildar Sew Churn Misser.
11. Lieutenant P. H. F. Harris.
12. Havildar Davee Sing.
13. Havildar Poorum Roy.
14. Sepoy Issurree Ram.
15. Sepoy Gunness Tewarry.
16. Naick Latchmun Doobey.
17. Havildar Madho Sing.
18. Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit.
19. Havildar Bhowany Bux Sing.
20. Sepoy Gunness Pandy.
21. Sepoy Issurree Sing.
22. Sepoy Buldeo Sing.
23. Sepoy Adhar Sing.

Defence.

1. Havildar Poorum Roy.
2. Boodhram Sing Sepoy.
3. Subadar Gouris Sunkur.
4. Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing.
5. Mucdoom Bux Abdar.
6. Rujjub Khitmutgar.
7. Lieutenant Harris.
8. Havildar Kyat Bux Khan.
9. Naick Mumrez Khan.
10. Sepoy Soobdhau Doobey.

G. C. HATCH, *Colonel,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

PROCEEDINGS of a Native General Court-Martial assembled at Fort William, on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1857, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, and with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor of the Fort, for the trial of Boodhelall Tewarry and Bahadoor Sing, both sepoys, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry Grenadiers, and all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

President.

Subadar-Major Jewahir Tewarry, 43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.

Members.

Subadar Bhola Opadia, 17th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Subadar Hurruck Sing, 40th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Subadar Ram Sing, 9th Battalion, Artillery.
Subadar Amaunt Khan, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Subadar Sewumber Pandy, 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Subadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Subadar Khooda Buksh, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry Grenadiers.
Subadar Meerwan Sing, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Subadar Sookhlall Misser, 43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.
Subadar Adjoodhia Tewarry, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Subadar Jalim Sing, 43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.
Jemadar Dewan Alie, 9th Battalion, Artillery.
Jemadar Mohun Sing, 65th Regiment, Native Infantry.
Jemadar Lalla Ram Buksh, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

In waiting.

Jemadar Ramode Sing, 43rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.
Jemadar Sewram Misser, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Judge-Advocate.

Captain G. C. Hatch, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Interpreter.

Lieutenant W. M. Grierson, Officiating Interpreter and Quartermaster, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Saturday, 21st March, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at the Main Guard, Fort William, at 11 o'clock, A.M., pursuant to the order of adjournment of yesterday; the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, and Interpreter being all present.

The Court having closed their proceedings on the trial of sepoys Boodhelall Tewarry and Bahadoor Sing, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry Grenadiers, proceed to the trial of Jemadar Salickram Sing, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, who appears as prisoner in Court.

Infantry, having been appointed prosecutor on this trial, takes his seat in Court.

The names of the President and Members of the Court are read out, in the hearing of the prisoner, by the Judge-Advocate.

By Judge-Advocate.—Jemadar Salickram Sing; do you object to being tried by the President, or any of the Members appointed to sit on this Court-Martial, whose names you have heard read?—*A.* I object to being tried by any of the Native officers of my own regiment. I object to Dirga Ram, Subadar, Meerwan Sing, Subadar, Adjoodhia Tewarry, Subadar, all of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Will you state your reasons for your objection to these members?—*A.* I don't think they will do me justice.

Subadar Dirga Ram, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, to Court.—I have no enmity against the Jemadar; I will do my duty to the Government.

Subadar Mirwan Sing.—I have no spite against the Jemadar; perhaps he may have against me.

Subadar Adjoodhia Tewarry to the Court.—I have no spite against the Jemadar.

The Court is closed; the members objected to withdrawing.

The Court is opened.

President to Salickram Sing, Jemadar.—The Court have decided that your objection should not be allowed; you have assigned no reason for it.

Jemadar Salickram Sing to the Court.—There is an ill-feeling against me in the regiment. My heart does not fancy them. It rests with the Court.

By the Court.—If you can state any reason why you conceive there is feeling against you, or show that either of these Sirdars has expressed an unfavorable opinion of you, the Court will hear the objection.

Jemadar Salickram Sing to Court.—I don't think they have enmity against me, but I don't fancy their sitting. I withdraw the objection.

By Judge-Advocate.—Do you object to any one else?—*A.* No.

The Interpreter, President, Members, and Judge-Advocate make the prescribed solemn affirmation.

The following charges are read out.

Charges.—Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the 1st Company, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, on the following charges. First charge:—For having begun a mutiny, and excited others to join in a mutiny in the regiment to which he belongs, in the following instances:—

1st. In having at Barrackpore, on the evening of the 5th March, 1857, in presence of Issuree Sing, Havildar of the Light Company, addressed Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, of the Light Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, in words to the following effect:—"My only hope is in you; what do you say? the sepoys may bite the new cartridges if they like, but I will not bite them;" thereby endeavouring to persuade the said Jemadar and Havildar to combine with him in resistance to lawful authority.

2nd. In having at Barrackpore, on the evening of the same day, endeavoured to persuade the men of his company to disobey the order they had received to thatch their huts without delay; informing them that they need be in no hurry in thatching their huts, as there would shortly be a disturbance, thereby inciting the men to resist authority.

3rd. In having, at Barrackpore, on the evening of the 8th March, 1857 had a meeting of Non-commissioned officers and sepoys of his regiment at his hut in the lines of the 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, in breach of the standing orders of the army and of the regiment.

Second charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, in having made no report to his commanding officer of any intended disturbance, although he informed the men that a disturbance was intended, as set forth in the second instance of the first charge.

By order of the Major-General commanding Presidency Division,

A. H. ROSS, *Major*,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, March 16, 1857.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the 1st Company. 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, how say you, are you guilty, or not guilty, of these charges?—Not guilty.

Judge-Advocate.—Colonel Kennedy proposes to produce his evidence separately on each instance of the charge, and to close the evidence on each instance before proceeding to the next, which will be the most convenient way of receiving the evidence.

1*st Witness.*—Brevet-Colonel J. D. Kennedy, the prosecutor, is sworn.

Examined by the Judge-Advocate.—You command the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry?—I do.

Q. Was the prisoner with the regiment in the present month at Barrackpore?—*A.* Since the 4th of the month, when he returned from garrison duty. I believe he returned on the night of the 3d instant.

Q. Has there not been a great deal of excitement amongst the sepoys of the regiments at Barrackpore, arising from, or connected with, a new kind of cartridge issued by Government?—*A.* Yes; more or less in all the regiments.

Q. Will you state to the Court, what measures you know to have been taken by the authorities at Barrackpore in consequence of the excitement, and what measures you yourself took?—*A.* The Brigadier and General ordered a parade of the whole force. The General addressed the men, and explained to them how groundless their suspicions were regarding the preparation of these cartridges—that it was far from the intention of Government to interfere in any way with their religion or caste; and not to suppose that there was any thing prejudicial to their caste in the paper of which the cartridges were made. The address appeared to have the desired effect upon the men. The men went to their lines, appearing to be perfectly satisfied with this explanation given by the General. I myself went on two different occasions into my own lines, taking with me some cartridges and paper of which they were made, which I had received from the Brigadier commanding. I showed them to the men in the lines, whom I had called out and collected near the bells of arms. The cartridges and the paper I distributed myself amongst the men; told them to examine them carefully, and to hand them round that all might see them. This I saw done in my presence, as I was standing surrounded by them. I then explained to them, that those were the kind of cartridges which would be issued for the new rifle, and that would be the paper of which they would be made; and to tell me what they thought, if there was any thing prejudicial to their caste or religion in either the one or the other. They carefully examined the papers, and said that there was nothing; that they could see nothing that could injure their caste. I assured them there was no grease whatever in the paper. Had there been, it would have been very perceptible; indeed, the paper could not be made with grease in it, to the best of my belief. That Government would not, on any account now, as they had ever done before, interfere with their religion or caste; and I appealed to one or two old Native officers, who were standing near, to know if what I said was not the case. They all appeared quite satisfied with my explanation; and said they felt sure that my statement was perfectly true. I then collected from them the paper and cartridges, and returned with them to my quarters, and have kept them ever since.

Q. When did you make this explanation to the men of your regiment?—*A.* On the 3d February, the day on which I received them from the Brigadier.

Q. From that time to the 5th of this month, did you hear any dissatisfaction amongst your men on the subject of the cartridges?—*A.* No; I am not aware that my men were at any time dissatisfied.

Q. Will you show the Court the cartridges which you received from the Brigadier, and made over to your men to examine?—*A.* These are the cartridges and this is the paper. They are placed before the Court.

Q. Is there any thing in the composition of this paper which can possibly be objectionable to the religion of any man, whether a Mussulman or Hindoo?—*A.* Certainly not, to the best of my belief.

Q. Have the new cartridges, which you have produced, been generally issued out to the men?—*A.* No; they have not been issued at all.

Q. When was the second occasion of your speaking to the men on the

proceeded into the lines as I had done before, showing the men the paper and the cartridges; and explained to them almost in the same words as on the previous occasion. Thinking I had not shown them the thick paper of which the cartridges are made, I went again, procured some of the thick paper from the depôt at Dum Dum. On showing them this paper, they said I had shown it them already on a previous occasion. They, however, re-examined it, and the cartridges on that evening; and, to my mind, appeared just as satisfied as they were on the former occasion.

Cross-examined by Jemadar Salickram Sing.

Q. When you spoke to the Sirdars at your bungalow on the subject of the cartridges, did I object to use them?—*A.* I cannot exactly say whether he was one of the Native officers present when they were at my quarters, but none of them made any objection; so of course if he were there he would be included.

Q. By the Judge-Advocate.—When was this occurrence at your bungalow?—*A.* I have had them to my house two or three times; it may have been in January, because I remember having the Native officers up then about a bad feeling which appeared to exist amongst the troops at the station generally, before I received the cartridges and paper from the Brigadier, which was on the 3d February.

The witness resumes his seat as prosecutor.

2d Witness.—Major J. Boutein, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.--You command, I believe, the School of Musketry at Dum Dum?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Will you be so good as to give the Court such information as you can, as to the preparation of the cartridges used in the School of Musketry?—*A.* There are two kinds of paper used, specimens of which I have with me. The finer kind is the same which was formerly employed in making cartridges, to the best of my belief. The other is of a thicker quality, and forms the inner case or cylinder. The thick paper is known as what is generally called cartridge paper. It is employed in making the present cartridges in consequence of its greater strength. I have tested it in a variety of ways by burning it and writing on it; and I can detect nothing beyond the ordinary cartridge paper.

Q. Is grease of any kind used with it?—*A.* The cartridge is made up; and the ball end of it should be dipped into grease. I mention this as the process of making the regular cartridge; but in the exercise of cartridge making at the Dum Dum school, we have not as yet employed grease of any kind, the object being simply to teach the men the process.

Q. Have greased cartridges ever been issued by Government to the depôt at Dum Dum?—*A.* Never.

Q. Will you produce the specimens you have brought of cartridges? Who are these cartridges made by?—*A.* Made by Mahomedans and Hindoos, Native officers at Dum Dum, and men.

Q. Why has this process of making cartridges been taught to the Native officers and sepoys at the Dum Dum depôt?—*A.* Because it is so ordered in the book of instructions, the object being simply, that the men should understand the process as a part of their profession, and not with the smallest expectation that they would be called upon to practise it. The system of instruction includes a certain course of drills, of which cartridge making is one.

Q. Is not this cartridge for a new kind of musket which is not in general use?—*A.* Yes.

Q. What are your instructions regarding the use of grease for these new cartridges by the men at the Musketry School?—*A.* In consequence of some objection raised at the School of Musketry, to the grease employed in the magazine, I reported the circumstance officially to Major-General Hearsey, and in due course, I received orders to parade my men and explain to them that the Commander-in-chief readily attended to their objection, and that instead of the grease then employed in the magazine for the purpose in question, they would be allowed to procure the materials in the bazaar; provided, of course, that it in no way lessened the efficiency of the cartridge. The depôt was accordingly paraded, and after I had myself explained to the men the decision of Government, they unanimously expressed themselves perfectly satisfied and ready to

Jemadar Salickram Sing, declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

3rd Witness.—1st Lieutenant M. E. Currie, Artillery, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.—You are, I believe, Commissary of Ordnance, and in charge of the Arsenal of Fort William?—*A.* I am.

Q. Will you give the Court such information as you possess regarding the preparation and manufacture of the new cartridge?—*A.* The cartridge is prepared with a particular sort of paper sent out from England. The directions are to prepare it with care, to keep the grease to fit the bore exactly, for which purpose, paper of a uniform thickness is required. After the cartridge is furnished, as you see it here (the witness takes up a cartridge already in Court), about two-thirds of the bullet is dipped in grease. The cartridge is then ready for use.

Q. Have greased cartridges ever been issued to the troops from your magazine?—*A.* No cartridges have ever been issued from the Arsenal here; but some have been sent from the Arsenal to Delhi, and to the depots of instruction up country. None have been issued from the Arsenal to any regiment; but they have been sent to the Delhi magazine for the 60th Rifles, a European regiment.

Q. Do you issue any cartridges for the use of the Dum Dum School of Musketry?—*A.* The depôt under my orders at Dum Dum, makes up the cartridges required for that place.

Q. Were the cartridges made there and issued from your magazine prepared with grease?—*A.* I really cannot answer that without referring to the records in the office.

Q. Did you receive any orders from Government on the subject of grease for these cartridges?—*A.* I got an order to supply cartridges for the use of the Dum Dum depôt free from any grease.

Q. When did you get that order?—*A.* On the 27th of January last.

Q. Then since that date no greased cartridges have been made?—*A.* No greased cartridges have been made at Dum Dum since that date.

Q. In the paper used for the new cartridges is there any grease, to the best of your knowledge?—*A.* To the best of my knowledge there is none.

The witness withdraws.

4th Witness.—Lieutenant H. Mitchell, Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance, is called into Court and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.—Are you employed in the Arsenal of Fort William?—*A.* I am.

Q. Will you look at the cartridge-paper of which these cartridges are made, and say if there is any, the slightest, appearance of grease in this paper (the cartridges in Court shown)?—*A.* I should know from their outward appearance; I know there is nothing of the kind in them.

Q. Have you seen the manufacture of paper; and have you ever seen or known grease to be a material employed in the composition of paper?—*A.* I have witnessed the whole process of making cartridge-paper at the Serampore mills; I saw no grease used of any kind. I believe that grease would be dangerous; I could give many reasons for it owing to the fear of spontaneous combustion; I should say that grease would be entirely discarded in the manufacture of paper; the use of it would also cause the paper to rot.

Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner, declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

It being ten minutes to 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until Monday, the 23rd March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, March 23, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day, at 12 o'clock, P.M., the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, [illegible]

3rd Witness.—Lieutenant Currie, Commissary of Ordnance, recalled and examined on his former oath.

By the Prosecutor.—You stated in your evidence on Saturday, that before the 27th January, cartridges were issued to the Delhi magazine from the Arsenal already greased; what are the orders you have received on the composition of grease for the use of cartridges?—*A.* The grease was to be made of six parts of tallow and one of beeswax.

Q. Of what ought that tallow to consist?—*A.* No inquiry is made as to the fat of what animal is used.

Q. You do not yourself know what fat is used?—*A.* No, I don't know.

Q. Is not the intention of Government that the tallow to be used in the preparation of grease, should be mutton or goat's fat?—*A.* It is now the intention of Government that all grease used in any preparation in the magazine is to be made of goats' and sheep fat only.

The witness withdraws.

5th Witness.—Colonel A. Abbott, C.B., is called into Court and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor.—You are, I believe, Inspector-General of Ordnance?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Will you be so good as to state to the Court what the tallow used with the cartridge for the new musket was to be composed of?—The tallow is that which the contractor supplied; but I can't say positively what it consists of.

Q. Did you receive any information that an objectionable material was used in the grease supplied from the Arsenal for the new cartridges in the first instance?—*A.* I heard on the morning of the 27th of January I believe, I am not positive, that the sepoys objected to use the new cartridges because they were greased. I inquired at the Arsenal what composition had been used, and was told that the composition was that which the regulations prescribed, and that the tallow might or might not have contained the fat of cows or other animals.

Q. What did you do on receiving this report?—I went to my office immediately, and then I saw Major Bontein, who stated what had occurred at Dum Dum. I told him to take any cartridges he liked from the depôt, and to do anything he pleased to satisfy the men, and that the warrant officer there would comply with all his requisitions. I afterwards received the original correspondence, showing that the case had been submitted to Government, who had sanctioned the issue of cartridges free from any kind of grease.

Q. Did you accordingly give any instructions for the discontinuance of the issue of greased cartridges?—*A.* Decidedly; immediately, not only here, but to all the magazines in the Upper Provinces.

Q. And what are the orders now for the use of grease for the new musket cartridges?—*A.* The orders are at present that they are to be made without any grease whatever.

Q. When did you give the order for the discontinuance of grease in the new cartridges?—*A.* I gave orders to stop the making cartridges with grease on them immediately after I heard of the objection.

Q. Are you not aware that directly Government heard of the objection raised by the men that they immediately sanctioned the issue of cartridges free from grease of any kind?—*A.* Yes, I am aware.

The prisoner, Salickram Sing, declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

6th Witness.—Sewbuccus Sing (Hindoo), Jemadar, Light Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.—Examined by the prosecutor.

Q. On the evening of the 5th instant did Salickram Sing, Jemadar, 1st Company, the prisoner in Court, go to you at your hut in the lines and converse with you on any particular subject, and what did he say?—*A.* About 10 o'clock on the day of the 5th March, I and Issuree Sing, Havildar, Light Company, were talking together in my hut regarding furlough. After the usual salutations, I asked him to sit down: he then said, "Now, tell me, I want only your opinion now, and I place great hope (tower k kub) in you;" he said, "tell us what is the state of your mind about it." I said, "about what?" He said, "about

will obey whatever I get; I don't care if any one should say that I have lost my caste by biting them. I will still obey the Government, from whom I get my livelihood." He said, "I will not bite them; I will cut them with my sword." Subadar Ramkissen was passing my door at the time, so Salickram got up and joined him. Issuree Sing and I were left alone. I reported the circumstance shortly afterwards to Homail Sing, Subadar, Light Company, in the presence of the Subadar-Major Duriou Sing.

Q. What did you understand by the expression, "I place great hope in you?"—*A.* I understood that he wished me to side in his opinion regarding the cartridges; by doing which I should have been a guilty man.

Q. Did he say that he had spoken to any others on the subject, and whether they had agreed with him or not?—*A.* He said, "All the rest have taken cartridges in their hands, you only remain."

Q. Had you been on garrison duty with the prisoner Salickram Sing, and when did you both return?—*A.* He was on duty in the Fort; I was on duty on the Governor-General's guard, at Government House. We returned to Barrackpore on the 3rd of this month. This man came to me on the 5th of the month.

Q. During the time you were down here, did you see much of Jemadar Salickram Sing?—*A.* We met twice. He came to my guard once; and I came into the Fort on business once, and met him and all the rest of the Native officers.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing say anything to you on these two occasions about the cartridge question?—*A.* He said nothing to me, or to any one else before me.

Q. What cartridges did you understand the prisoner to say he would not bite?—*A.* I understood him to mean those that had gone to Dum Dum.

Q. Why did you understand this?—*A.* Because there had been a great deal of talk about these cartridges in the station, and the Colonel had told us there was nothing wrong in them; that no one wished to take our caste from us, and that if there was anything said about it, no matter to what regiment the men belonged, we were to report it to him.

Q. Were you on intimate terms with the prisoner at the time he came to you?—*A.* We have known each other a long time, and we were on the usual terms of friendship.

Q. How long did he remain with you on the occasion in your hut?—*A.* About half-an-hour.

Q. What was the conversation about all this time?—*A.* We smoked and talked on general subjects, with the exception that I have above related.

Q. State to the best of your recollection what were the exact words spoken by the Jemadar regarding the cartridges.—*A.* He said, "What do you say on the subject of the cartridges, will you bite them or not?" I replied, "I will." He replied, "I will not cut them with my teeth. I will cut them with my sword."

Q. Did he use no other words whatever on the subject?—*A.* No. I told him not to talk about the cartridges, as it is forbidden; saying, what will people say if they hear that we have had a conversation on the subject in my hut?

Q. Was Havildar Issurree Sing, Light Company, in your hut during the whole time Jemadar Salickram Sing was there?—*A.* He was there the whole time.

Q. Did the Jemadar assign any reason for his not biting the cartridges.—*A.* He said there is some grease in them, and therefore I cannot bite them.

Q. You have been twice asked if Jemadar Salickram Sing said anything more about the cartridges than what you previously said; now you say that he said this, what explanation do you give?—*A.* You did not ask the reason for his not biting them, or I should have stated it.

Q. Do you now recollect whether he did or did not use any other words than those you have given in evidence about these cartridges, and on what subject?—*A.* I don't recollect any more.

Q. When you told Jemadar Salickram Sing not to talk about that subject, what did he say; did he say anything?—*A.* He took his leave and went away.

Q. At what part of the visit to you did this conversation take place about the cartridges?—*A.* Shortly after he came in.

told him not to speak about the cartridges. Are you quite sure that in all this time the Jemadar said nothing more about them?—*A.* We had a smoke and chat, and it does not take long for half-an-hour to pass.

Q. Do you know whether, before the time of that conversation, there had been a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the Native troops stationed at Barrackpore regarding the new cartridges?—*A.* There was a little dissatisfaction. The manner of the men was different from usual. It was the talk of the place. The people left the Sudder Bazar through some fear.

Cross-examined by Jemadar Salickram Sing.—Did you not at first say that the conversation was in the evening, and afterwards at 10 o'clock in the day?—*A.* I did not mention the word evening, it was in the question put to me; and when I was asked if it was in the evening, I said no, it was in the forenoon.

Q. Did you report the circumstance on the same day, and when?—*A.* I reported on that day, the 5th, at about 4 o'clock; I did not report before, because I wanted another officer to be present.

Q. Did you send for the Subadar-Major, or did he come himself to the Subadar's hut?—*A.* No; the Subadar came of his own accord, and when I saw the two officers together I went and reported.

Q. Why did you not report such a serious circumstance to the commanding officer direct, instead of reporting to Native officers?—*A.* The Subadar, my senior officer was present in the lines, and it is my duty to report to him. Had he not been there, or had he not reported what I told him, I would have done so myself.

Q. Why did you not report a circumstance that occurred at 10 o'clock in the daytime until 4 o'clock in the afternoon?—*A.* I waited until I could see two officers together; there would have been no witness if I had gone and reported the circumstance to him while he was alone.

By the Court.—Had any cartridges been distributed to any men of the regiment, that this Jemadar should speak about them?—*A.* No; none had been distributed to the regiment, but the Colonel had taken some down, as well as the paper of which they were made, and shown it to the men. The Native officers took them in their hands and showed them to the men. I heard of this.

Q. Had any ever been distributed for use?—*A.* No.

Q. On the 5th, or about that day, had there been any new cartridges distributed to the men?—No.

The witness withdraws.

7th Witness.—Issuree Sing (Hindoo), Havildar, Light Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—Were you at the hut of Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, of the Light Company, at Barrackpore, on the 5th instant. If so, state what occurred there?—*A.* Yes, I went there. I was going to bathe, when Sewbuccus called me in, and told me he was going to bathe too, and asked me to wait for him, when Jemadar Salickram Sing came from the first company and said, "brother, I have no one but you to hope in; if they will tell me, I will cut the cartridges with a sword, but will not bite them; the sepoys may do as they please."

Q. What did Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing reply?—*A.* He said you ought not to say such a thing, whatever is necessary to be done for Government that I will do.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing say why he would not bite them?—*A.* He said nothing more; the Jemadar did not ask him for a reason.

Q. Did the Jemadar say anything about there being grease on the cartridges, and assign that as a reason for not biting them?—*A.* I did not hear him say so.

Q. To whom were these words addressed?—To Sewbuccus Sing, in my presence.

Q. When Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing replied he would do whatever was necessary for government, what did Jemadar Salickram Sing say; did he say anything?—*A.* No; he went away.

Q. What did you understand from what the Jemadar Salickram Sing said about the cartridges?—*A.* I understood he alluded to the excitement amongst

the troops. I only heard these words, "My only hope is in you, and in none else. If the Government shall order it, I will cut the cartridges with a sword, but not bite them with my teeth. The sepoys may do as they choose."

Q. What cartridges do you understand to have been meant?—*A.* The cartridges about which there was so much excitement.

Q. What did you understand by the words, "My only hope is in you?"——

The Court now adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 11 o'clock to-morrow in the forenoon.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A.M., the President, Members, Judge Advocate, Interpreter, the prosecutor, and prisoner, being all present,

The examination of Havildar Issuree Sing resumed by the prosecutor.

Q. What did you understand by the words, "My only hope is in you?"—*A.* That he wanted the Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing to join with him:

Q. About what time elapsed in this visit and conversation?—*A.* About half-an-hour.

Q. What were they doing all this time?—*A.* These words about the cartridges first passed between them, and they afterwards smoked and conversed.

Q. Was the word used by Jemadar Salickram Sing, "Townk kuh," or "Bharosa?"—*A.* "Bharosa."

Q. Did you remain in the hut with the Jemadar, after Jemadar Salickram Sing left?—*A.* The Jemadar said to me, "Stop, Issuree Sing, I want to say something to you."

Q. What did he say?—*A.* Recollect the words used by Salickram Sing; I shall report them.

Q. Did Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing tell Jemadar Salickram Sing not to talk about the cartridges?—*A.* Yes. Don't talk about such a thing. Whatever work is ordered to be done by Government, that I will perform.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing give any and what reply?—*A.* He said, "You Sirdars don't understand the thing; one says one thing, and one another?"

Q. Did Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing make any and what reply to that?—*A.* He said, "I am not in the habit of running about in all directions to see people, and don't you do so. I sit in my house, you sit in yours. We will see what happens."

Q. After this, what was said?—*A.* The conversation on the subject ended, and Salickram said he would return to his hut. Sewbuccus asked him to sit down and take a smoke first, which he did.

Q. Did you join in the conversation about the cartridges?—*A.* They spoke together; I did not join in the conversation.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing address you at all on the subject?—*A.* No.

Cross-examined by Jemadar Salickram Sing.—At what time did I go to Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing's hut, and how long did I remain?—*A.* At half-past 9 o'clock in the morning. He remained until 10 o'clock.

Q. When this conversation took place, how far were you from us?—*A.* Sewbuccus Sing was seated at the head of his (charpoy) bedstead; Salickram Sing was seated on the middle, and I was at one side of the charpoy.

By the Judge Advocate.—Did Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing appear to be angry when Salickram Sing spoke about the cartridges?—*A.* He was angry.

Q. How do you know he was angry?—*A.* He spoke sharply.

Q. On Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing speaking sharply, did Jemadar Salickram Sing excuse himself?—*A.* Salickram Sing made no reply, and dropped the subject.

By the Court.—Did Jemadar Salickram Sing after this remain and

Q. When they were smoking, was there no conversation?—A. No; having finished smoking, Jemadar Salickram Sing went away.

Q. Do you know any thing more on the subject than what you have stated?—A. I know nothing more.

The witness withdraws.

8th Witness.—Homail Sing (Hindoo), Subadar, Light Company, 70th Regiment Native Infantry is called into Court, and duly affirmed.

Examined by the prosecutor.—On the 5th of this month did Sewbuccus Sing Jemadar, Light Company, make any particular report to you, and what?—A. Between 4 and 5 o'clock of that day he reported to me that the Jemadar Salickram Sing had come to his hut and said, "I place great hope in you, and in no one else; all the Sirdars have taken the cartridges in their hands, and have consented to bite them. Tell me, will you bite them also." That Sewbaccus Sing said, "I will." That Salickram Sing said, "I will not bite them."

Q. Were you alone when this report was made to you?—A. Subadar-Major Duriow Sing was present.

Q. What steps did you take upon this report being made to you?—A. I said I would report the circumstance, but the Subadar-Major said, "I as senior will report it."

Q. Did you report this affair to the Adjutant?—A. When I was sent for next morning I related the circumstance to the Adjutant.

The prisoner Salickram Sing declines to cross-examine.

The witness withdraws.

9th Witness.—Duriow Sing (Hindoo) Subadar Major, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the prosecutor.—Were you with Subadar Homail Sing, of the Light Company, at Barrackpore, on the 5th of this month when any particular report was made to him by any one?—A. On the 5th instant—I can't say whether it had struck 5 o'clock in the afternoon or not, but it was late—I had gone to the hut of the Subadar to see them catching fish in the tank which is close beside it. Subadar Homail Sing was sitting on his charpoy in front of his door, looking on also. He called me to come and sit down, which I did, stating I had come to see the fishing. A little while afterwards, Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, Light Company of the regiment, came and reported as follows:—

To-day Salickram Sing, Jemadar, of the 1st company, came to my hut, and said, "I place great confidence or hope in you all, the rest have agreed to bite the cartridges, what do you say? Will you bite them? I never will." Havildar Issurree Sing and I were both sitting in the hut; I said "all the rest have agreed to bite them, and I will do so, even if I do lose my caste by it; my relations will give me my food at the door and I will eat it there."

Q. On hearing such a report what steps did you take?—A. I reported it that evening to the Adjutant. I went to the Adjutant's house at about 7 o'clock in the evening of that day, to make the report, but he was out, so I waited until he returned, at about 10 o'clock at night.

Q. Did you wait from 7 o'clock on that evening until 10 o'clock that night at the Adjutant's bungalow?—A. Yes; I was there three hours; I waited near the door of his house.

Q. Where you on garrison duty in the month of February last?—A. Yes, on the Government House guard in Calcutta. I came down on the 3rd February, and returned to Barrackpore on the 3rd March.

Q. Was a considerable portion of the 70th Regiment down on garrison duty?—A. Yes, somewhere about 500 men.

Q. Are you able to state what the feeling was at that time amongst the men of 70th in garrison, on the subject of the cartridges? You are not asked as to individual names or opinions, but as to the general feeling.—A. I was on the Government House guard, some distance from the Fort. I never heard anything about the cartridges among the men of my guard.

Q. Were they men of the 70th Regiment?—A. Yes, the whole guard. There are 100 sepoys on the guard, with the proportion of the non-commissioned officers and others.

Q. Did you hear nothing about the cartridges when you were on Govern-

ment House guard?—*A.* Yes; I think it was only from the barber who came down from the lines at Barrackpore.

Q. Before you came down on garrison duty in February last, was there any excitement amongst the troops at Barrackpore on the subject of cartridges, and what measures were taken in your regiment in consequence?—*A.* There was; on the subject of the cartridges. The Colonel of our regiment, Colonel Kennedy, sent for the Native officers to his bungalow, and told us to tell him upon what points we had any doubt. The Colonel said, "you think you are going to lose your caste, but I assure you there is no doubt in it." I explained this to the men of my company.

Q. Was the Jemadar Salickram Sing present on the occasion of the Colonel speaking to the Sirdars of the regiment.—*A.* I don't recollect; I should say there were about fifteen of us there.

Q. About what date was this?—*A.* I can't tell the date. It was some time in January, a day or two before the parade, when Captain Impey, the Interpreter at that time of the regiment, read the order regarding the new cartridges, and explained to the men that Government would give the paper and the men might supply their own grease, either oil or ghee.

By Judge-Advocate.—Were you present at that parade?—*A.* I was.

Q. Was Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner, present?—*A.* He is in the 1st Company, and I am in the 4th. I cannot say.

Q. Did the men appear to you to be satisfied with the explanation then given at the parade, and with what you told them to have been said by the Colonel?—*A.* Yes; the men appeared to be satisfied and are so still.

Q. Will you state as nearly as you can recollect what Captain Impey, the Interpreter, said to the men on parade about the cartridges?—*A.* Captain Impey said, "the doubt which you had in your minds regarding cow's or pig's fat being used in the grease, has been reported to Government, who have no desire whatever that you should lose caste, and they have, therefore, forbidden the application of the grease to the cartridges. The paper and the powder will be supplied by Government, and oil or ghee, or other greasy substance, according to their own wish, receiving payment for the same from the Government. Some twenty or thirty men, who will be taught here to make these cartridges, will make them up in conjunction with the Tindal."

Cross-examined by Jemadar Salickram Sing.—How is it that you who knew everything that goes on in the regiment cannot say whether or not I was present at that parade. Do we not always go up together to salute the commanding officer after parade?—*A.* We do not go now; we used to do so, but Colonel Kennedy gave the order that after parade we should accompany our companies and dismiss them, and that if he should want to say anything to us that he would send for us.

The witness withdraws.

10th Witness.—Sewchurn Misser (Hindoo) Drill Havildar, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation:—

Examined by the prosecutor.—Do you remember the Native officers of the 70th Regiment being sent for to Colonel Kennedy's bungalow at Barrackpore, in January last, when the Colonel spoke to them about the cartridges?—*A.* Yes, I do remember; the Colonel sent his order through me; it might be some twelve or fourteen days before the reserve guard came down to garrison, which was on the 3rd of February.

Q. Did you accompany the Sirdars to the Colonel's bungalow, and can you name them?—*A.* Yes, I know all, but I may forget one or two; all were there except five. There were fourteen Sirdars.

Q. Was Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner in Court, one of those Native officers who went to the Colonel's?—*A.* He went with them to the Colonel's and was present there.

Q. Do you recollect what the Colonel said about the cartridge question? State as nearly as you can what the Colonel said.—*A.* The Colonel said, "Listen Sirdars, the character of this army has always been very good; now I hear that there is dissatisfaction among the men about these cartridges." The Sirdars replied, "there is none in your regiment." The Colonel said, "the noise and

circulated the lie; but if you have got any doubts on the subject, make them known to the Captain of your companies, or report it to me, and I will report it to Government and let you know the reply." The Colonel said, "when you require to load then the grease is to be applied. You seem to be afraid of losing your caste. What could I or Government gain by your losing your caste? Do not you all eat mutton and goat's flesh?" And the Subadar-Major said "some do and some do not."

By the Judge-Advocate.—Were you at the parade when Captain Impey explained to the men that Government has ordered that the new cartridges were to be served out dry, and that the men were to supply their own grease?—*A.* I was there.

Q. When was that parade?—*A.* In January; I don't recollect the date.

Q. Was it before the Jemadar Salickram Sing went down on duty to the garrison?—*A.* Yes, it was before.

Q. Do you know whether Jemadar Salickram Sing was at that parade?—*A.* I don't recollect.

Q. Were not all the Native officers present, except those who were on duty, at that parade?—*A.* All were there except except those who were on duty.

Q. Were any Native officers on the sick list when that parade was held?—*A.* Two Native officers, Jemadars, in hospital, Shaick Moormahomed, Jemadar, and Rambuccus Misser, Jemadar. Subadar Hurdeen Ditchit was on sick leave.

Q. What officers were on duty?——

It striking 4 o'clock, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock A.M., to-morrow, the 25th March.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Wednesday, March 25.

The court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting at 11 o'clock A.M., the President, Members, Judge Advocate, Interpreter, prosecutor, and prisoner all being present.

Sewchurn Misser, Drill Havildar, is recalled, and his examination by the prosecutor is resumed, the witness being reminded of his affirmation.

Q. The question last put and unanswered, repeated.—*A.* Subadar Dureen Sing.—The witness says I made a mistake, Subadar Ramkissen Dooby was the Native officer of the day.

Q. What was the feeling among the men of the regiment on the subject of the new cartridges, before the Government order directing the use of ungreased cartridges was read out to them on parade?—*A.* I never heard them say anything about it.

Q. Since the reading out that order have you heard of any murmuring or discontent?—*A.* They appeared to be particularly well satisfied with what they heard on parade, and remained so ever since.

Jemadar Salickman Sing declines to cross-examine.

The witness withdraws.

Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, called again:—

By the Prosecutor.—Were you present at the parade when Captain Impey read out the orders of Government about the cartridges, to the men?—*A.* I was there.

Q. Were you one of the Native officers carrying the colours at that parade, and who was the other?—*A.* I was one, and Jemadar Salickram Sing was the other.

By the Judge-Advocate.—As far as you can judge did you consider that the men appeared to be satisfied or pleased with what they heard read out about the cartridges?—*A.* They appeared satisfied, and I heard the men talking among themselves to that effect.

Q. Do you know on what day that parade was held?—*A.* On the 28th of January.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

The witness withdraws.

11th Witness.—Lieutenant P. H. F. Harris, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry,

Examined by the Prosecutor.—You are the Adjutant of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Do you recollect a parade being held in January, when an order was read out to the men of the regiment, by the Interpreter, on the subject of the cartridges?—*A.* Yes, I do.

Q. On what day was that parade held?—A. On the evening of the 28th January.

Q. What was the order then read out to the men?—*A.* It was with reference to certain objections which had been made by sepoys at the station expressing an unwillingness to touch the greased new Enfield cartridges, and assuring them that in future the cartridges would be served out without being previously greased, and that they were at liberty to procure grease whether (mew-rogham) beeswax, or oil, or ghee, from any bazaar they wished, and that they might grease the cartridges themselves.

Q. Was the order read out to the men as the instructions of Government on the subject?—*A.* Yes, it was.

Q. Did you observe any, and what, effect produced amongst the men by hearing that order?—*A.* I did not remark any. The order was explained to them in a most clear and distinct manner, and they seemed to be pleased.

By the Judge-Advocate.—When was Jemadar Salickram Sing placed in arrest?—*A.* On the morning of the 9th of this month.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

Colonel Kennedy states that this is his evidence on the first instance of the first charge. Colonel Kennedy, the prosecutor, examined on his former oath.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Will you state if any and what orders were given to the men of the regiment in January last about thatching their huts?—*A.* Shortly after the arrival of the regiment at Barrackpore on the 1st January, a Regimental Order was issued, forming a committee of Native officers to report upon the state of the lines. The opinion of the committee was that the huts were in a dilapidated state, and as they were in such bad order the committee strongly recommended that the half-hutting money allowed by Government should be distributed in the rates allowed to the whole regiment. Orders were then issued for the men to receive half-hutting money, and to commence immediately upon the repairs of the huts.

Q. Was this order in the regimental books?—*A.* No; but I wrote the orders myself and gave them to the Interpreter, Captain Impey, to explain to the regiment. I was in Calcutta at that time for a few days, otherwise I should have published it in the books.

Q. You have not that order?—*A.* No; I made it over to the Interpreter, and have never seen it since.

Q. What was the date of the order as near as you can recollect?—*A.* Between the 8th and 11th January I think.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.— Were not the huts of my Company thatched as the Colonel had ordered?—A. On the morning of the 18th of March, this month, the Jemadar was repairing his hut; I went through the lines of the 1st Company that morning after a full-dress parade, and saw the repairs of his hut going on, and I also saw that some of the huts of the sepoys and Non-commissioned officers of the company had been repaired.

Q. Did I commence repairs on that day, or had I not already repaired one and was erecting a second hut?—*A.* One hut in which the Native officers were sitting appeared to be in good repair, and there were people at work in his compound with materials for repairs or rebuilding the other.

By the Court.—Before the prisoner was put in arrest was this hut in proper repair?—*A.* I cannot say when that hut was completed in which the Jemadar was, but the repairs were going on in the compound, as I have said, on the 18th March, nine days after he had been placed in arrest.

The prosecutor resumes his seat.

Lieutenant Harris recalled, examined by the prosecutor.

Q. Are you in charge of the 1st Company of the Regiment?—*A.* Yes, I am.

Q. Did you give any orders to have the huts of your company repaired, and what were they?—*A.* I have given orders on several occasions myself, personally, in the lines, both for the speedy thatching the huts, and for making the

Q. To whom did you give these orders, and about what date?—*A.* I gave them to the Pay Havildar of my company repeatedly, and on the occasion of my going to the lines I gave them to the Orderly Havildar at the time on duty.

Q. What were the orders about thatching the huts which you gave in the company?—*A.* That they were to lose no time in thatching, having received their half-hutting allowance.

Q. In what month did you give this order?—*A.* I gave the order from time to time throughout February.

Q. Did the men of the 1st Company accordingly proceed in the repairs of their huts?—*A.* Those who were present did, and I gave strict orders that those who were on garrison duty should on their return immediately comply with my orders.

Q. Were many men of the 1st Company on garrison duty in February?—*A.* Yes; between fifty and sixty men.

Q. On their return in March did the men proceed with the repairs as ordered?—*A.* Yes, they did, with the exception of a few men who were sick.

Q. On the 5th March were the repairs of the huts still going on?—*A.* Yes, they were, but slowly, on account of the scarcity of thatchers ("ghurrannes.")

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

12th Witness.—Davee Sing (Hindoo), Havildar, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you receive any and what orders from Lieutenant Harris, the officer commanding your company, about thatching the huts of your company, and when?—*A.* I did when the regiment was on garrison duty receive from Lieutenant Harris orders to have the fireplaces put to rights, and to have the huts thatched.

Q. Did you communicate this order to the men of the company?—Yes, I gave the order three times.

Q. Was the thatching then commenced?—*A.* Yes, it commenced.

Q. How many men of the 1st Company were on garrison duty in February last?—*A.* Fifty-seven.

Q. When did the men who were on garrison duty commence to thatch their huts?—*A.* They returned on the 3rd March, and had two days' leave to get their accoutrements in order. They were ordered to commence on the 6th March. Some did so, some did not, because they could not get workpeople.

Q. Did you, after the men returned from garrison duty, let them know what the orders were about thatching the huts?—*A.* I went through the lines and told them the orders. I did so also at roll-call in the evening.

Q. What day was that?—*A.* On the 4th and 5th March, I gave the orders constantly.

Q. Did you inform the Jemadars what the orders were?—*A.* Yes; I myself told them about 10 o'clock on the 5th or 6th March.

Q. Did you give orders to the men of the company that there was to be no delay in thatching?—*A.* Yes; I told them to do it quickly.

Q. Try and recollect on what date it was when you communicated the order to Jemadar Salickram Sing.—*A.* I cannot say positively.

Q. Do you know if Jemadar Salickram Sing said anything in the lines about thatching the huts?—*A.* I don't know, I had no report of that.

Q. On the 5th of this month was the thatching of the huts of the men who remained in the lines going on?—*A.* Yes, it was going on.

Q. Was any one present when you told Jemadar Salickram Sing that there was an order to thatch the huts?—*A.* No; I went alone; he was inside his hut, I stood at the door.

Q. What answer, if any, did the Jemadar give?—*A.* "Tell the orders you have received in the lines to the men."

Q. Were the orders communicated at every roll-call to the men?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did you, on the 4th March, the day after the return of the men from garrison, go down the lines and give out the orders about thatching?—*A.* Yes, I did on that day.

Q. Do you recollect if on that day you told Jemadar Salickram Sing about thatching the huts?—*A.* Yes, I did. The night before, when they returned

went and told the Subadar and Jemadar of No. 1 Company of all the orders that had been issued, and amongst them I told them the orders about thatching.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Did you hear me and the Subadar give any order about thatching the huts on the 5th March, in the evening about 5 o'clock?—*A.* I did not hear any order; I was at drill on that evening on the parade.

Re-examined by the Prosecutor.—What drill did you attend?—*A.* I had been lately promoted, and I was learning my duty with four others lately promoted.

Q. Are you quite sure that it was the evening of the 5th March when you were at drill?—*A.* I was at drill for every evening for two months, and therefore I was there at drill on the 5th March.

The witness withdraws.

13*th Witness.*—Poorun Roy (Hindoo), Havildar, No. 1 Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

Examined by the prosecutor.—Do you know of any orders being issued in the lines of your company for the men to thatch their huts?—*A.* I do.

Q. State what you know?—*A.* I was sick in hospital until about the 18th January. I had then a week's leave to remain in the lines, and heard the orders daily given to the men to repair their huts.

Q. By whom did you hear the orders given?—By the Orderly Havildar.

Q. Did you hear Davee Sing give these orders?—*A.* Yes; and the other Havildars giving the order when they were on duty.

Q. Did you hear the orders given after the men had returned from garrison duty?—*A.* The orders were daily given after the return of the men from garrison.

Q. Did you hear Jemadar Salickram Sing say anything in the lines about the repairing the huts a day or two after his return from garrison duty?—*A.* I heard the Jemadar say to the men that it was the Colonel's orders to get the huts repaired quickly. This was about six days after the return from garrison duty.

Q. Was the Jemadar in arrest when you heard him say this?—*A.* No; not then.

Q. Do you know when the Jemadar was placed in arrest?—*A.* No; but the arrest occurred some two or three days after I heard him say this.

Q. At what time of the day did you hear the Jemadar say this?—*A.* About 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning.

Q. On the 5th March, were you not Orderly Havildar at your Colonel's quarters?—*A.* I was on duty, but I don't know whether it was in the forenoon or afternoon.

Q. Did you see the Colonel on that day?—*A.* The Colonel had left the station, and we, the orderlies, did not go to his quarters until he returned. I am not sure whether this was the 5th of March or not.

Q. To whom did the Jemadar say this, that it was the order to thatch the huts quickly?—*A.* He said this in the lines.

Q. After he said that the order was to thatch the huts quickly, did the Jemadar say anything else?—*A.* I was in my hut. The Jemadar went down the lines telling the men.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar, on any occasion, tell the men not to be in a hurry about thatching the huts?—*A.* I never heard him say so.

Q. What is the name of the orderly you relieved?—*A.* Sewchurn Ram, Havildar, 3rd Company.

Q. On the day when you were orderly and relieved Sewchurn Ram, did you see the Colonel at his quarters?—*A.* Yes.

Q. At what hour?—*A.* At 11 o'clock.

It striking 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock in the forenoon of to-morrow, the 26th March.

Fifth's Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Thursday, March 26.

The Court re-assembled this day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at their

prosecutor and prisoner all being present.—Examination of Havildar Poorun Roy, continued.

By the Prosecutor.—Was it on the day when you relieved Sewchurn Ram and saw the Colonel at his quarters at 11 o'clock that you heard Jemadar Salickram Sing say it was the Colonel's orders to thatch the huts quickly?—*A.* It was not on that day; I don't know on what day it was.

Q. How then do you know that it was before the Jemadar was placed in arrest?—*A.* He would not have given the orders if he was under arrest.

Q. Try and give the Court the exact words you heard spoken by the Jemadar on that occasion?—*A.* I heard the Jemadar say it is the Colonel's orders to get the huts ready quickly.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar when he said this?—*A.* I did not see him; I was in my hut employed in making my fireplace.

Q. Was that all you heard the Jemadar say?—*A.* That was all.

Q. You are quite sure that you did not hear the Jemadar tell the men to thatch their huts or not?—*A.* No, I only heard what I have stated.

Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner, declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

14th Witness.—Issuree Ram (Hindoo), sepoy, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes the prescribed solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—Were you in the lines of the 1st Company of the regiment at Barrackpore on the 5th March, and did you hear anything said by Jemadar Salickram about thatching the huts?—*A.* I was in the lines; I heard Jemadar Salickram Sing say something about thatching the huts.

Q. What did you hear him say?—*A.* On the 5th of this month I was in my hut arranging the screen over my fireplace. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the Jemadar Salickram Sing came along the lines saying, "The order is very strict, get your fire-screens ready. You can thatch your houses four or five days hence. In two or three days there will be a riot (ghulbah)." The Jemadar was going from the direction of the bells of arms to his own hut.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar at the time?—*A.* Yes, I saw him.

Q. Did you hear him say this once only, or how often?—He repeated it as he went along through the lines.

Q. Did he speak loudly?—*A.* Loud enough for me to hear it.

Q. Did you hear him from any distance from your hut?—*A.* I did not hear him when he got at a distance from me. I heard him repeat when he was about twenty yards from me, after which I could not hear him.

Q. What did you understand by the words you heard spoken by the Jemadar?—*A.* I understood there was to be a disturbance such as that which occurred at Barrackpore, on the night of the 28th January, and therefore not to thatch the huts until it was over.

Q. Did the words you heard spoken by the Jemadar strike you particularly at the time?—*A.* Yes, I was surprised, as I had been told repeatedly to get my hut quickly finished.

Q. What men of the company were near you when the Jemadar said this?—*A.* I did not see anyone; I was in my hut, and I don't know where the other men of the company were. Some may have been at the bells of arms, some may have gone to the rear, and some may have been in their huts.

Q. Did you mention what you had heard to any one?—*A.* I did not speak to any one about it until I was asked.

Q. Why did you not speak about it to any one?—*A.* How could I report an officer; perhaps he might have received orders.

Q. Did you go outside your hut when the Jemadar passed by saying this?—*A.* No. If I had gone out I should have seen plenty of men about.

Q. Do you live alone in your hut?—*A.* No; Leela Ram, sepoy, lives with me.

Q. Was sepoy Leela Ram at that time in the hut?—*A.* No, I had sent him to buy some bamboos.

Q. Did you mention to Leela Ram, sepoy, what you had heard the Jemadar say?—*A.* No, I did not, but I kept it to myself, not knowing whether there was any truth in what the Jemadar said about a disturbance.

Q. Who occupy the huts opposite to yours?—*A.* Sepoys Seeam Sing and

Hummut Sing live directly opposite. On the left of their hut Khoodabux and Moonna Khan, sepoys, live. On the right of the first hut is the road.

Q. Who occupy the huts on the right of your hut?—*A.* Jullasur Sing, sepoy, and Sewraj Ram, sepoy.

Q. Do you know where these sepoys were when the Jemadar spoke what you have told us about the huts?—*A.* Jullassur Sing was on garrison duty. The other one had gone to the Bazar. I knew this by his telling me that if the Havildar should ask about him, I was to say he had gone to the Bazar to get bamboos.

Q. Were any of these sepoys, Seeam Sing, Hummut Sing, Khoodabux and Moonna Khan, at that time in their huts?—*A.* I could see into the hut of Seeam Sing and Hummut Sing, there was nobody there. I did not come out of my hut, and I cannot say with regard to the other two. I cannot see into their hut from mine.

Q. What was the disturbance on the night of the 28th January which you allude to?—*A.* It was a panic. Reports of all kinds were flying about the station; some said there was a regiment coming; some said there would be fighting; some said there was a dacoity; and some said there was a fire. The men were all assembled near their bells of arms.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Did the men give over thatching their huts after what you say I said, or continue to repair them?—*A.* The thatching went on.

The witness withdraws.

15th Witness.—Gunness Tewarry (Hindoo), sepoy, 1st Company, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Were you in the lines of the 1st Company of the regiment on the 5th March, and did you hear any thing said by Jemadar Salickram Sing about the huts?—*A.* Yes, I was in the lines on that day and heard the Jemadar.

Q. What were the words you heard?—*A.* "Get your fire-screens ready, the order is very strict. You can thatch your huts four or five days hence. In four or five days there will be a disturbance." This is all I heard.

Q. Where were you when you heard this?—*A.* I was inside my hut.

Q. Where is your hut?—*A.* In the rear.

Q. How far from the hut of sepoy Issuree Ram?—*A.* Four huts distance, and on the opposite side of the street. It is nearer the Jemadar's by that distance.

Q. In what direction was the Jemadar going?—*A.* From the bells of arms towards his own hut.

Q. At what time was this?—*A.* About half-past 5 or a quarter to 6 o'clock in the evening

Q. Did the Jemadar remain opposite your hut, or did he pass on?—*A.* He passed on.

Q. Did he speak the words you heard loudly?—*A.* In a full tone. I heard him distinctly; others might have heard.

Q. Did he say these words once, or more than once?—*A.* He repeated them as he went along.

Q. At what distance from you did you hear him?—*A.* At the distance of three or four huts on either side of me.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar?—*Q.* Yes, I saw him.

Q. How were you occupied inside your hut?—*A.* I was sitting down doing nothing.

Q. Did you go out of your hut?—*A.* I did not then. I did when the roll was called.

Q. From where you were sitting in your hut, could you see any distance on either side of your hut?—*A.* To the distance of five or six huts on either side.

Q. Were you at the door of your hut?—*A.* In the doorway.

Q. Did you not just now say you were sitting in the centre of your hut?—*A.* I said I was in the centre of the doorway.

Q. Did you hear Jemadar Salickram Sing say these words before he came up to your hut?—*A.* Before he came opposite my hut, he was saying these words.

Q. Did you see any men of the company near you at the time?—*A.* I did not see any, but I heard them talking in their huts. All those in my rear had gone on garrison duty.

Q. Did you see no sepoy sitting at the door, or near the door, of his hut at that time?—*A.* I saw no one, but I heard them talking.

Q. Whom did you hear talking?—*A.* I heard Kaleedeen Palluck, sepoy of the 1st Company, and Pudarut Ram, of the same company, and sepoy Salickram Sing. Two of these, Kalleedeen Palluck and Pudarut Ram, were in one hut, Salickram Sing was in his own hut.

Q. Did you hear Salickram Sing talking?—*A.* No, he was alone.

Q. How do you know he was in his hut?—I saw him go in about 5 o'clock. I did not see him come out until roll-call.

Q. Did you tell any one what you heard the Jemadar say?—A. At about 7 o'clock on that day, I told Lutchmun Doobey, Grenadier Company, Naick, at his hut.

Q. Why did you tell it to this man, who is not in your company?—A. I had gone to visit him, and he mentioned to me that the orders of the officer commanding his company were very strict regarding the finishing the huts, so I told him what the Jemadar had said.

Q. You said at first you heard Sepoy Salickram talking. How do you explain this?—I meant, I knew the other men to be in their huts by hearing them talking. Salickram Sing was alone, but I had seen him go in.

Q. What did you understand by the word "Ghulbah," spoken by Jemadar Salickram Sing?—A. A disorderly meeting of the mem, as there had been before.

Q. Are you quite sure that Jemadar Salickram Sing made use of the exact words you have stated in evidence?—A. I am quite sure of those words.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine. The witness withdraws.

16th Witness.—Lutchmun Doobey (Hindoo) Naick, Grenadier Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did Sepoy Gunness Tewarry, of the 1st Company of the 70th Regiment, come to you on the evening of the 25th March, and did any conversation take place between you?—A. He did about 7 o'clock in the evening, and we had some conversation.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said there is a strict order in my company to get our fireplaces and screens ready as quick as possible. He then said, in reply to an observation from Madho Sing, Havildar Grenadier Company, who was present; the Jemadar of my company has told us to get the fire-places ready at once, but to wait for five or six days before we thatched the huts, as there will be a disturbance ("ghulbah.")

The prisoner declines to cross-examine. The witness withdraws.

17th Witness.—Madho Sing (Hindoo), Pay-Havildar Grenadier Company, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you on the 5th March hear anything said by Sepoy Gunness Tewarry, of the 1st Company, at the hut of Lutchmun Doobey, Grenadier Company of the Regiment, on the subject of thatching the huts?—A. Yes, I heard him say, "we in our company have got a very strict order to finish our fire-screens. The Jemadar of the company has told us to put off thatching for five or six days, as on the day of the Holee there would be a serious disturbance ("pukka ghulbah").

Q. What time was this?—A. It was after 7 o'clock.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Is Gunness Tewarry in the habit of going to Luchmun Doobey's hut, or did he go only on this occasion?—A. I cannot answer that; Lutchmun Doobey can answer.

The witness withdraws.

Colonel Kennedy to the Court.—I have concluded my evidence on the second instance of the first charge, with the exception of the evidence of three witnesses who are not in attendance; I will, therefore, proceed now upon the third instance of the first charge, and take the evidence of these witnesses when they arrive.

1st Witness.—Colonel Kennedy, the Prosecutor, examined on his former oath.

By the Judge-Advocate.—Will you produce the standing orders regarding assemblies of men in the lines?—A. I refer to section 10, paragraph 3 of the standing orders of Bengal Native Infantry, which I produce.

The order is read to the Court by the Interpreter, as follows:—

"Should any meeting of Native officers or others for the discussion of matters connected with their duty as soldiers take place in or near the lines, he will report it immediately to the European officer of the day, with such circumstances connected with the meeting as he may be able to learn, any neglect of duty on this head will be deemed a disobedience of orders, and dealt with accordingly."

Q. Who does this order more especially apply to?—A. The Native officer of the day, the section being so headed.

Q. What other Army Standing Orders are there?—A. I refer to section 11, headed "Non-commissioned officers," paragraph 8, as follows:—

"Non-commissioned officers, though not on duty, are to check irregularities and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and discipline, and to be particularly careful not to permit any assemblies of men in or near the lines at unseasonable hours, or for the discussion of any points connected with the service, and should any irregularity of this description, or discontent of any kind come to their knowledge, they are to report it without loss of time to the officer commanding their company."

Q. What orders have you in the regiment on the subject of meetings being held in the lines?—*A.* These Army Standing Orders are translated and entered in order books of companies, and are read weekly or oftener if necessary to companies.

It being now close upon 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock A.M. to-morrow.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Friday, March 27, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at their former place of meeting, the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and prisoner being present.

Colonel Kennedy.—Two of the three witnesses whom I propose to call on the second instance of the first charge, as I yesterday stated to the Court, have arrived, but as they do not appear to have any evidence to give for the prosecution, I shall not call them. They are, however, at hand, and the prisoner can examine them on his defence if he pleases.

Poorun Roy Havildar, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, recalled and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—What are the orders read out to your company on the subject of meetings or assemblies of the men in the lines?—*A.* This order is read out sometimes weekly, sometimes once a fortnight, or whenever directed. The witness reads out from the order book of the 1st Company a translation of paragraph 3, section 10 of Army Standing Orders, as entered already on the Court's proceedings.

The witness withdraws.

Lutchmun Doobey, Naick, Grenadier Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, recalled and examined on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—Were you in the lines of the 1st Company on the evening of the 8th March, and did you observe any thing unusual going on?—*A.* Yes; I was in the lines, and at about half-past 7 or a quarter to 8 o'clock I was passing by the hut of Jemadar Salickram Sing, along side of which there is a road, and saw in the inclosure round the Jemadar's hut an assembly of fifteen to twenty men. As I returned to the rear-guard, where I was on duty, I met the Havildar-Major; and as I had been called on to give evidence before

about the thatching the huts I was afraid they were plotting against me, and reported it to the Havildar-Major.

Q. Was it not your duty to report it whether you considered it might concern yourself or not?—Yes; the orders are to the effect that meetings are to be reported.

Q. Who were the men whom you saw at the meeting?—*A.* I did not recognise any one. I was passing along, and did not stop. They were sitting wrapped up in the sheets (chuddurs) which natives usually wear as a protection against cold.

Q. Were their faces covered so that you could not see them?—*A.* No. If I had stopped I might have seen them so as to recognise them.

Q. Was there any light at that time?—*A.* I could see faces at about six paces off, but I could see persons at some considerable distance, about twenty-five paces off.

Q. At what distance were you from the Jemadar's hut when you passed along?—*A.* About twenty or twenty-two paces.

Q. Which side of the Jemadar's hut did you pass?—*A.* I passed the Jemadar's hut on my left.

Q. Did you hear any voices amongst the assembly?—*A.* Yes; but they were speaking in a low tone. I did not hear anything said. If I stopped I might have heard.

Q. Did you recognise the voice of any one in that assembly?—*A.* No.

Q. Was there a moon at that time?—*A.* The moon had just risen then.

Cross examined by the prisoner.—Did you go by the street between my hut and that of Abdoallah Beg, Naick of the 1st Company?—*A.* I did, leaving Abdoallah Beg's hut on the right.

Q. Was there around my hut any inclosure, or was it open space?—*A.* The posts of an inclosure were there, but no mat screens were up.

Re-examined by the Court.—What distance is there between the hut of Naick Abdoallah Beg?—*A.* One of the two huts is about six to eight paces distant, but where the men were assembled was about twenty paces from Abdoallah Beg's hut.

Q. Will you explain this?—*A.* There are huts of the Jemadar the farthest some twenty paces distant from the nearest. The men were sitting in the space between the huts.

The witness withdraws.

Sewchurn Misser, Havildar-Major, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, recalled.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you receive a report from Naick Lutchmun Dooley of a meeting in the lines on the 8th March, and what steps did you take?—*A.* At about a quarter to 8 o'clock on that evening Naick Lutchmun Dooley came to my hut and reported that there was an assembly of men from twenty to twenty-five at the hut of Jemadar Salickram Sing of the 1st Company. I sent off Rampersaud Ditchit, Lance Naick of the 3rd Company, to the hut to see if this report was true. He returned and confirmed the report. I then took him, the Lance Naick, and Bhowany Bux Sing, Lance Naick of the 7th Company, who was with me, to the hut, and myself saw that there was an assembly.

Q. Did you recognise any one at that assembly?—A. I recognised four men, Hyat Bux Khan, Pay Havildar, 1st Company, and Ramchusin Sing, Havildar, 4th Company, and Jhoomuck Sing, Drill Lance Naick of the Grenadier Company, and Kootub Ally Khan, Drill Naick, 4th Company.

Q. How did you manage to recognise these four men in particular?—A. Three were sitting down, and Jhoomuck Sing standing; these men having been reported to me as being there by Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit, I more particularly noticed them.

Q. Did you recognise any other person?—A. I recognised no one else.

Q. Where are these four men whom your recognised?—A. They are all in confinement for being present at the meeting.

Q. How near did you go to the spot where the assembly was?—A. I went to within four or five paces.

Q. Did you stop there or pass on?—A. I did not stop, I went straight on to

Q. What was the state of the evening as to light?—A. It was not very dark; there was some light.

Q. How many men do you think you saw there?—About 20 or 25.

Q. Did you hear any talking going on?—A. I heard them talking, but could not hear what they said.

Q. Did you recognise the voice of any person?—A. I did not recognise any voice.

Q. Describe the position of the four men whom you recognised?—A. Three of these men were sitting close together, and Jhoomuck Sing was walking about two or three paces off.

Q. Did you notice whether any of the men had (chudders) clothes drawn over their bodies?—A. Yes; some had.

Q. Did you notice the dress of any of the four men whom you recognised? —A. Hyatt Bux Khan had a coloured padded long coat reaching to the knees, and Jhoomuck Sing had on a short white jacket (mirzai); I do not know how the other two were dressed.

Q. Was there a moon or not at that time?—A. Yes; it had risen, but did not give much light.

Q. When you reported to the Serjeant-Major, what time was it?—A. Just as I got to the Serjeant-Major's, and had commenced my report, the gun fired. The Serjeant-Major then told me to go and receive the reports of the roll-call of the different companies; and then I accompanied the Serjeant-Major to the Adjutant's quarters to report the meeting. Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit and Lance Naick Bhowany Buksh Sing accompanied us.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.– Did you recognise me there at the hut? —A. I did not see you.

Q. Was there an enclosure around my hut or open space?—A. There was fence of some kind for about two paces, and about four paces open.

Re-examined by the prosecutor.—Were the men you saw assembled in the open space?—A. The fence was so low that a passer-by can see all over the enclosure.

By the Judge-Advocate.—When you arrived at the Adjutant's bungalow, what time was it; and how long did you remain there?—A. We arrived there at about half-past 8 o'clock, and left at a little after 9 o'clock.

Q. Where did you go after you left the Adjutant's bungalow?—I went over with the Serjeant-Major and the two Lance Naicks to the mess of the regiment, hearing that the Adjutant was there.

Q. How long did you stay at the mess-house?—A. About seven minutes.

Q. Where did you go then?—A. We returned to the Adjutant's quarters.

Q. When you were at the mess, did you see Hyat Bux Khan, Pay Havildar No. 1 Company?—A. Yes; he was there. I did not see him when I first arrived; I saw him after.

Q. How long after you arrived?—A short while, some three or four minutes.

Q. Did you see any one else of the regiment at the Adjutant's quarters when you arrived?—A. I saw no one of the regiment.

Q. When you returned to the Adjutant's quarters from the mess-house, did you see any one?—A. Yes; I saw Jemadar Salickram Sing.

By the Prisoner.—Did I not accompany you from the Adjutant's house to the mess-house when you crossed over?—A. He did not accompany me.

Q. Where did you first see me, and from what direction was I coming?— A. I saw him close to the Adjutant's door, when I returned from the mess-house. I do not know from whence he came.

By the Court.—If the Jemadar had been at the Adjutant's bungalow when you first arrived there, must you have seen him?—A. Yes; if he had been at that side of the house, the front. The compound is open, and it was moonlight.

The witness withdraws.

18th Witness.—Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit (Hindoo), Lance Naick 3d Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you receive any orders from the Havil-

Company, and when did you go?—A. I received orders from the Havildar-Major to go and see if a report, which was made to him in my presence by Naick Lutchmun Doobey, of the Grenadier Company, of a meeting being held at Jemadar Salickram Sing's hut was correct. I was told to go quickly; and did so. I went down the road in front of where the Native officers reside, and saw as far as I can guess, as many as 20 to 25 men at the hut.

Q. How near did you go?—A. I went round the hut, and returned, having gone to within six or seven paces.

Q. Did you recognize any one?—A. I recognized Pay Havildar Hyat Bux Khan, 4th Company; Kootub Ally Khan, Drill Naick, 4th Company; and Jhoomuck Sing, Drill Lance Naick, Grenadier Company, was outside on the road.

Q. How far was he from the other men?—A. He was four or five paces off.

Q. What was he doing?—A. He was standing there.

Q. Did he speak to you, or you to him?—A. No; he did not recognise me.

Q. Did you hear any conversation amongst the people there?—A. I heard them talking, but not what they said.

Q. What was the light at the time?—A. It was moonlight; I could recognize people at ten paces.

Q. How was Hyat Bux Khan, Havildar, dressed: did you observe?—A. He had on a long padded coloured coat, chintz.

Q. How was Kootub Ally Khan dressed: did you observe?—A. He was dressed in white.

Q. Did you notice Jhoomuck Sing's dress?—A. He was in white.

Q. Did you recognise any one else?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you recognise the voice of any one?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you go back to the Havildar-Major?—Yes, I went and reported.

Q. What occurred then?—A. The Havildar-Major took Bhowany Bux Sing, Lance Naick, and we went along the road to the Jemadar's hut, but I saw the people there as I saw them before.

Q. Where was Jhoomuck Sing then?—A. He was standing when he came up, but sat down on the Havildar-Major coming up. He was then outside the Jemadar's compound, and sat down as making water.

Q. Where did you go to after that?—A. We went to the Serjeant-Major's.

Q. From thence where did you go?—A. To the Adjutant's bungalow.

Q. What time was it when you arrived at the Adjutant's?—A. It would be about half-past 8 o'clock.

Q. Did you see Jemadar Salickram Sing at the Adjutant's bungalow when you arrived there?—A. No.

Q. Did you go over to the mess-house and return again to the Adjutant's bungalow?—A. Yes, in a few minutes.

Q. Did you see Jemadar Salickram Sing at the Adjutant's bungalow on your return?—A. No, but he came two or three minutes afterwards.

Q. Did you see him come into the compound?—A. I did not see him coming in, I was standing at the door of the house when he came up.

Q. Was the Jemadar alone when you saw him come up?—A. Yes.

Q. When you were at the mess-house, did you see Jemadar Salickram Sing?—A. No.

Q. What is the distance from the Jemadar's hut in the lines to the Adjutant's bungalow?—A. A quarter of an hour's distance, or half a quarter, according as you travel.

The Court adjourns at 4 o'clock P.M. until 11 o'clock A.M. to-morrow, the 28th March.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 o'clock A.M., at their former place of meeting, the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and prisoner being present.—Naick Rampersaud Ditchit, 70th Regiment, Native

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Did you see the assembly of inside my hut, or in the inclosure about the house?—A. In the inclosure. I don't know whether there was any one inside the hut.

The witness withdraws.

19th Witness.—Bhowany Bux Sing (Hindoo), Sepoy, 7th Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you accompany the Havildar-Major and Lance Naick Rampersaud Ditchit to the lines of the 1st Company of the regiment on the 8th of this month, and what did you see?—A. I went and saw about 20 to 25 people sitting in the inclosure of Jemadar Salickram Sing's hut.

Q. Did you recognise any one?—A. I recognised Hyat Bux Khan, Pay Havildar 1st Company, and Ram Churn Sing, Havildar, 4th Company, and Kootub Ally Khan, Drill Naick, 4th Company, and Jhoomuck Sing, Drill Lance Naick, Grenadier Company. I recognised no other person.

Q. How do you account for recognising these four men in particular?—A. My eyes fell on them, and therefore I recognised them. Jhoomuck Sing was standing outside.

Q. Can you describe the dress of any of these men?—A. Hyat Bux Khan had on a coloured long padded chintz coat: the rest were dressed in white.

Q. At what time was this?—A. It was close upon 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q. You say Jhoomuck Sing was outside; was he with this party, or how far from it?—A. He was standing at the entrance; I can't say whether he was one of the assembly or not.

Q. Did you hear talking going on and anything said?—A. I heard voices, but I could not distinguish the words.

Q. Was there any light at that time?—A. It was evening, and there was a moon, but not much light.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—What sort of enclosure is there round my hut, or is there any?—A. On that day there was a kind of fence round it; but opposite the entrance it was open.

Re-examined by Prosecutor.—Could you see over the fence into the compound?—A. Yes; the fence was about as high as my middle.

Q. Were there lathes at all round the enclosure?—A. There were lathes up.

By the Court.—Did you see Salickram Sing, Jemadar, there?—I did not recognise him.

The witness withdrew.

20th Witness.—Gunness Pandy (Hindoo), sepoy, 3rd Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Were you sentry near the hut of Jemadar Salickram Sing, on the evening of the 8th March, this month?—Yes; my beat extended from the Grenadiers to the 2nd Company.

Q. At what time were you sentry?—A. From 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q. How near to the Jemadar's hut did your beat extend?—A. About five paces.

Q. Did you see any people there during the time you were on sentry?—A.—Yes, I saw from ten to twenty people there.

Q. Did you see Jemadar Salickram Sing there?—A. Yes, I saw him.

Q. About what time did you see him?—A. About half-past 7 o'clock.

Q. What was the Jemadar doing?—A. He was sitting in his hut talking.

Q. To whom was he talking?—A. He was inside his hut, I don't know to whom he was talking.

Q. Did you hear what he said?—A. I did not hear what he said.

Q. How do you know he was in his hut?—A. I know it from this, Jhoomuck Sing was with an assembly of people in the compound, and I heard Jhoomuck Sing speak to the Jemadar by name, and the Jemadar answer.

Q. What did Jhoomuck Sing say to the Jemadar?—A. I did not notice; I was walking up and down on my beat; I heard the Jemadar answer.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar at any time while you were on duty there?—A. Yes; just after the Havildar-Major, and Bhowany Bux, and Rampersaud

and the men of the assembly broke up and went away, I saw Hyat Bux Khan come out of the compound with the Jemadar Salickram Sing.

Q. In what direction did Salickram Sing go?—A. He went towards the front of the lines.

Q. When did the assembly first meet?—From half-past 6 the men began to come in.

Q. Where was the Jemadar when the men began first to come in?—A. Before half-past 6 o'clock the Jemadar went out from his hut to the front; about half-past seven o'clock he returned, and after him Hyat Bux Khan.

Q. Did they both enter the Jemadar's compound?—Yes, both went in.

Q. Between half-past 7 o'clock, when you saw him go in, and gun-fire, did the Jemadar leave his hut?—A. I dont know; I saw him leave at about gun-fire.

Q. Did you give evidence before the Court of Inquiry held on the 10th March, on this subject?—A. Yes; I gave different evidence. I was afraid; the Jemadar having come to me at half-past 2 o'clock on that night, and told me that if any one should ask me if I had seen any assembly at his hut, I was to say no, that I had seen nothing.

Q. Where were you when the Jemadar came to you and said this?—A. I was again on sentry at the same place; the Jemadar came out and called me to him, and threatened me if I told anything about the meeting.

Q. Did you tell any one that the Jemadar had threatened you about giving evidence of the meeting?—I did not tell any one then, I told the Colonel down here about the 10th of this month.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—At that meeting what sort of talking was there, was it carried on in the usual tone of voice, or in an undertone?—A. They were not speaking loudly, but in a subdued tone

The witness withdraws.

By Judge-Advocate to Colonel Kennedy, the Prosecutor, on his former oath.

Q. Did the last witness report to you that the Jemadar had spoken to him about the evidence he was to give, and when?—A. Yes he did, about the 20th of this month.

Q. In any one's presence?—A. In the presence of the Subadar-Major and the Judge-Advocate.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.—Colonel Kennedy resumes his seat.

21st Witness.—Sepoy Issuree Sing (Hindoo), Grenadier Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—On the 8th instant, did you hear it mentioned in the lines that certain men had been reporting to the Colonel about Jemadar Salickram Sing?—A. Yes; Issuree Dutt Tewarry (Sepoy), Grenadier Company, had been the Colonel's orderly that day; I heard him say, when he was hanging up his belt, he having just returned from the Colonel's, and in the presence of Hyat Bux Khan, Havildar, 1st Company, and Jhoomuck Sing (Sepoy), Grenadier Company, Madho Sing, Pay-Havildar of the Grenadiers, has gone and reported to the Colonel, that Jemadar Salickram Sing, 1st Company, has been telling the men not to have their huts thatched, as there would be a disturbance, at the end of the Holee.

Q. At what hour was this?—At sunset roll-call.

Q. What day was this?—A. I don't know the day, but it was the same day when the meeting was held at the Jemadar's hut.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.—The witness withdraws.

22nd Witness.—Sepoy Buldeo Sing (Hindoo) Grenadier Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—Did you hear Issuree Dutt say in the lines that Madho Sing, Pay-Havildar of the Grenadier Company, had reported Salickram Sing Jemadar's conduct to the Colonel?—A. I heard Issuree Dutt say to Hyat Bux Khan, in the presence of Jhoomuck Sing, that Madho Sing had been making reports to the Colonel about the state of the regiment, but I did not hear the Jemadar's name mentioned.

Q. When was this and where?—A. At about sunset roll-call on the 8th

instant in the lines, between the bells of arms of the Grenadier Company and the No. 1 Company.

Q. What things did Issuree Dutt say Madho Sing had reported?—A. About the thatching the huts of the 1st Company.

Q. Were any men of the 1st Company about where this was said by Issuree Dutt Tewarry?—A. Only Issuree Sing, Sepoy, Grenadier Company. There were none of the 1st Company there, except Hyat Bux Khan. Jhoomuck Sing of the Grenadiers was there.

Q. Did you hear Issuree Dutt say that anything should be done?—A. No, I did not.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine.

By the Court.—How were these men talking, openly or secretly?—A. They were close together, talking in a low tone of voice. I was some way off.

The witness withdraws.

Subadar-Major Duriou Sing called again.

By the Prosecutor.—Have you heard Sepoy Gunness Pandy say to his commanding officer that he had been told not to give evidence against the Jemedar about the meeting?—A. I have heard him. I heard him say in presence of the Colonel that at 2 o'clock in the night, when he was on sentry, the Jemadar came to him and persuaded and threatened him not to say that he had seen the assembly at his house.

Cross examined by prisoner.—When Gunness Pandy made this report why were you at the Colonel's; were you sent for, or did you go of your own accord?—A. I went of my own accord. I am in the habit of calling every two or three days.

Q. Were you there in uniform or Native dress?—A. In Native dress.

By the Prosecutor to the Court.—I may as well explain that I had been authorized by the General to offer a free pardon to any one who was concerned in that meeting, if he spoke the truth and would acknowledge all he knew. Gunness Pandy was brought to me by the Havildar-Major, and the Subadar-Major also came.

The witness withdraws.

23rd Witness.—Sepoy Adhar Sing (Hindoo), 1st Company, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, is called, and makes a solemn affirmation.

Examined by Prosecutor.—On the evening of the 8th March did you pass near the hut of the Jemadar Salickram Sing of the 1st Company?—A. Yes, I did in returning from the Grenadier lines.

Q. Did you hear any conversation in the hut, and anything said, if so, state it?—A. I heard talking. I heard the Jemadar say, what I have done has been exposed; now what is to be done? – "Jobat donon hum Kiaso Kholgya iska Kya bundo bust Kurna hoga."

Q. Did any one reply?—A. Jankee Sing (1st) of No. 5 Company, replied it is no great matter, we will arrange it.

Q. Did you see any one at the hut?—A. It was night; I saw some twenty or twenty-two people there

Q. Did you recognise anyone?—A. I saw Hyat Bux, Pay-Havildar, 1st Company, and Ramchurn, Havildar 4th Company, and Kootub Ally, Drill Naick, and Goordut Sing, No. 1 Company, and Jhoomuck Sing was standing outside, and Jankee Sing (1st) No. 5 Company.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar?—A. I did not see him, but recognised his voice; he was inside his hut, the others were in the courtyard..

Q. At what hour was this?—A. A little before gun-fire.

Q. Was it light enough at that time to enable you to see people?—A. Yes, at about six or eight paces.

Cross-examined by Prisoner.—How long did you remain there that you heard this?—I stopped for a minute on hearing what I did.

Q. Do you say whether I was inside or outside the hut?—A. He was inside; the hut is made of matting and sound passes through it.

The witness withdraws.

Colonel Kennedy.—This is my evidence on the third instance of the first

Colonel Kennedy examined by the Judge-Advocate on his former oath.

Q. On or after the 5th of this month was any report made to you of any intended disturbance?—A. No.

Q. Did Jemadar Salickram Sing, the prisoner, make any report to you whatever of that nature?—A. Not any.

Q. Did your Adjutant make to you any such report?—A. No, not of any intended disturbance. The only report made to me by the Adjutant on this subject was the conduct of the Jemadar, which having inquired into myself, I placed the Jemadar in arrest, and ordered the assembly of a Special Court of Inquiry without loss of time. The Jemadar was placed in arrest on Monday morning the 9th instant, and the Court assembled on that morning.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—If there was no disturbance, and if I knew of none, was it my duty to report it?—A. Certainly not.

Colonel Kennedy resumes his seat.

Colonel Kennedy.—The Adjutant not being in attendance, and having much to do at Barrackpore, I do not think it necessary to keep open the prosecution in order to examine him whether any report was made to him by the Jemadar regarding an intended disturbance. I have given evidence to show that no such report was received by me.

The prosecution is closed.

Defence.—Jemadar Salickram Sing being called upon for his defence, says, I require the evidence of the Adjutant, the Mess Abdar, Mucdoom Buccus, and Shaick Rujjub, the Kitmutgar of the Adjutant, who are not in attendance; my other witnesses are present.

1st Witness.—Davee Sing, Havildar, called, but not being present, Poorun Roy, Havildar, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, recalled.

Q. Examined by the prisoner.—Have you ever heard me give any order to the men that they should not thatch their huts?—A. No.

Q. Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—Were you present in the lines of your company through the whole of the 5th instant?—A. I don't know the date.

By the prisoner, by permission.—Did you not hear me tell the men to thatch their huts?—A. I heard the Jemadar, on one occasion, going through the lines with the Subadar, telling the men to thatch their huts.

By the Prosecutor.—What time of the day was that?—A. 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning.

The witness withdraws.

There being no other witnesses in attendance, and it being now 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock on Monday next, the 30th March.

Eighth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, Monday, March 30, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A.M., the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor and prisoner being all present.

2nd Witness.—Boodhram Sing (Hindoo), Sepoy, 4th Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Did I go to Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing's hut on the morning of the 4th instant?—A. I was going along the road on that morning in rear of the Native officers' huts, when I heard Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing call out to Salickram Sing to come to him; I looked round and saw that Salickram Sing was coming along the same road as I was; Salickram said "I have pressing business and cannot come just now." He came on after me towards the bazar, and I then

asked him why he did not go to Sewbuccus Sing; he replied, "one ought not to go to an enemy himself."

Cross-examined by [illegible] was this?—A. It was between 9 and half-past 9 o'clock.

Q. Do you know whether this Native officer and Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing were on friendly terms?—A. I do not know.

Q. Was any one near when this was said to you by Jemadar Salickram?—A. No one was near.

Q. Did you ask what cause there was of emnity?—A. No.

The witness withdraws.

3rd Witness.—Gowrie Sunker (Hindoo), Subadar, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prisoner.—On the 8th of this month did I go to the Adjutant's, at about a quarter to 7 o'clock in the evening?—A. I was sitting at the (akhara) wrestling-shed, about a quarter to 7 o'clock on that evening, when Jemadar Salickram came from the direction of his company's lines. I asked him to come and sit down; his reply was, there has been a complaint made against me; will you be an evidence? I said, "I dont know anything about it, I cannot give evidence."

Cross-examined by Prosecutor.—Do you know whether the Jemadar left the lines after speaking to you?—A. He went in the direction of the quarter-guard; I do not know where he went after that.

Q. What compaints did he say had been made against him?—A. He did not tell me.

Q. Then Jemadar Salickram Sing asked you to be a witness for him without stating to you on what subject?—A. Yes; I did not ask him what evidence he wanted me to give. I said, "I will not be a witness because you ask me to give evidence, I don't know anything about yourcase."

Q. Did he say to you he was going to the Adjutant's?—A. No, he did not say so.

The witness withdraws.

4th Witness.—Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is recalled.

By the prisoner.—On the 8th of this month, did you hear me, about a quarter to 7 o'clock in the evening, tell Subadar Gowrie Sunkur Tewarry that I was going to the Adjutant's?—A. I did not hear the Jemadar say anything to Gowrie Sunkur, but at that time he came up to me at the quarter-guard, where I was on duty, and told me that some one had been backbiting him, and he was going to the Adjutant's quarters.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—Is not the Adjutant's bungalow on the opposite side of the parade to the quarter-guard, and at what distance?—A. Yes, the Adjutant's bungalow is on the opposite side of the parade, and about two thousand, or less, paces distant.

Q. Is there no other way of getting to the Adjutant's from the lines but by crossing the parade?—A. No other way.

Q. Did the Jemadar cross the parade after he had spoken to you?—A. I don't know where he went.

Q. Was any sepoy with the Jemadar when he came to you?—A. Jankee Sing (1st) sepoy, 5th Company, was with him.

By the prisoner, by permission.—In what direction did I go when I left you?—He turned to the right, and by going in that direction, he might either be going to his own hut or to the Adjutant's house; I saw him for a few paces only.

By the Prosecutor.—Did Sepoy Jankee Sing leave with the Jemadar, and go along with him?—A. Yes, they both went together.

The witness withdraws.

5th Witness.—Mucdoom Bux (Mussulman), is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

By the prisoner.—Are you the Abdar of the 70th Mess?—A. Yes.

Q. On the 8th of this month did I not come to the mess and ask for the

Q. At what hour was this?—A. At about a quarter to 7 o'clock. Seven o'clock had not struck.

Q. Did I ask you to tell the Adjutant anything?—A. The Jemadar asked me to tell the Adjutant he was come.

Q. Did you tell the Adjutant?—A. I did not tell. I said the officers are at dinner. I will tell the Adjutant when they have finished; wait till then. I told the Adjutant the Jemadar was there just before dinner was over.

Q. Did the Adjutant give any order?—A. He told me to tell the Jemadar to wait.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—When the Jemadar first arrived at the mess, and said he wished to see the Adjutant, were the gentlemen at dinner?—A. They had not sat down.

Q. How long after did they sit down?—A. Immediately afterwards.

Q. Did they sit down before it struck 7 o'clock?—A. After 7.

Q. How long after?—A. A very little after; not five minutes.

Q. You said the gentlemen were at dinner, and that you would tell the Adjutant when they had finished. You now say that they had not sat down to dinner. How do you explain this?—A. I said let them eat dinner first.

Q. If the gentlemen had not sat down to dinner, why did you not tell the Adjutant?—A. I was engaged in my work.

Q. Where were you when the Jemadar said this to you?—A. I was going into the Abdar Khanor to get some soda water which had been called for, when the Jemadar spoke to me from the door as I passed.

Q. What officers were there at that time?—A. I did not notice. I noticed that there were Colonel Harris and Lieutenant Harris the Adjutant.

Q. You did not see any one else?—A. I did not notice

Q. Then why did you not tell the Adjutant?—A. I did not know that there was anything pressing.

Q Did the Jemadar tell you what he had come to report to the Adjutant?—A. No he did not.

Q. What time was it when you told the Adjutant?—A. About half-an-hour after the Jemadar had come

Q. Did the Jemadar remain all this time?—A. Yes, near the entrance; on the steps under the portico.

Q. How was the Jemadar dressed?—A. In Hindoostanee clothes.

Q. When the Jemadar came, was he alone?—A. No, Pay-Havildar Hyat Bux Khan and Jankee Sing, sepoy, 3rd Company, came with him.

Q. Do you know if Pay-Havildar Hyat Bux Khan and Jankee Sing had any business that they came to the mess?—A. They all came together.

Q. Did they remain with the Jemadar the whole time he was at the mess-house?—A. Yes, they remained with the Jemadar.

Q. When you informed the Adjutant that the Jemadar had come, what then took place?—A. I told the Jemadar to wait, as directed by the Adjutant. I do not know whether he waited or not.

Q. How do you know it was a quarter to 7 o'clock when the Jemadar first came?—A. The first mess bugle had sounded, and dinner was being served, when I heard it strike 7 o'clock.

The witness withdraws.

6th Witness.—Rujjub (Mussulman) is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the prisoner.—On the 8th of this month, did you see me at the mess-house?—I don't know the date. But the Jemadar came as dinner was going on table.

Q. Did I get an order to go over to the Adjutant's bungalow?—A. The Adjutant told me to tell the Jemadar to go over to his house. I told the Jemadar.

Cross-examined by Prosecutor.—At what hour does the second bugle sound?—A. About 7 o'clock.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar come into the compound?—A. I saw him at the door first at the portico entrance.

Q. Did the Jemadar speak to you, and what did he say?—A. He did not speak to me.

Q. Was the Jemadar alone, or was any one with him?—A. He was not alone, there were two others with him.

Q. When you first saw the Jemadar, what time was it?—A. It was about 7 o'clock.

Q. Do you know who were with the Jemadar?—A. I did not notice at first who they were, but when I gave them the Adjutant's message, I recognised Hyat Khan, Pay-Havildar, and Jankee Sing, Sepoy.

Q. When did you give the Adjutant's message?—A. The Adjutant was eating his curry and rice at the time he gave the order for them to go to his bungalow.

Q. Was the Jemadar there before the gentlemen sat down to dinner?—A. He was.

Q. When you first saw the Jemadar, was the Adjutant then at the mess?—A. No, he was not.

Q. You are the Adjutant's servant, are you not?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the Adjutant come into dinner on that day before or after the other gentlemen had sat down to dinner?—A. They had sat down to soup when the Adjutant came in.

Q. Did you see your master come in and take his seat at the table?—A. Colonel Harris and his son, the Adjutant, came in together, and sat down to table. I saw them enter from the east side of the house.

Q. How came you to give an order from the Adjutant to tell the Jemadar to go over to his, the Adjutant's house?—A. I can't say, but I was told to give the order.

Q. Did you hear any one report to the Adjutant that the Jemadar had come?—A. No: I was continually moving about.

Q. When you gave the order, did the Jemadar tell you why he had come to report?—A. He merely said, when will the Adjutant come?

Q. When did the Adjutant go over to his house?—A. Not till after 8 o'clock.

The witness withdraws.

7th Witness.—Lieutenant Harris recalled.

Q. Examined by the prisoner.—On the evening of the 8th of this month, did you get a report that I had come to the mess-house?—A. Yes; I did.

Q. Did you not order me to go over to your quarters direct?—A. Yes, about ten minutes after I received the first message from him, I requested him to go over to my bungalow, and told him to wait there until I came over.

Q. When you came to your bungalow, was I there?—A. Yes.

Q. Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—On that day, did you come into dinner at the mess before or after the other gentlemen had sat down?—A. I was at the mess with my father a quarter of an hour before any one else had arrived.

Q. In what room were you?—A. A portion of the time in the mess-room, and for a few minutes in the room occupied by Captain Greene.

Q. Was the dinner hour at the usual time that night?—A. Yes, it was.

Q. At what hour did the second mess bugle sound on that day?—A. It usually sounds from between twenty minutes and half-past seven.

Q. Is the dinner hour later on Sundays?—A. No, I think not.

Q. When you first got the news of the Jemadar's having come, was it before or after or during dinner?—A. It was rather after the middle of dinner.

Q. Who reported to you the Jemadar had come?—A. My Khitmutgar Shaick Rujjub. I am not certain whether it was he or Mucdoom Bux, the Abdar.

Q. What time elapsed between your receiving the report of the Jemadar having come and your going over to your bungalow?—A. From the time of my first hearing of his arrival, about twenty-five minutes.

Q. When you got to your bungalow, whom did you see there?—A. I found Jemadar Salickram and Havildar Hyat Bux Khan, of the 1st Company; the Sergeant-Major, Booth; the Havildar Major, Sewchurn Misser, and I think Rampersaud Lance Naick. I don't know if it is Rampersaud Ditchit, or Tewarry.

Q. Were these people all together in one place?—A. Yes; I found them all in my office inside.

Q. What report did Jemadar Salickram make to you that night?—A. I took him into my room separately, and questioned him why he came. He said some one had been telling tales against him he had heard, and that he immediately came to me as the officer in charge of his company for protection.

Q. To the best of your judgment, was the report of the Jemadar's arrival made to you before or after 8 o'clock on that evening?—A. To the best of my judgment, I believe it was a little before it.

By the Court.—You did not refer to a watch to see what time it was?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Do you recollect to have heard the gun fire on that evening?—A. I don't recollect to have heard the gun.

By the prisoner.—Will you state my character to the Court?—A. As a Native officer with respect to his duties, I have had no fault to find with him whatever. I have only had charge of his company for a very short time.

Q. But being Adjutant, can you not say what my character is?—A. In my own opinion, I am sorry I cannot give him generally a good character. He has on several occasions displayed a litigiousness which has shaken my good opinion of him considerably; my former answer was merely with reference to the performance of his duties as a Native officer in the 1st Company.

Q. In what respect have you had occasion to find fault with me?—A. I have never had occasion to find fault with him in the performance of any duty matter; but his manner on many occasions has induced me to feel but little confidence in him.

The witness withdraws.

8th Witness.—Hyat Bux Khan (Mussulman) Pay-Havildar, 1st Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Did you hear me give any order to the sepoys of No. 1 Company about thatching their huts on the 5th March?—A. Yes, on the 5th March, at half-past 4 o'clock the Jemadar and Subadar came from their huts in the rear to mine in the front; on hearing them outside, I came out of my hut and joined them, and said the orders of the Colonel and the Adjutant are very strict on the subject of thatching the huts and preparing the fire-screens. They said that they were obedient to orders, and told me to go with them. They both said, "Come with us and let us examine the huts." We went from the front to the rear, and they went along saying to each sepoy, you have received your hutting allowance; get your fire-screens ready, and thatch the huts, so that the lines may appear neat.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—Are you not now under arrest on a charge of having attended a meeting at the Jemadar's hut?—A. Yes, I am.

Q. How do you know that the date was the 5th March when you heard the Subadar and Jemadar say this about the huts?—A. The men returned from garrison duty on the 3rd March; orders had been given that they were to get their huts and fire-screens prepared at once, but the men said, "Let us have a day to get grass, &c." The order was given peremptorily the day after that; that is, on the 5th March.

Q. Was Issuree Ram, sepoy, at that time in the lines?—A. Issuree Ram was there, and Gunness Tewarry, sepoy, was there.

Q. You were merely asked the question whether Issuree Ram, sepoy, was in the lines, and you have told us in reply that Gunness Tewarry was there also; why did you mention Gunness Tewarry?—A. I know all the men of my Company, and I named him.

Q. Why have you particularly named Gunness Tewarry?—A. It occurred to me to name him.

It strikes 4 o'clock; the Court adjourns.

The Major-General commanding the division having desired the attendance of the Native officers forming the Court at a general parade to be held at Barrackpore either to-morrow or Wednesday the 1st proximo, the Court adjourns until Thursday, the 2nd proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, April 2, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting, at 11 o'clock A. M., the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and prisoner all being present as before.

The cross-examination of the witness Pay Havildar Hyat Bux Khan continued, on his former solemn affirmation.

By the Prosecutor.—Why did you particularly name Sepoy Gunness Tewarry, when you were not asked about him?—A. I fancied that in the question both names were asked.

Q. Were Kaleeden Palluck and Pudarut Ram, sepoys, then in the lines?—A. I don't know.

Q. At a little after 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 8th March, did you not in company with another person pass between the bells of arms of the 1st and 2nd Companies running?—A. No.

The witness withdraws.

9th Witness.—Mumrez Khan (Mussulman), Naick, 1st Company 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, called into Court and duly affirmed.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Were you in the lines on the 5th of last month, and did you hear me say anything about the huts of the men?—A. Yes; I heard him say "The Colonel's and Adjutant's orders are very strict about the huts and fire-places: I don't know when they may come to see if they are ready, so get them done quickly."

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.—When did this take place, and at what time?—A. In the morning, at about 10 o'clock, and again in the afternoon, the Subadar and Jemadar came from the rear to the front repeating the order.

Q. Where were you at the time when the Subadar and Jemadar went down the lines in the afternoon?—I was outside my hut, near it.

Q. How far is your hut from those of Sepoys Gunness Tewarry and Issuree Ram, of the 1st Company?—A. It is a long way: mine is in front, and theirs in the rear.

Q. Then you could not hear, could you, what the Jemadar said; if he said anything in front of the huts of these sepoys?—A. No, it is far off.

By the Court.—On what side of the lines of the 1st Company is your hut?—A. On the side of the 2nd Company's lines.

Q. On what side of the lines are the huts of Issuree Ram, sepoy, and Gunness Tewarry?—A. I think the hut of Issuree Ram is on the proper right, and I don't know where Gunness Tewarry's is, but I think it is on the right also.

The witness withdraws.

10th Witness.—Soobdhan Doobey (Hindoo), Sepoy, No. 1 Company, 70th Regiment, Native Infirmary, is called into Court, and makes solemn affirmation.

Examined by the Prisoner.—Were you in the lines of the 1st Company of the regiment on the 5th of last month, and did you hear me give any order about the huts?—A. I was. I heard the Subadar and Jemadar tell the men to put their huts in repair, and to arrange their fire-screens.

Cross-examined by Prosecutor.—At what time of the day was this?—A. About half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. To whom did the Jemadar say this?—They were looking at the huts and were giving the orders at the same time.

Q. Did you hear the Jemadar give this order?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. Where were you at that time?—A. I was inside my hut making up clay for the fire-screen.

Q. Did you come out from your hut at that time?—A. No.

Q. In what part of the lines is your hut?—A. It is the fifteenth from the front, and the third in the rear of the non-commissioned officers.

Q. Could you see from inside your hut down the lines of the company?-

Q. How far is your hut from the hut of Sepoy Issuree Ram and Gunness Tewarry?—A. The first one is five or six huts off; that of Gunness Tewarry is farther still; some three or four huts farther.

Q. Was the Jemadar alone when he gave the order?—A. The Jemadar, Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Hyat Bux Khan were together.

Q. Were you in the lines at 10 o'clock that morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the Jemadar come through the lines at that time; and say anything about the huts?—I did not hear him.

Q. When you heard the Jemadar give the order about the huts in the afternoon, do you know what orders he gave in other parts of the lines?—A. I only heard what I have said.

Q. How do you know that this was the 5th March?—A. I was in the lines on the 5th March.

Q. Were you not in the lines on the 4th and 6th March?—A. I was.

Q. Did the Jemadar and Subadar come through the lines on these days and give any orders, and what?—A. I did not hear him on those days.

Q. You were in the lines on the 4th, 5th, and 6th March; how can you particularise the 5th as the day on which the order was given by the Jemadar?—A. I know it.

Q. Whom did you hear give the order, the Subadar or Jemadar?—A. I heard them both at different times.

Q. Did you see these three men as they went through the lines?—A. Yes.

Q. If the Jemadar had come in the morning of that day through the lines, and said anything about the huts, would you also have heard him?—A. I should have heard of course.

Q. At what time were you in the lines on the morning of that day?—A. I was employed in my hut in the morning, and went out at about between 10 and 11 o'clock to bathe.

Q. Did you see the Jemadar when you were going out to bathe?—A. I did not see him.

Q. Do you know where he was?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether sepoys Issuree Ram and Gunness Tewarry were in the lines when you heard the Jemadar give the order about the huts?—A. I do not know.

Q. Were sepoys Kaludun Palluck and Pudarut Ram in the lines?—A. They might have been. I did not go to their huts.

By the Court.—Was there any one with you in the hut?—A. No one. There are three living in the hut; one was in the hospital and one on garrison duty.

The witness withdraws.

The prisoner declines to call any more witnesses; and makes the following statement:—

When the regiment was at Delhi, the Havildar-Major died, and the Colonel appointed another one. From that day to this moment there has been an ill-feeling against me. We are all under the orders of the Colonel, but I am always found fault with; and called out whenever the slightest duty is to be performed. The call is, "Where is the Jemadar?" Whenever I go out, even to perform the calls of nature, I am always watched by certain men, Drill Lance Naicks, Pay-Havildar Madho Sing, and others.

As to the accusation about cartridges, I arrived in the lines at half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd March from garrison duty. On the morning of the 4th, at about half-past 9 o'clock, I went with my boy servant towards the Bazar to get grass and other materials for thatching. I had thatched one of my huts before I went away on garrison duty. Boodheram Sing was going along in the same direction, about ten paces in front. When we came near the lines of the Light Company, Jemadar Sewchurn Sing called me to him, Subadar-Major Durion Sing, Subadar Homail Sing, were sitting on the same charpoy. Aman Sing, the Havildar of the 6th Company, and Thakoor Sing, Pay-Havildar of the 4th Company, and Issuree Sing, Havildar Light Company, these three were also together on a charpoy; and Madho Sing, Pay-Havildar of the Grenadier Company, was standing with a book under his arm. I told the Jemadar I had no time to come then; but the reason was, I was afraid they

might catch some word of mine so as to bring it up against me. When I got near the Bazar, Boodheram asked me, why I had not gone when the Jemadar called me; I replied, because they are my enemies; and only asked me to go to them that they might catch me. I made my purchases and went home; and did not leave my hut again that day.

On the 5th March, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, the Subadar of the 2d Company, who is now in Court, called out to me, here is your son arrived. He had been away to Juggernaut. I did not leave my hut that day after his arrival, but remained in attendance upon my son.

As to the cartridge accusation, we were never told to bite them, neither on the parade-ground nor at the Colonel's house, on the two occasions. But people took my name from reasons of enmity to try and get my name out. Send for cartridges, and bring in a musket, and see who will bite the cartridges and who will not; and let those who will not bite them be dismissd.

On the second occasion of going to the Colonel's bungalow, did any one refuse, or did any one agree, to bite the cartridges? I would ask if I have disobeyed any orders of the Colonel on the subject. The Colonel, on receiving such a report, ought to have asked me, whether I would obey orders or not; and if I had not, then it was proper to punish me. For thirty-three years I have served the Government and obeyed all orders I have received, and had intended to do so; and I am still in hopes that my enemies may be brought before the Court and directed to bite the cartridges; and that I may be placed alongside them and told do so too, and if I refuse then, punish me.

When the Colonel first called us up, he said, that in the grease there was only sheep's and goat's fat; and that that would do no harm to our religion. All the Native officers agreed that there was nothing objectionable; and I among the rest. On the second occasion when we were at the Colonel's bungalow, he told us the manner of using the new cartridges, and then said, look, some enemy has made a report against the Subadar-Major, and here, I have just got it. We had a conversation about duty matters, and then returned to our lines

On the 5th of March, Madho Sing, Pay-Havildar, Grenadier Company, took a sepoy of my company to Captain Greene's quarters. I don't know what occurred there or what this was for, but I know the fact. In the evening, after roll-call, he took him and another one to the Colonel's on the 8th March. I was cleansing my water-vessel about half-past six o'clock, when some sepoys came to me and said, "What are you sitting there for, while Madho Sing is setting a trap for you? he took a sepoy during the day to Captain Greene's, and now he is taking two to the Colonel's." I then started to go to the Adjutant's, but it being late I was afraid that if I was found absent I might be reported again, so I went up towards the quarter-guard to tell them where I was going. I saw Gowrie Sunkur Tewarry of the 5th Company, sitting near the wrestling-place, and told him they are making up a case against me, "Will you be my witness? I am going up to the Adjutant's." The Subadar said, "I dont know anything about your case, but I will be a witness that you are going up to the Adjutant's." I then went up to the quarter-guard, and told Sewbuccus Sing, Jemadar on duty there, that they were making false accusations against me, and that two men had gone up to the Colonel's with Madhoo Sing, and that I was going up to the Adjutant's, and that he was to be a witness.

As I was going on, I saw Jankee Sing and called him to me, and took him along with me to the Adjutant's. When we got up to the tank near the magazine, we came up to Hyat Bux Khan, Pay-Havildar, and I told him what I heard was going on against me, and said, "You are a Pay-Havildar, what do you know about it?" He replied, "I will take an oath I know nothing about it whatever. We all three went straight to the mess-house. Just as we went up the steps to the door, it struck 7 o'clock. The servants were taking in dinner. I told the Abdar two or three times to inform the Adjutant that I was there on particular business. He said dinner is just coming on to the table and the gentlemen are arriving, let them eat their dinner, and then I will tell the Adjutant. In about twenty minutes after the Abdar came and told me that the Adjutant Sahib's order was that I was to wait about a quarter to 8 o'clock. The Khitmutgar Rejjub told me that the Adjutant had sent word to me to go over to his house. Jankee Sing then said it is near 8 o'clock, I have to be present at roll-call, and went to the lines. Hyat Khan and I then went over to the Adjutant's house, and waited at the [illegible]

which is not the principal entrance, but on the opposite side of the house. About half-past 8 o'clock the Serjeant-Major, Havildar-Major, Bloowany Buccus, and Rampersaud Ditchit, Lance Naick, came into the compound, and went round to the front of the house. We followed them at twenty paces off, and just then the Adjutant came over from the mess walking rapidly, and went into the house from the rear where we had been waiting. When we got to the front I went up and saluted him, Hyat Khan did the same, and so did the others. About a minute afterwards Colonel Harris also came. We were all examined separately by the Adjutant, and I overheard the Havildar-Major state that I had a meeting at my hut. The Adjutant asked him if he had reported it to the Serjeant-Major. He said he had. The Serjeant-Major was then called in, and asked if he had gone to see if there was a meeting. He said no, just as he was going it had struck 8 o'clock, and he did not go.

We all returned from the Adjutant's to our lines at half-past 9 o'clock.

With regard to what Jemadar Sewbuccus Sing reported, there are plenty of Native officers in the regiment, the Captain of my company, and Subadars in the regiment, what misfortune had befallen me, that I should go to him, a Jemadar like myself, and say that my only hope was in him! Whoever is not a fool can tell who is his enemy. Is it likely that I should go to my enemy to talk any such thing!

With regard to the case of thatching the huts, how is it that the report should be made direct to the Commanding Officer, and that the Captain of the company, the Subadar, and the Orderly Havildar should know nothing about it, but that a Havildar of another company should take a sepoy of my company to the Colonel's to complain.

As to the meeting the Havildar-Major knows very well who is the Subadar of the day, and that it is his duty to tell him first, and if he did not bring him, the Subadar of my company was on that date in the lines. The Orderly Havildar was there also: he did not say anything to any of them, but according to his choice he brought men from the 3rd and 7th Companies, Lance Naicks, and men of the same caste as witnesses. There are plenty of Native officers in the lines whom he might have made witnesses instead of these men. I complain of men having been called as witnesses during the course of the trial, men who had been mentioned to the Colonel by the Subadar-Major and Havildar-Major day by day, but who had not been warned.

With regard to the evidence about that meeting, some witnesses say that the meeting was in the courtyard, some in the house; some say that there are tatties (enclosure) round the compound, some say it was open; the Native officers of my regiment who are on the Court can give evidence about that—ask them. They can also give information as to whether four of my family came on that day or not. Another thing I wish to state is, that since I joined the regiment on its being raised, there have been fourteen Commandants, seven Adjutants, and eight Havildar-Majors. I have always had a good character with all of these. If the Character Book is referred to this will be shown. I have only got a bad character now, by the backbiting and false complaints made against me by the Subadar-Major and the Havildar-Major, and to which the Colonel listens.

On the 20th of March the Subadar-Major made the four prisoners who are to be tried on the charge of being at the meeting sit down on his bed, and told them that if they would confess that they were at this meeting, whether they mentioned the names of others or not, he would get them promoted to be Naicks and Havildars, and have them released from confinement.

The Subadar of the 37th Regiment now on this Court, and many other officers can speak to my character when I was Naick of the 3rd Company, 37th Regiment, before this was raised.

I again urge upon the Court that I have served 33 years, and have always done my duty, and would also do my duty; but I have been ruined by false reports being made of me, and throw myself upon the consideration of the Court.

I have no more witnesses. The defence is closed.

It being near 4 o'clock, the Court adjourn until 11 A.M. to-morrow, the 3rd April.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

Fort William, April 3, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at their former place of meeting, at half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon; the President, Members, Judge-Advocate, Interpreter, Prosecutor, and Prisoner, being all present.

The Prosecutor not having his reply prepared, the Court did not commence proceedings until near o'clock P.M.

At the request of the prisoner, Lieutenant W. Grierson, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, the Interpreter to the Court, is sworn

Examined by the Prisoner.—Will you state to the Court what you know of my character?—A. It is now three years since I left the regiment, at which time the Jemadar was a Havildar. I believe he accompanied me once on treasure escort duty, during which time I had no fault to find with him. I know nothing further personally of him, he not having been in my company; but I always considered him a smart non-commissioned officer.

Lieutenant Grierson resumes his seat in Court.

Colonel Kennedy hands in the following reply, which is read by the Interpreter:—

To the President and Members of the Native General Court-martial:—

Sirdars,

I request your particular attention to a few remarks I wish to make on the defence made yesterday by the prisoner Jemadar Salickram Sing, and would at the same time refer in a few instances to certain parts of the evidence for the prosecution, which have not in any way been contradicted or disproved by the witnesses for the defence.

The first instance of the first charge I conceive has been as clearly and satisfactorily proved as it is possible to prove anything; a Native commissioned officer, a Jemadar, and a Havildar have both sworn to having heard the prisoner make use of the mutinous expressions with which he is charged, a report of the same is made a short time after to the Subadar of the company, in presence of the Subadar-Major of the regiment; these two respectable Native officers have sworn to the report made by the Native officer, to whom it was addressed by the prisoner. The prisoner has not attempted to disprove the statement he is charged with having made regarding the biting of the cartridges, and I think there can be no doubt in the minds of the Members of this Court that the statement was made, and this, too, the Court will recollect, after I had had a parade of the regiment, at which the Interpreter, Captain Impey, explained to the men, in my presence, the whole of the cartridge case, pointing out that no grease was upon any that had been issued, that none would be put upon them, that the paper was clean and free from grease, and that the whole of the material used in the preparation of the cartridge was unobjectionable to either Hindoo or Mussulman. This explanation, it has been shown in evidence, satisfied the minds of the men.

This Native officer, Salickram Sing, was also present at that parade, and carried the colours. He was well aware of the disaffection and bad feeling existing amongst the troops at Barrackpore; he also saw that the regiment to which he belonged was perfectly satisfied with the explanation that had been made to them, and with what Government proposed doing, so that there would not be the slightest interference with caste or religious prejudices of the sepoy, and this I myself more than once fully and satisfactorily explained to both Native officers and men, and yet a month or so afterwards here is a Native commissioned officer, of about thirty-three years' service, who evidently must be one of the disaffected, but without any real cause, as has been shown, instead of endeavouring to soothe and allay any groundless fears that might still be lurking in the minds of any of the men of his regiment, doing all he could to foster and foment disaffection amongst them, and endeavoring to incite them to join in his mutinous and unauthorized conduct, but fortunately, the men were too staunch and too true to their colours and their Government, to allow themselves to be led away by one disaffected individual, where they saw there was no just cause for complaint.

The prisoner has said in his defence that he was in his hut the whole of the day of the 5th March, 1857, from 8 o'clock in the morning, attending upon his son, who had returned from Juggurnaut; whereas his own witnesses have sworn that he went through the lines of his company once at 10 o'clock in the morning, and again at half-past 4 in the afternoon of that day, telling the men as he passed along to repair their huts; this he did twice on the very day he has stated in his defence that he did not leave his hut after 8 o'clock in the morning. Two sepoys of the 1st Company have also sworn that they saw the prisoner passing through then lines on the afternoon of the 5th March, and heard him tell them not to hurry in repairing their huts, as there would be a disturbance in three or four days or so: this too said at a time when the sepoys of some of the regiments at Barrackpore were more or less disaffected, and showed every disposition to join in a disturbance.

The prisoner's witnesses have sworn that they heard the Jemadar Salickram Sing give orders to repair the huts and cooking-places at the time that he states he was in his hut, but these witnesses have not said that they did not hear the Jemadar also give orders to delay repairing them, for the reasons stated in the second instance of the first charge.

With reference to the third instance of the first charge, the Jemadar is not charged with being himself present at a meeting of Non commissioned officers and others at his hut, but with having a meeting of Non-commissioned officers and sepoys of 70th Regiment at his hut, in the lines of his company, and this, I think, the Court will allow has been most satisfactorily proved by no less than six witnesses, who have all sworn to the fact, and who have given the names of some of the men they saw there, describing minutely the very clothes some wore; there surely could not have been any mistake in this evidence, for no six witnesses could have so correctly given evidence had they really not been eye-witnesses to what they stated. The Jemadar, in his defence, wishes to show that he was not present at this meeting, but that he was at the mess. If it should appear to the Court that there is any uncertainty about the exact time at which the Jemadar was present at that meeting, there is no uncertainty of the fact of his presence. He was both seen and heard. The sentry, Gunness Pandy, saw him, and Sepoy Adhar Sing heard his voice.

But if even he were not present, he would be equally culpable under this charge. The fact of the meeting having taken place is unquestionable, and it is impossible to suppose that twenty or twenty-five persons should assemble at the Jemadar's hut without his connivance.

What the subject discussed at that meeting was, has to a certain extent been shown, and that the assembly was held for illegal purposes, is beyond a shadow of a doubt: if not for such purpose, how is it that none of those have come forward who were present at the assembly, although a pardon was offered by the Major-General commanding the division to any one who would speak the truth; and, if not why should the Jemadar have threatened and persuaded the Sentry Gunness Pandy to deny there had been a meeting. There can be no other conclusion than that the meeting was of an illegal nature, and the evidence itself in some measure explains its nature. Sepoy Adhar Sing has sworn that he heard the Jemadar say, "What I have done has been exposed, and now what shall I do?" What had the Jemadar done? Is it not shown that he had, on the 5th of March, used the seditious language about the cartridges and the huts? Here was something to be exposed, and did not the Jemadar know that his conduct had been exposed? The answer to this is clear. The evidence shows that my orderly had, at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 8th of March, informed Hyat Bux Khan, Pay-Havildar, the constant companion of the Jemadar on that evening, as shown both by the evidences for the prosecution and the defence, that Madho Sing had reported the Jemadar's misconduct to me, and that an inquiry had that day been made by me. It is impossible to conceive that Hyat Bux Khan did not tell that to the Jemadar, so that the meaning of the words heard to be spoken, "What I have done has been exposed, and now what shall I do?" is clear, and is in itself sufficient to show the unlawful character of the meeting.

Having now disposed of the charges, I will proceed to remark upon the style of defence adopted by the prisoner Jemadar Salickram Sing. He evidently wishes the Court to think him an ill-treated man, and that there is a strong

corps, and lays great stress upon the names of the Subadar Major and Drill-Havildar of the regiment, whom he implies have maligned him to me, and that I, (he also says), have listened to tales, backbitings, and false complaints from these two men. I now solemnly assure this Court, that the first I ever heard of there being enmity between the prisoner and any one in the regiment, was at one of the sittings of this very Court, and not before. Indeed, I had not the slightest idea that he was not on the same friendly terms in the regiment as the other Native officers appear to be; and I would also here inform the Court that neither the Subadar-Major, nor the Havildar-Major, has ever told me any tales against the prisoner, or made any false complaints against any other persons in the regiment. Indeed, I would not have allowed it. I never encourage tale-bearing and tittle-tattle. I never have done so, and I never will, either from a Subadar or from a sepoy.

In explanation of what the prisoner complains as having taken place on the 20th of March, I will state to the Court exactly what occurred. On or about the 20th of March, Major-General Hearsey, commanding the Presidency Division, authorized me to offer a free pardon to any one of the prisoners who would come forward and speak the whole truth regarding the meeting at the Jemadar's hut, if he were there, what was the subject of conversation that was carried on there, and so forth. This I made known at the head-quarters of my regiment through my Adjutant, and when I came down to Fort William to act as prosecutor on this trial, by order of the Major-General commanding, I made the same known through the Subadar-Major and Drill-Havildar, who were down here as witnesses for the prosecution; going myself to the encampment of the evidences, and prisoners near the tank, and myself telling them to make known the General's orders, and my offer, with his sanction, of a free pardon to any one who would turn Queen's evidence. So much for the prisoner's insinuation that the other prisoners were attempted to be bribed into confessing.

Jemadar Salickram Sing has merely given his own testimony of false complaints having been made against him, and has also stated that there are persons at enmity with him in the regiment, without proving a single instance, and he has not attempted even to show why they are at enmity with him, or given any reason for it throughout his statement, or attempted even to support it by evidence. I believe his assertion to be without the least foundation, and wholly untrue, for as I have before said, I never heard of it until it was put forward in this Court.

The Jemadar talks of his good character, and says he has always done his duty, and would do so again. Having been thirty-three years in the service, it is I think a pity he should so far have forgotten his position in the regiment, and lost sight of his duty to his Government, as to have attempted at the time he did, and when there was disaffection abroad amongst the troops at the station, to have persuaded others in his own regiment, which had been so steady and well-behaved, to combine with him against the lawful authority of his superiors, and by such an act to blast the good name of his own regiment.

The Jemadar would also wish the Court to think that I have some ill-will towards him, and think I listened to complaints against him. I assure the Court I knew no more of this Native officer than I did of the others in the regiment, and I never heard from his comrades (Native officers or men) any complaint against him. I only joined this regiment, the 70th Native Infantry, at the end of last July, and on the very day I took the command, the Havildar-Major, I believe, died. Before appointing his successor, I consulted the ablest and best officers in the regiment, and when two or three good and smart men had been pointed out to me, I myself examined them in their duty on parade, and then selected the man I considered best fitted for the situation.

The Jemadar thinks and says I ought, on receiving a report against him, to have sent for him, and asked him whether he would obey orders; my duty is to issue orders to those under my command, and to see them obeyed, not to ask my subordinates "if they will obey them."

On receiving reports against the prisoner of so serious a nature as mutiny, and holding a meeting at his hut, particularly at a time when the troops at the station were more or less disaffected, I directed my Adjutant to place the Jemadar in arrest, and I ordered, without delay, a special Court of Inquiry.

Before concluding, I would make a remark concerning the Jemadar's complaint, that men were called as witness [illegible]

who had been mentioned to me by the Subadar-Major and Havildar-Major day by day, but who had not been warned. The Court may recollect, and I have no doubt the Judge-Advocate does, that on one or two occasions during the trial, some particular points to which answers were made, elicited the name or names of one or two men whom I had not heard of, as knowing anything of the case under investigation; it was then thought in Court that these men would be material witnesses for the prosecution. The Court may also recollect having seen me on these occasions writing to my Adjutant to send these witnesses down on the following morning early; these notes were written by me in Court, and given immediately the proceedings of the day were closed; on one occasion, to the Havildar-Major to send up to Barrackpore, and on another, I think I gave the note to the Adjutant himself, as he was in Court on that day. This explanation will, I hope, fully satisfy the Court that the Jemadar's insinuations, that witnesses for the prosecution were first told what to say by the Subadar-Major and Havildar-Major, and then mentioned to me as men necessary to be sent for, are groundless and malicious, put forth evidently in hope of making the Court believe, that he, the prisoner, has not had justice done him, and that party feeling was at work against him, the whole being a fabrication of his own and utterly untrue.

I will now leave the serious charges against the prisoner in the hands of the Court, to be dealt with as to the members may seem fit, feeling convinced that fifteen Native officers who have served the State faithfully and honourably, some from thirty to forty years, will show their Government that they know their duty, and will perform it; that notwithstanding the prisoner is a Native officer of about thirty-three years' service, they will not permit the good name and bearing of a steady and well-behaved regiment to be even tarnished by the machinations of one disaffected and contumacious officer.

J. D. KENNEDY, *Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel,*
Commanding 70th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Fort William, April 3, 1857.

The Court was closed.

Finding.

The Court find the prisoner, Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the First Company, 70th Regiment of Native Infantry, guilty of the first charge, in every instance, and guilty also of the second charge.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Jemadar Salickram Sing, of the First Company of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be dismissed from the service.

JOWAHIR LALL TEWARRY, *President.*
G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.
W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter to the Court.

The Court adjourned at 3 o'clock, P.M., until further orders.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

A.

The Judge-Advocate-General to the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Presidency Division.

Sir, *Simla, April* 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to return, for revision of the sentence, the proceedings of the trial of

2. General Anson concurs with the Court in their verdict, and it seems fully proved that the prisoner has disgracefully broken the oath he took to behave himself as "becomes a good soldier, and faithful servant of the Company," having himself fomented the mutinous feeling that existed in a portion of his regiment, instead of reporting the matter at once to the European officer of his company, and at the same time exerting his own influence to check the spirit of disaffection.

3. You will be good enough to explain to the Court the serious nature of the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, and point out to them the impossibility of maintaining discipline in the army, if the crime of mutiny in a Native officer is allowed to be visited by mere dismissal from the service.

4. The Commander-in-chief trusts, that having taken these remarks into their consideration, the Court will be prepared to award such a sentence as his Excellency can approve.

I have, &c.

KEITH YOUNG, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Judge Advocate-General of the Army.

Barrackpore, April 24, 1857.

THE Court re-assembled this day with closed doors, at the mess-house of the 34th Native Infantry, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the President, and all the members detailed in the heading of these proceedings being present. The interpreter is also present.

The orders for the re-assembly of the Court were read, and the Judge-Advocate read to the Court the letter of instructions for revision (marked A), and attached to these proceedings, and explained also the serious nature of the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, as directed in paragraph 3 of this letter.

Revised Sentence.

The Court having maturely considered the remarks of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, most respectfully beg to adhere to their former sentence.

JOWAHIR LALL TEWARRY,
President of the Court.
G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.
W. M. GRIERSON, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter.

The Court closed their proceedings, on revision, at 1 o'clock, P.M., and adjourned until further orders.

G. C. HATCH, *Captain,*
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

Approved and confirmed.

GEORGE ANSON, *General,*
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Simla, May 1, 1857.

Remarks.

The Commander-in-chief returned these proceedings for a revision of the sentence, considering mere dismissal from the service an inadequate punishment for the crime of mutiny. The Court have, however, adhered to their original sentence, representing that there is a marked difference between the case of Jemadar Salickram Sing, and those of Sepoy Mungul Pandy, and Jemadar Issuree Pandy, of the 34th Native Infantry, on each of whom the Court had passed a capital sentence. General Anson agreeing in much that has been advanced by the Court, is still of opinion that a very lenient view has been

the President and Members of this Court-martial, who, faithful to their duty to the State, have not shrunk from awarding a sentence of death when they conscientiously considered it deserved, General Anson has accorded his approval and confirmation of the present sentence, and he has the more readily done so, as the 70th Regiment, to which Jemadar Salickram Sing was a disgrace, is a well-conducted body of men, and requires no severe example in its ranks to mark the heinousness of the crime of mutiny.

GEORGE ANSON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Judge-Advocate-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 27, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th May, 1857, forwarding the original proceedings of a General Court-martial on the trial of Salickram Sing, Jemadar of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, who has been convicted of mutiny, and sentenced to be dismissed the service, and to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the same has been laid before Government.

2. The original inclosures of your letter are herewith returned as requested.

I am, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN NO. 18.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd, Commanding the Dinapore Division.

Sir, *Fort William. February* 13, 1857.

MY message by telegraph of this date will have informed you that it is understood that a Kossid has been sent to the Native regiments at Dinapore with a letter from some men of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment at Barrackpore, requesting the men at Dinapore to support them in raising a disturbance, and to request that you will have the goodness to adopt measures without delay to trace this letter, and, if possible, to secure the Kossid.

I have, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Berhampore.

Sir, *Fort William, February* 13, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that it is understood that a Kossid has been sent to the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, with a letter from some men of the

2nd Grenadier Regiment, requesting the men of the 19th to support them in raising a disturbance, and to request that you will have the goodness to adopt measures without delay to trace this letter, and, if possible, to secure the Kossid.

I am, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

Major-General Lloyd to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Dinapore, February* 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your communication, dated the 13th instant, just received; also of the telegraphic message of the same date, which reached me on Sunday the 15th instant.

Every endeavour shall of course be made for tracing the letter from Barrackpore alluded to, also for securing the Kossid charged with the same, but without, I apprehend, a successful result.

I have, &c.
G. W. A. LLOYD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Dinapore Division.

Inclosure 4 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Berhampore, February* 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Council Chamber, Fort William, 13th February, 1857, and in reply beg to state that I do not think any Kossid has arrived in the lines of my regiment from Barrackpore, and that the men of my regiment have not shown the least feeling of uneasiness or wish to raise a disturbance regarding the new rifle ammunition about to be served out to the army. I told the men of the regiment that I would apply to the Major-General commanding the division to allow the Pay Havildars of companies to prepare any grease that was required to be used with their new rifle ammunition, with which information they were satisfied, and thought no more on the subject.

I have made every endeavour and exertion to arrest the Kossid, but can find no trace of him.

I have, &c.
W. ST. L. MITCHELL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, February* 21, 1857.

I DEEM it my duty to forward the accompanying letters to be laid before the Governor-General in Council, being very desirous that every matter connected with the ill feeling or discontent of the sepoys of the Barrackpore brigades should be laid before Government.

It is evident to me, that having failed in the first attempt, a second is being, or is about to be, made on the men, to induce them to misbehave.

Who the authors are I can only suspect; but my suspicion leads to the followers of the King of Oude.

I have, &c.
J. B. HEARSEY.

Inclosure 6 in No. 18.

Brigadier Grant to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir, *Barrackpore, February* 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, that I regret to say that some evil-disposed persons about the Presidency are still circulating false and unfounded reports about the sepoys, and thereby trying to keep their feelings excited.

Last night, on my return from Calcutta, after attending the Durbar, a letter was placed in my hands from Colonel A. Abbott, C.B., Inspector-General of Ordnance, requesting me to contradict the report to the effect, that the Native regiments at Meerut had mutinied, and had been attacked by the Europeans, and saying that the report was totally false.

Such reports in circulation at the present moment must do much harm, by keeping the minds of the men unsettled.

I have, &c.
C. GRANT.

Inclosure 7 in No. 18.

Colonel Abbott to Brigadier Grant.

My dear Grant, *Calcutta, February* 19, 1857.

A REPORT is, I am told, current at Barrackpore to the effect, that the Native regiments at Meerut have mutinied, and have been attacked by the Europeans. This is totally false; and has no doubt been invented with a view to excite the sepoys. No such report has been received by Government, to whom it would instantly have been communicated by electric telegraph.

I hear from Meerut, every second day. My latest of 13th. from Johnson, mentions Wilson being very ill with small pox. Not a rumour of discontent amongst the men.

The 60th Royal Rifles are practising with Enfield rifle, but do not quite like the ammunition. They find it difficult to ram home the charge, the ball having only 1-100th of an inch of windage, and the paper passing twice round it.

So many scoundrels are just now endeavouring to unsettle the minds of our Sepoys, that it is necessary to keep a brighter look out, and to contradict the falsehoods that are circulated.

Believe me, &c.
A. ABBOTT.

Barrackpore, February 21, 1857.

Kindly tell Grant to communicate this to the officers commanding regiments, that should they hear of these lying reports, to immediately contradict them; or even to make occasion to tell the Native officers what villains there are about making and circulating such lies.

J. B. HEARSEY.

Inclosure 8 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, February* 16, 1857.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 13th February, 1857, yesterday. By the same post I received a letter from Colonel Birch, Military Secretary to

Government, dated Council-Chamber, Fort William, 13th February, 1857, informing me that a Kossid had been sent to my regiment from some men in the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, requesting the men of my regiment to support them in raising a disturbance. This morning early I went to the lines of my regiment and made private inquiries of the Serjeant-Major, the Subadar-Major, and the Drill Havildar, each separately, and they declared positively, in the presence of my Adjutant, that no Kossid had arrived in the lines; if any Kossid had arrived, and tried to create a bad feeling towards Government in the minds of the men of my regiment, they would certainly have heard of it and reported the circumstance to me. At 11 o'clock this day I assembled all the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers (Pay and Colour Havildars) of my regiment at the mess-house, and questioned them as to what reports they had heard regarding the Enfield rifle and ammunition about to be served out to the Bengal Army; the Subadar-Major replied that the report was that the cartridges about to be served out to the army were made up with cow's and pig's fat, so that when the sepoys bit off the end of the cartridge they would lose caste. I asked all present if they believed such a report; they said that they did not believe that Government would serve out anything with cow's and pig's fat to Hindoos and Mussulman soldiers, as both were contrary to their religious prejudices. There has not been the slightest appearance of uneasiness in the minds of the men of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry. About a fortnight ago a Brahmin Pay Havildar, a man of good character, and in whom I have great confidence, said to me, "What is the story everybody is talking about, that Government intends making the Native army use cow's and pig's fat with the ammunition for their new rifles?" I asked him if he believed there was any truth in the report; he replied he could not believe it. I assured him he might set his mind at rest on the subject, for if the men of the regiment had any doubts on the subject, I would apply to the Major-General Commanding the division to allow the Pay Havildars of companies to provide any grease that was required for their companies, so that the men of the regiment might see what grease they used and how it was prepared. This conversation was circulated through the regiment, and nothing more was thought of it.

If any Kossid was sent from Barrackpore, whatever message he may have brought, has had no effect upon the men of my regiment.

I have desired the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of my regiment to report to me, without delay, any rumours connected with the army that may reach the regiment from any quarter. At the close of this meeting, I had paragraphs 6, 7, 8, and 9 of section 9 of the Standing Orders for the Native Infantry read and explained to all present.

I have now been nearly sixteen months in command of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and I consider the men, as a body, are quiet, orderly, and obedient, and some of the Native Officers very superior to the generality of Native Officers—I mean they are well educated men for their rank in life.

If anything occurs here to make me change my opinion I will immediately report the same to you, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the division.

Yours, &c.
W. St. LEGER MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 9 in No. 18.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, March 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter, of the 1st instant, received this day, relative to disaffection among the men of the 19th Regiment Native

the demi-official communication, in original, alluded to, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, relative to the disaffection which has manifested itself among the men of that regiment, and to request you will have the goodness to submit them for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.
W. MAYHEW, *Major*.

Inclosure 10 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Barrackpore, March* 1, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for submission to Government the inclosed demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, dated the 27th ultimo, reporting the mutinous conduct of that battalion on the night of the 26th idem, and the measures which he consequently adopted for the restoration of order and discipline.

2. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell by this day's dawk to exert his utmost endeavours to discover the ringleaders of this disgraceful outbreak, and particularly whether the party of the 34th Native Infantry, alluded to, were the originators of such.

3. I have dispatched a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's letter to army head-quarters for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.
J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 11 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, February* 27, 1857.

ON the 25th, a detachment of European invalids, under the command of Lieutenant Ferris, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, arrived at this station, bringing with them a guard of 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, and 12 sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, which was relieved the same day by a guard of the same strength from my regiment. The Havildar's party of the 34th Native Infantry were encamped on the left of our lines, about 100 yards, yesterday.

Yesterday I ordered a parade for this morning for exercise, each man to be served with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition. It is the custom in this regiment to serve out the caps to the men in the afternoon, and the blank cartridges in the morning; the men refused the caps, saying there was a doubt how the cartridges were prepared. This information was given to me by my Adjutant between 7 and 8 o'clock. I went down with him to the lines, and called up all the Native Commissioned officers in front of the quarter-guard, and explained to them that the cartridges about to be served out in the morning were made up by the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, upwards of a year ago; and that they had better tell the men of their companies that those who refuse to obey the orders of their officers are liable to the severest punishment. The Native officers said they would speak to the men of their companies, and they had no doubt everything would pass off quietly.

I ordered a general parade in the morning of all the troops at the station. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, as I was about to sleep, I heard the sound of drums, and a shout from the direction of the lines. I dressed immediately, went over to my Adjutant's quarters, and directed him to assemble all the officers at my quarters quietly. I then went to Captain Alexander's, and

be ready at some distance on the right of our lines. I then went to the Artillery lines, and got the detachment of Artillery, gun, ammunition ready for immediate action. I must explain that, by the time I got to the Adjutant's quarters, the Drill Havildar of the regiment was making his way to the Adjutant's quarters. I asked him what the disturbance was in the lines; he said the regiment had broken open the bells of arms, and had forcibly taken possession of their arms and ammunition, and that they had loaded their muskets. As soon as I got the Cavalry and Artillery ready, I marched down with the officers of the regiment to the lines. I found the men in undress, formed in line, and shouting; some among them called out, "Do not come on, the men will fire!" I loaded the two guns with grape; dismounted some of the troopers, and marched down on the men (leaving the guns within range behind). I called a bugler; sounded the officers' call, on which the Native officers and a number of men surrounded us, and I asked them the meaning of all this disturbance. The Native officers made all kinds of excuses; begged that I would not be violent with the men. I then addressed the men, and asked them, what they had to complain of. I told them that I had explained to the Native officers some days ago, that if grease was required to be used for the new cartridges that I would apply to the Major-General commanding the division to allow the Pay Havildars of companies to make up what was required for their companies; the men said they were never told so by the Native officers.

I told the officers they must immediately call upon their men to lay down their arms. The Native officers told me the men would not do so in the presence of the guns and Cavalry; but, if I would withdraw them, they would go off quietly to their lines. This was about 3 o'clock in the morning. I ordered a parade at sunrise, and retired, sending the Cavalry to their lines and the guns to the magazine.

This morning at sunrise I went to parade; the regiment turned out as usual. I inspected the arms, and examined the pouches; several of the men had not then ten rounds of ammunition in pouch; some had nine rounds, and a bullet with the mark of the screw in it, as if a charge had been drawn. The parade this morning was quiet and orderly; after inspection, I had the Articles of War read to the men; saluted the colours and dismissed the parade. I have ordered a European Court of Inquiry to assemble at the mess-house at 11 o'clock, the proceedings of which I will forward without any delay to you. It is 9 A.M.. I have just returned from parade; all is quiet. I must close this as the dawk is going out.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. LEGER MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

P.S.—I will detain the guard of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, until I hear from you. On second thoughts, I countermanded the general parade, and had only the parade of my own regiment.

Inclosure 12 in No. 18.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Calcutta, March* 3, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to forward a letter, in original, from the officer commanding the Presidency Division, of the 2nd instant just received, together with its inclosure, from the officer commanding the 19th Native Infantry.

As no copies of the letters sent yesterday, or of those now forwarded, have been kept, I beg you will have the goodness to furnish me with copies, for transmission to army head-quarters.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Barrackpore, March* 2, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to forward another demi-official communication, in original, on the same subject, dated the 28th ultimo, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, which I request may be at once submitted for the information of Government through the Military Secretary.

A copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's letter will be transmitted to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief by this day's dawk.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 14 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, February* 28, 1857.

YESTERDAY, after my letter to your address was dispatched, a Court of Inquiry was assembled at the mess-house, at 11 o'clock, the proceedings of which will be continued to-day, and these proceedings will, in all probability, elucidate the whole matter. Yesterday evening, the Adjutant reported to me that the men, instead of sleeping in their lines, had assembled for the purpose of sleeping by the bells of arms; they were, however, quite orderly, and made no noise, but appeared to dislike leaving their arms. I did not think it right to do anything further last night than order a parade this morning; I formed a hollow square, had out the four senior sepoys from each company, and asked them their objections to the cartridges; they said that they were doubtful about their being greased. I opened cartridges of all sorts, service and blank, left us by the 7th Native Infantry, and some ball practice lately received from Calcutta. I burnt them before the men, but as amongst the blank cartridges there were some made with a more highly-glazed paper, they accepted the other paper as all right, but mistrusted the glazed; they said they would be satisfied if both papers equally stood the test of water, of course the unglazed paper took up the water readily, and they expressed their opinion the other was greased. I inclose the two different sorts of paper, one of each kind has been wetted, and one not. I told the men that I would not allow them to seize the khotes, and that if they did it to-night I would put a section of each company on duty over the khotes with double sentries. I write to you in a demi-official form, for the information of the Major-General Commanding. When the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are closed, I will then send you a statement of the whole business. I have kept a copy of this letter; I don't enter it into the letter-book, as the contents would soon be spread over the lines; I had not time to take a copy of my letter to you yesterday, but will thank you to send me a copy at your leisure.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. LEGER MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 15 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, March 5, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a letter in original dated the 2nd instant, with two inclosures, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, which I beg you will do me the favor to submit for the information of Government.

This dispatch only reached me an hour ago, and as there is no time to take a copy for transmission to army head-quarters, I request that you will oblige me by causing this to be done hereafter, if considered by you to be desirable.

I send this by a special messenger.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 16 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir, *Berhampore, March 2, 1857.*

INCLOSED I have the honor to send you a petition from the men of my regiment to the Major-General commanding the division; you will observe that what has now occurred has been owing to rumours they have heard during the last two or three months. The European Court of Inquiry is still sitting, and I hope their proceedings will explain the whole of this mystery.

I have, &c.

W. ST. LEGER MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 17 in No. 18.

Petition to the Major-General Commanding the Division.

(Translation.)

HITHERTO this regiment has been always obedient in every way, and marched and halted wherever ordered, without question of any sort. For the last two months or more it has been rumoured that new cartridges have been made in the magazine at Calcutta, on the paper of which bullock's or pig's fat was spread, and that it it was the intention of Government to coerce the men to bite them. On this account we were very much afraid on the score of our religion. The Colonel on hearing this assembled the Native officers, and told them that on the arrival of the new muskets he would make such arrangements as would satisfy them; that is to say, that such grease as was necessary should be prepared before the sepoys by the Pay Havildars of companies; with this we were perfectly satisfied. After some time some fresh stores arrived from Calcutta, and on the 26th of this month, we received orders on the following day to fire fifteen rounds of blank cartridge per man; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the cartridges were received at the bells of arms and inspected by us; we perceived them to be of two kinds, and one sort appeared to be different from that formerly served out. Hence we doubted whether these might not be the cartridges which had arrived from Calcutta, as we had made none ourselves, and

scruples we refused to take the caps. At half-past 7 o'clock, the Colonel, accompanied by the Adjutant, came upon parade, and very angrily gave orders to us, saying, "If you will not take the cartridges I will take you to Burmah, where through hardship you will all die. These cartridges are those left behind by the 7th Native Infantry, and I will serve them out to-morrow morning by the hands of the officers commanding companies." He gave this order so angrily that we were convinced that the cartridges were greased, otherwise he would not have spoken so. The same night about a quarter to 11, shouts of various kinds were heard, some said there's a fire, others that they were surrounded by Europeans, some said that the guns had arrived, others that the Cavalry had appeared. In the midst of this row the alarm sounded on a drum, then from fear of our lives the greater number seized their arms from the khotes. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the 11th Irregular Cavalry, and the guns with torches, arrived on the parade with the commanding officer, which still more confirmed our suspicions of the cartridges being greased, inasmuch as the commanding officer appeared to be about to carry his threat into execution by force. We had been hearing of this sort of thing for the last two months or more, and here appeared to be the realization of it. On this the Colonel called all the Native officers, and said to them very angrily, "This is a very bad business; we don't fear to die and will die here." Then the Native officers, in the most respectful manner, represented to him, the sepoys are fools, whereas you have sense and judgment; do not at this time speak so angrily, for this is a matter affecting their religion, and that is no slight thing. Please to send the Artillery and Cavalry away. The Colonel agreed to this, and sent each officer with his Native officer to his company to soothe and explain to the men. The sepoys represented that all men value their religion, and we believe we shall lose caste by biting these cartridges; and on seeing the Artillery and Cavalry we became more frightened; the officers then said to the men, we will ask the Colonel to send away the Cavalry and guns, which was accordingly done. At the same time, however, the Colonel said I will have a general parade in the morning, then I will have the Governor-General's orders read out. On this the Native officers again represented to him that only a short portion of the night remained, and if he had the Cavalry and guns there so soon again, the men would only believe that they were intended to act against them. It would be better if he only paraded the regiment alone; at first he would not agree to this, but on its again being represented to him by the Adjutant he agreed to it. The men then lodged their arms and went to their lines. They all appeared on parade on the following morning. On the 28th, again according to orders, there was another parade, at which the cartridges which the men had refused to fire, were inspected, when assuredly two kinds of cartridges were found, one kind of white thin paper, and the other darker and thicker. On burning and submerging the two the difference still was evident, which did not remove the distrust. The Colonel put up specimens of each kind of paper and has sent them to you. From that time onwards all duties have been properly carried on, and so shall be; as long as we live we will faithfully obey all orders; whenever in the field of battle we are ordered to go, there shall we be found; therefore with every respect we now petition, that since this is a religious question, from which arose our dread, and as religion is by the order of God the first thing, we petition, that as we have done formerly, we may be now also allowed to make up our own cartridges, and we will obey whatever orders may be given to us, and we will ever pray for you.

The petition of the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the 19th Native Infantry.

Inclosure 18 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Heursey.

Sir, *Fort William, March* 14, 1857.

I AM directed to return herewith the inclosure of your letter of the 5th instant, and to request that you will transmit them to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell for explanation of his conduct, as affected by the statement in the petition of the men of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

I am also desired to request that you will cause the men of the 19th Native Infantry to be informed that their petition has been laid before Government.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, March* 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the proceedings of a European Court of Inquiry, held at Berhampore by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, in regard to the mutinous conduct of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, which has already been reported by me to Government.

As the whole of the circumstances regarding this outbreak are fully detailed in it, I do not think it requires me, unless I am called upon to do so, to offer any further opinion on this most untoward occurrence.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 20 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to Major-General Hearsey, Commanding Presidency Division.

Sir, *Berhampore, March* 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st March, 1857, this afternoon.

I will detain the guard of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry until further orders, and I will have them examined by the Court of Inquiry.

I have just read the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry up to this date, and one of the witnesses, a Subadar of my regiment, said that this uneasy feeling in the 19th Native Infantry originated in the information received from the guard, who arrived here a short time ago escorting Government stallions towards Buxar; this feeling was confirmed on the arrival of the Guard of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, with the European convalescents.

I heard that on Thursday the 26th February, Friday and Saturday, the men of the regiment fasted, taking only bang and other exciting drugs. On Sunday I had a private interview at my quarters with a Brahmin Havildar of the regiment, who asked me if I would forward a petition from the regiment to you. I replied certainly, if there were no disrespectful terms used, and it contained a fair statement of what had occurred in the regiment, and what their wishes were. I trust you have received this petition: all they ask is to be allowed to make their own cartridges and prepare the grease for them. The men are behaving very well since; they take their usual meals and perform their duties cheerfully. As far as any man can judge the men seem in a state

will make them alter their opinions about the cartridges and grease. The mischievous reports spread abroad affect Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Seikhs equally.

I have parades every morning, and the men are as steady and orderly as any men can be. I will continue this daily, as it brings the officers and men together, and I think will establish confidence. I have given Serjeant-Major Trawley thirty days' leave of absence, so as to keep him out of the way, as there was evidently a bad feeling towards him on the part of the men, and I think it would be as well if he was to be removed to another regiment as Serjeant-Major. This appearing in general orders without any application for an exchange on the part of the Serjeant-Major would prevent any feeling of victory on the part of the men. When the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry reach you, you will see the necessity for the removal of the Serjeant-Major: there is nothing against him; he is a good drill and a man of most exemplary character, perfectly steady and trustworthy, but he seems to be just now so unpopular with the men that I thought it best that he should go away for a time.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 21 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir *Berhampore, March 5, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, the duplicate of which I will send you by to-morrow's post.

The Court will again assemble in a day or two to resume its proceedings.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 22 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, March 5, 1857.*

ALL is quiet here. I do not intend to assemble the Court of Inquiry again till Monday next, by which time I hope to gain more information.

I had the kits of the guard of the 34th Native Infantry searched yesterday afternoon; but no letters or papers were found among them.

There are two Native officers of the 50th Native Infantry here on court-martial duty. I am going to have their evidence taken.

Yours truly,

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

P.S. I have sent off one copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry by to-day's dawk; and another goes to-morrow.

Inclosure 23 in No. 18.

Lieutenant MacAndrew to Captain Alexander, Commanding 11th Irregular Cavalry, Berhampore.

Sir, *Berhampore, February 27, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to inform you, by direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the station, that the Court of Inquiry, of which you are appointed President, is assembled for the purpose of investigating the cause and origin of the men of the 19th Native Infantry having broken open their

bells of arms, and seized their arms last night. You are authorized to summon such witnesses as you may require.

I have, &c.

J. F. MACANDREW, *Lieutenant,*
Station Staff.

PROCEEDINGS of a European Court of Inquiry, held at Berhampore, on the 27th day of February, 1857, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. L. Mitchell, commanding at Berhampore, for the purpose of investigating such matter as may be be laid before it.

President.

Captain W. C. Alexander, 11th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry.

Members.

Captain J. B. Y. Matheson, 52d Regiment of Native Infantry.
Captain E. H. C. Wintle, 61st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Interpreter to the Court, Lieutenant J. Vallings, 19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Pursuant to Station Orders of this date, the Court assembled at 11 A.M. at the mess-house of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

President, members, and interpreter all present.

Letter No. 51, from the Station Staff, is produced, and annexed to the Proceedings.

1*st Witness.*—Lieutenant Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, Adjutant 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states as follows:—

Last night, about 7 o'clock, a report was made to me by the Serjeant-Major and Drill Havildar, that the men of the regiment had refused to take the caps served out to them in accordance with regimental custom, the evening before a parade for firing blank ammunition, the cartridges being served out in the morning. I immediately went and reported to the Colonel, and reported their refusal. He took me with him to the quarter-guard of the regiment, and sent for the Native officers, to whom he explained, that the objections of the sepoys to take the cartridges were groundless, inasmuch as these cartridges were not of a new construction, but the same as had been served to the army for years, and were made up in the regimental magazine by the sepoys of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry. The Colonel further told the Native officers, that he would parade the regiment in the morning, and that the officers of companies should serve the cartridges out to the men upon the parade, according to the roll of the company, and that the first man who refused to take the cartridges should be tried by a court-martial. We then went home, and the Colonel directed me to send an order to Captain Alexander, commanding the 11th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, to have his regiment on the parade of the 19th Native Infantry at 6 o'clock in the morning; he also directed me to bring down the post guns at the same time. About 12 o'clock I was awoke by the Colonel and Havildar Major informing me that the men had broken open the bells of arms, seized their muskets, and were making a great noise in the lines. The Colonel directed me to assemble all the officers at his quarters, and to get out the guns immediately prepared for service. When this was done, we all went with the guns down to the parade, and halted about 250 yards in front of the Serjeant-Major's bungalow, and found the 11th Irregular Cavalry drawn up at some distance on the right of the parade. The Colonel directed me to tell Captain Alexander to move up his regiment close to the guns; at this time the men were in a state of great excitement, shouting loudly. The Colonel then directed me to go to the quarter-guard, and sound for the Native officers to assemble in front. The drum was beat twice in my presence to call them; and I sent two sepoys of the guard for the same purpose. When I heard some of the Native officers answer across the tank that they were coming, I returned to the Colonel to report it. When I approached the guard, I was challenged in the usual manner, some distance to the right and to the front by a man in Hindustani clothes with belt

and musket. I answered to his challenge, "Officer;" and he called out to the guard, "He is the Adjutant." I went up to the guard without any further challenge, except from the sentry there. The guard was perfectly steady, and received me as usual with shouldered arms; and a drummer, without hesitation, obeyed my order to sound for the Native officers. The Native officer in command of the guard informed me that the men in the lines had loaded, and would fire upon me if I crossed that way. When I returned to the Colonel, I reported this; and he ordered the guns to be loaded with grape. He then told me to remain there, and not allow the Artillery or Cavalry to advance until he returned. He went towards the men; and on his return, I went down to them. They offered no violence whatever; but evinced great mistrust of the cartridges, and declared they would not surrender their arms until the Artillery and Cavalry were removed. This was eventually done; and they lodged their arms, and were quiet for the rest of the night. This morning at 7 o'clock they turned out for parade, and were orderly and obedient. Their pouches were inspected, and such as were deficient in the number of cartridges they ought to have had, were marked for future proceedings after the parade was dismissed; and I was the only officer left upon parade. The Subadar-Major reported to me, that the men were at the kotes, and would not go to the lines; and sure enough the companies were standing there. I proceeded at once to my own company, and sent to call the Colonel. On reaching my own company, I ordered them to lodge their arms at once, and go to their lines. They obeyed; and the others followed their example. By the time the Colonel reached the parade again, they had gone. I then went home.

Q. What was the cause of the men turning out?—A. When I went down among them, they told me that the reason was that Artillery and Cavalry were sent for, and they thought that they would be attacked.

2nd Witness.—Brevet-Captain L. R. Newhouse, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states as follows:—

About a quarter past 7 in the evening of the 26th, the Orderly Havildar of my company informed me that the men would not receive their caps. I told the man to go away, and that I would see about it in the morning; and as I was officer of the day, the Native officer of the day reported to me that the men would not take their caps. I then told him to go and report the matter to the Adjutant and Commanding Officer.

Q. Did either the Orderly Havildar or Native officer of the day give any reason for the men not taking the caps?—*A.* The Orderly Havildar said that the men refused to take the caps in the evening because they were afraid of losing them.

Q. What induced you to go down to the lines to report the circumstance to the Colonel of the men refusing to take their caps?—*A.* Being orderly officer I considered it my duty to report it, and for that purpose went to his quarters. Being told that he had gone to the lines with the Adjutant, I went there too, thinking the matter was something serious.

Q. Did the Native officer of the day report to you that the men had broken open the kotes and seized their muskets, and did he give any reason for their doing so?—*A.* Yes, he did report that the kotes had been broken open, and the muskets taken out, but I am not exactly certain what reasons he gave for their doing so.

Q. Did you at any time hear the cause of their forcibly taking the muskets out of the kotes?—*A.* Yes, when I went to my own company to try and persuade the men to give up their arms, they refused to do so, saying that they had taken them out to defend themselves against the Cavalry, which had been ordered down. Upon this, I called for the Subadar of the company, but the men replied, with a laugh, that he had run away, and had been absent since 10 o'clock in the day. I remember no one in particular saying so, except Doolum Sing, Pay Havildar. The men, also, said that the Subadar had sent away his family and traps.

3rd Witness.—Serjeant-Major John Trawley, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and questioned as follows:—

Q. When did you first hear that the men of your regiment were dissatisfied?—*A.* Yesterday evening, the 26th, after I had dismissed the evening drill, the Pay Havildars of companies came to me and made me the usual reports at evening roll-call. Three of them did not come up with the others, viz., Hussein Khan, of No. 5 company; Thackoor Sing, of No. 7, and Kuheechum, of No. 8. Hussein Khan came up the first of these three, as I was going to my bungalow. I asked him why he had not come up with the other Havildars. He replied, that he went to see if the caps had been served out, and that he found that they had not. I asked him the reason why they were not; he told me that the men refused to take them, as they had some doubts about the cartridges. I asked him if any other companies had refused; he said he did not know, but thought they had also refused. I then called all the Orderly Havildars, who came up. I asked them one by one whether their companies had refused to take the caps. They all, with the exception of No. 5 Orderly Havildar, replied that the men had said that they would do all alike. No. 5 Orderly Havildar distinctly said that they refused to take them. Both the Subadar-Major and Havildar-Major were present, as also the Drill Naick. I told the Subadar-Major to look after the regiment, as he was not in uniform, and explain to the regiment that there were no blank cartridges in the magazine from Calcutta, the only blank cartridges were those made over by the 7th Native Infantry, which regiment we relieved here, and that I would go and report the circumstance to the Adjutant, which I did.

Q. After your return to the lines, did anything further occur?—*A.* Yes, after the Drum-Major and Orderly Havildar had left, after making the reports at 8 o'clock roll-call, the Drum-Major returned immediately, and told me that he had heard that a number of the men, supposed to be of the Light Company, got into the tank on the left front of the lines, and vowed that if any man was taken out of the ranks in the morning, they would rescue him. I sent the Drum-Major to acquaint the Adjutant, as I could not then leave the lines, considering the state the regiment was in. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, as I was lying awake in my bed, I heard a rush made on the bells of arms, with shouting, by the men of the regiment, the doors of which were forced open, the arms and accoutrements taken out and carried to the lines. I got up immediately, and went to see what it was all about. Shortly after this the Havildar-Major came up, and reported what had taken place. I directed him to report the matter immediately to the Adjutant, and also sent Rampersaud, sepoy of No. 3 Company and Drill-Instructor, who also came up with him; as far as I can remember, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the 11th Regiment, Irregular Cavalry came up. When the regiment arrived, the men, on discovering it, rushed out of the lines shouting, and assembled near the kotes. I left my bungalow, and went to the Cavalry for protection. I remained there until Colonel Mitchell and the officers of the regiment arrived. All the officers went to the lines, and the colonel left me in charge of the guns.

I beg further to state, that on one occasion I was warned to leave, and on another, not to approach my bungalow.

Q. Do you know why the men broke open the kotes and seized the arms?—*A.* No; I cannot give any reason except that they most probably expected to be attacked by the Cavalry and Artillery. Had there been any other reason, they would have waited till the morning, when they could have had their arms without forcing the kotes.

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M.

Saturday, February 28, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 o'clock.

4th Witness.—Sheik Kuneem Bux Subadar, No. 4 Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and states as follows:—On the evening of the 26th, after sunset roll-call, the Orderly Havildar of my company reported to me that all was correct. I then went to my house. In less than half-an-hour after this, the Kote Havildar and Orderly Havildar came and told me that the men would not take their percussion-caps. I asked the reason why? They said that it was rumoured amongst the men that the cartridges were

Subadar-Major then summoned all the Native officers to his house, and said to them, "you must try and settle this matter at 8 o'clock roll-call, and report it at once to the officers commanding your companies." About an hour afterwards, I heard that the Commanding Officer had come down to the lines, and had summoned the Native officers to him; at this time, a considerable body of men had assembled around the Colonel, who was very angry. I did not hear all that he said, but I heard him say, that "they must take the cartridges, otherwise they would be sent to China and Burmah, where they would all die; and recollect that I will have a parade to-morrow morning, and have the cartridges served out to you by the officers of companies, and those who refuse to take them will be imprisoned or transported." He also said: "The objections you make to the cartridges are perfectly groundless, as they are all ones which we received from the 7th Native Infantry." The Colonel then went to his house. At 8 o'clock roll-call, I explained to my company what the Colonel had said; no one made a reply to this, so I then went to my house; I doubted at the time whether they believed me. About a quarter to 11 o'clock I heard a great noise in the lines; the Orderly Havildar reported to me that the men of my company, and of all the rest, had taken their arms and accoutrements from the kotes; I went to the men, whom I found with their arms and belts on; I asked them what was the meaning of it, some said that Europeans were coming to kill them; others said the Artillery was coming, and others the Cavalry. I found I could do nothing with them, so I returned to my house and told the Orderly Havildar to go and report it to the officer commanding the company. The Orderly Havildar said, "the officer will be asleep;" I said, that does not signify, you must wake him up and report it. He went and did so; I remained in my house after 12 o'clock; I heard the Colonel was on parade through the Orderly Havildar, who said, "be quick, the Colonel has called for all the Native Officers." I went to him and found the Artillery and Cavalry were on the parade. The Colonel ordered us to separate our companies from the others and call the roll; the European officers were also present, and each tried to assemble his company. Lieutenant McDonald, in charge of my company, tried also, but without effect. All the Native officers then went to the Colonel; he was very angry; I said to him, "Don't be angry now, as it is of no use. Excuse the men now, as they are ignorant men; kindly send away the Cavalry and Artillery, and everything will be settled in the morning." The Colonel consented; but said "we will have a parade of all the troops." I again begged of him to refrain from having the Cavalry and Artillery there; he at first refused, saying, "I command all the troops, and can assemble them when I choose." I did not think it proper to further urge him, so said nothing more. The Colonel then went away; I was however afraid of the consequences, as so short a time would intervene, should this order be carried into effect, so I spoke to the Adjutant and Quartermaster, and begged of them to ask the Colonel not to have the Artillery and Cavalry on parade, as the men would be still suspicious of being forced. The Adjutant then rode after the Colonel, and returning shortly said, "the Colonel has consented to have the regiment paraded alone." We then all went to the lines. In the morning, the regiment was assembled on the parade at the appointed hour. The muskets and pouches were examined, and the names of those written down who had not the proper number of cartridges, or whose cartridges were broken. After this, the parade was dismissed. At sunset roll-call I warned the men to be careful for the future about what they did, or else it would be the worse for them. They replied that they were in fear of their lives, and wished to keep their muskets by them, or sleep by the kotes. I said, you can do as you please, but I must report it. At 8 o'clock roll-call I went to the kotes, and found some men there sitting or lying down; I cannot say whether they had their arms or not. I told the Orderly Havildar to go and report it to the officer commanding the company; I then returned to my house and slept; I was awoke by the Orderly Havildar,, who said, "it is the officer's orders that you go and sleep by the kote also." I told my servant to take my bed there, and went myself. A private inspection of companies had been ordered for the morning, but I was then told that there was to be a parade under the Colonel, when he would arrange the cartridge business in the morning at parade. The Colonel sent to the magazine for some of all the different kinds of cartridges, and called forward four men from each company, before whom he explained where the different

to let them see if there were any smell. Some of the men said of the cartridges served out, the paper was of two kinds, whence our suspicions. The Colonel sent for these cartridges from the kotes, and said, "there is no difference in them." Some of the men said, "one paper is thicker than the other, if you will put them in water, one will soak up water more rapidly than the other." The Colonel then sent for some water, and immersed the papers in it, when the thinner paper soaked immediately; the thicker, on which there was "size," did not soak up the water so readily. The Colonel then said to the Subadar-Major, "keep this by you, and at half-past 8 o'clock bring it to me, I will pack it up and send it to the General for his inspection, through the post-office."

Q. When the men on the night of the 26th seized their muskets did they assign any reason for so doing?—*A.* Yes; they said that it was rumoured amongst them that Europeans were coming, and others, that they were prepared to die rather than lose caste, and they did it to defend themselves.

Q. Have you any idea what caused the sepoys to think that the cartridges contained anything that might affect their caste?—*A.* It was first talked about after the arrival of a guard of sepoys from Calcutta escorting Government stallions, and afterwards another party of the 34th Native Infantry, who came with European invalids, confirmed the doubts in the minds of the men; and then the last cartridges that were about to be issued having in each bundle one or two cartridges made with paper of a different kind, led the men to suppose that there was some foundation for the report. The men had made up their ammunition in every other instance themselves, and they knew that a short time before ammunition for the regiment had arrived from Calcutta.

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M.

Monday, March 2, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 o'clock.

5th Witness.—Doolum Sing Naick, Pay-Havildar, Light Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states:—

After sunset roll-call, when the men were about to be dismissed, they asked me to petition the Subadar-Major that they might not have the cartridges served out to them, as they had doubts about them. He spoke to them about it and told the Orderly Havildar to report it to the Serjeant-Major. Later in the evening I heard that the Colonel and the Adjutant had come down to the lines and summoned the Native officers, when he told them that at the parade for the morning, he would have the cartridges distributed by the officers of companies and the men should be made to bite them. At a quarter to 11 o'clock the locks of the bells of arms were broken, and the arms taken out by the sepoys. About 12 o'clock I was in my hut, when I heard Captain Newhouse commanding my company had called for me; I went to him at the bells of arms; he asked where the Subadar was; I said, "he is probably in his hut;" then Golinod Tewarry, sepoy, and others, said, "he is taking away his family and property to the village behind the lines." When Captain Newhouse ordered them to lodge their arms in the kote they did so.

Q. What do you suppose was the object in the men breaking open the kotes and seizing their arms?—*A.* Because they were apprehensive of danger and were afraid of losing their caste by being made to take the cartridges.

Q. Have you any idea what caused the Sepoys to think that the cartridges contained anything that might affect their caste?—*A.* There have been reports flying about for the last two months, probably brought from Calcutta by travellers and command parties from Barrackpore.

6th Witness.—Bijoo Sing, Havildar-Major, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states:—

About 11 A.M. of the 26th, at orderly hours, I received orders from the Adjutant that there would be a parade on the morrow with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition. I asked whether all the companies were to have alike. He said, yes. I then went to the lines, and at the Serjeant-Major's bungalow the

respective companies. At sunset, the orderly Havildar of No. 5 company reported to me that the sepoys would not take the percussion caps. After him the orderly Havildar of No. 7 reported the same, as also the [*sic*] of the light company. The Serjeant-Major then summoned all the Orderly Havildars, and inquired of them what the matter was; they said, "the sepoys say, 'why should we take the caps, as we won't take the cartridges until the doubt about them is

heard about half-past 6, when in the lines, that the Colonel and Adjutant were at the quarter-guard, and had summoned the Native officers and Havildars; I went there too. The Colonel inquired why they would not obey orders and take the cartridges. The Subadar-Major said, "they suspect the paper of the cartridges is greased with pig's and bullock's fat." The Colonel said, "there is no cause for suspicion, these cartridges were left here by the regiment we relieved." The Subadar-Major said, "the sepoys are suspicious and will not believe what we say." The Colonel said, "leave them alone now, and in the morning I will have them distributed by the officers of companies;" upon which he went away, and we returned to the lines after 8 o'clock roll-call; the men went quietly to their huts. About half-past 10 a sepoy awoke me. By this time the kotes had been broken open. I went to the Adjutant and reported it.

Q. What was the cause of the Sepoys breaking open the kotes and arming themselves on the night of the 26th?—*A.* There was a rumour that the Cavalry were about to seize the kotes.

Q. What reason had the sepoys to suppose that there was anything objectionable in the cartridges?—*A.* I do not know.

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M.

Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

The Court re-assembled this day at 11 A.M.

7th Witness.—Beharee Sing, Jemadar, 6th Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry is called into Court, and states:—

I was on duty at the quarter-guard on the night of the 26th, about a quarter to 11 P.M. I was asleep, and awakened by a cry of fire, on which I ordered the alarm to be sounded. I looked about but could see no signs of fire. The noise increased, and I heard that the kotes were being broken open. I ordered the guard to look after the treasure and colours. The men after seizing their muskets went to their huts; the men of my guard all remained steady. The Subadar-Major, Subadar Kurum Bux, Subadar Mahomed Ali, and Jemadar Heovee Sing came and asked me why I had sounded the drum; I replied, because I heard shouts of fire.

Q. What was the cause of the men breaking open the kotes?—*A.* I do not know.

8th Witness.—Drum-Major James Renny is called into Court, and states:—

After tattoo roll-call on the night of the 26th, I went with all the Orderly Havildars to make the usual report to the Serjeant-Major on returning to the band lines. Herallol and Peter Christian, and several other band boys asked me if I had seen anything; I said "what?" they replied, the whole of the light company and part of No. 8, went into the tank and took their oath about something or other. I went and reported this directly to the Serjeant-Major. As he had no one else to send, I volunteered to go and report to the Adjutant, which I did, and then returned to the lines. About 11 o'clock the men, with a shout that Europeans were coming, rushed on the kotes, broke them open, and seized their arms. I assembled the band boys and drummers, and called the roll; they were all present; I sent them to their lines, telling them not to move out of them. I then went to the Serjeant-Major and remained with him until the Cavalry arrived, upon which he joined them, and I took away his family, and put them under the protection of the Nizamut Guard. I then returned to the Serjeant-Major's bungalow. The sentry who was on duty there, whom I believe to be a nephew of the Drill Naick Dulput Sing, then said to

me, "It was well that you all got away in time, as a great mob came here and searched for the Serjeant-Major and his family, and not finding them they broke open the pound of which he was in charge and let all the cattle go; they even searched the pound for him. I then went by the rear of the lines to my own house to put on my uniform. A few minutes afterwards I was called to the front with the buglers, where the Colonel was. The reason the men gave for objecting to the cartridges was, that they had heard that there was bullock's fat mixed with them.

9th Witness.—Subsook Sing, Jemadar, Light Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and states:—

I was the Native officer of the day on the 26th, and about half-past 6, P.M., it was reported to me by the Orderly Havildars of each company, that the sepoys had refused to receive their percussion caps. By order of the Serjeant-Major I went to report this to the Adjutant, but not finding him, I went to the Colonel's, who also was out. I then reported it to the officer of the day, Brevet-Captain Newhouse; we proceeded to the Colonel's, but heard that he had gone to the lines. I then went to the lines, and hearing that they had returned, proceeded again to the Adjutant's house; his servants told me he was at mess. I then found him, and made the report at 10 o'clock. I went the rounds according to orders, the men all that time were all quiet. I returned to my house. About a quarter to 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was made. A sentry came and told me that the men had rushed towards the kotes, I hastily put on my uniform, and going towards the kotes found the men had broken the locks and armed themselves. I went immediately, and reported this to the Colonel and the Adjutant.

Q. What was the cause of the men breaking open the bells of arms?—*A.* I do not know.

Q. What was the reason of their refusing to take the caps?—*A.* I went up with the other Native officers to the mess, where I heard the Subadar-Major say, that there was a rumour of bullock's and pig's fat being mixed with the cartridges.

10th Witness.—Heeralall, Sepoy, Musician, Grenadier Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and states:—

After attending evening roll-call on the 26th, I went to my hut and was then copying music. I heard a great noise at the tank. The drum-major came twice to me, and said "there are a number of men in the tank, are they taking any oath?" I replied they may be, I know nothing more about it.

11th Witness.—Peter Christian, Drummer, No. 2 Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and states:—

After 8 o'clock roll-call I heard a great noise, and on asking the other bandsmen what it was, they said that the sepoys had gone into the tank, and had taken an oath, the nature of which I know not.

12th Witness.—Sheik Madar Bux, Tindal, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into court and states—

At 3 o'clock, P.M., on the 26th February, I received an order to serve out fifteen rounds of blank ammunition per man to the regiment, I distributed them to the Lance Naicks about half-past 4, and then went to my house. About half-past 10 o'clock when asleep, I was awakened by a loud noise, and heard people shouting "where is the Tindal, bring him here, he has got the keys of the magazine?" Upon this I fled out of the lines, taking the keys with me, at daybreak I returned.

Q. Previous to the outbreak, did you know anything about it, or had you ever been interrogated about the cartridges by the men?—*A.* No, nor was I ever questioned on the matter.

W. C. ALEXANDER, *Captain,*
11th Irregular Cavalry, President.

JAMES VALLINGS, *Lieutenant, 19th Native Infantry,*

Inclosure 24 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, March 9, 1857.*

I BEG to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying letters, in original, from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, dated respectively the 6th and 7th instant, affording additional information in respect to the misconduct of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Copies of these letters, together with a copy of the Special Court of Inquiry proceedings, will be this day dispatched to army head-quarters, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 25 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, March 6, 1857.*

YESTERDAY I had a private inspection of companies. The Adjutant found a bamboo stuck up on the place of the saluting flag, with a placard on it. This was brought to me, and I sent it to the Native officer on duty at the quarter-guard, to take charge of it. This morning I had a parade, after which I formed the regiment into three sides of a square, and had up the recruits. I then told the regiment that I never would read any paper that was thrust upon me in this manner; that I was always ready to listen to any petition or complaint any one in the regiment had to make; but I would never receive information or threats anonymously. I then had Section 17 of the Standing Orders for the Bengal Native Infantry read, and explained to the men; it is on redress of grievances. I then dismissed the regiment.

All is quiet here. I send you the duplicate of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in another envelope by this day's dawk. I wish you would write me a few lines in acknowledgment of this letter; it would be some consolation in the midst of this business to know that my acts are approved of by the General commanding the Division and the Government.

Has the General received the petition from the men of the regiment which I forwarded last Sunday afternoon or Monday morning?

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

P.S.—Before dismissing the regiment, I had the anonymous placard torn up (unread) in front of the regiment.

Inclosure 26 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, March 7, 1857.*

SINCE my letter of yesterday, everything has been quiet and going on as usual. I think it is as well to point out to you for the information of the General, that at the meeting of the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers at the mess-house on the 16th February, they all declared there was no uneasiness in the regiment, and promised to inform me as soon as ever such feeling displayed itself. On the 18th February the guard, with the stud horses, arrived, and on the 25th, that with the European convalescents, both of the

34th Native Infantry, and, on the 26th, I accidentally ordered a parade with blank cartridge. Now, you will observe that one of the Native officers at the Court of Inquiry says, that the uneasy feeling first arose from the advent of the first guard, and was confirmed by the coming of the second guard, and yet no report or intimation was made by them, either to myself or any other officer of the regiment. Previous to this the recruits had been firing these blank cartridges up to the very day before, and no objection whatever was made to the use of them by anybody. From this, I think it a fair inference that the doubts about the cartridges were quite sudden, and arose from some cause influencing the men either the day before or the very day that the order was issued. It is my opinion that the cause of it all is that our men had bound themselves to take part in a general disturbance for the sake of saving a regiment or two who might have committed themselves at Barrackpore. The 34th and the 19th Native Infantry were stationed together at Lucknow for two years, and the men are of course personally acquainted.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 27 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, March 13, 1857.*

IN continuation of previous correspondence, I have the honor to forward two other letters relating to the same subject from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, together with further proceedings of the Special Court of Inquiry, which I request you will oblige me by submitting to the Government of India.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 28 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, March 8, 1857.*

ALL is quiet here, and the duties carried on cheerfully.

To-morrow the Court of Inquiry will re-assemble at 11 o'clock, and I hope further evidence may be obtained.

There are several inaccuracies in the evidence before the Court of Inquiry, which can be explained: but there is a statement in the evidence of the fifth witness, Doolum Singh Naick, Pay Havildar, Light Company, which I must contradict at once, as I never said anything of the kind. He says: "He (meaning me) would have the cartridges distributed by the officers of companies, and the men should be made to bite them." It is quite contrary to my principle to hurt the religious feelings of any man: I never made use of such a speech.

Yours truly,

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

P.S.—Has the petition from the men of the regiment been received:

Inclosure 29 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, March* 11, 1857.

THERE are several mis-statements in the evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry, and I am anxious to point them out to the Major-General, as otherwise he might take my silence as acquiescence in the truth of these imputations. First. The fourth witness, Subadar Sheikh Kureembux, states that, when I went to the quarter-guard between 7 and 8 P.M., I told the Native officers and others assembled there that the cartridges "should be served out by the officers of companies in the morning, and that those who refused to take them would be imprisoned or transported." I deny this altogether, that is, the words "imprisoned and transported." Secondly. From the evidence of the Subadar-Major and others the Major-General might be led to suppose that I had ordered up the Cavalry (distant fully three miles) and the Artillery before the men took possession of their arms and accoutrements by force, whereas I was in bed at the time; and though our lines are distant from my quarters, I heard the shout of the men, and the alarm sounded on the drum. I dressed and went to the Adjutant's quarters; from thence I went to Captain Alexander's house, and ordered him to bring down the Cavalry. I then went to the Artillery lines, roused the Artillerymen, and took them with me to the magazine to get the guns. I sent two orderlies to bring the bullocks from the Commissariat sheds; all which took an hour or an hour and a half to effect. I have already in a former letter denied that I ever said I would make the men "bite their cartridges," as stated on hearsay by Doolum Singh Naick, the fifth witness.

The duplicate of this letter I will send you with the duplicate proceedings by to-morrow's post.

I remain, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 30 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir, *Berhampore, March* 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to enclose for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Division, the first and second day's proceedings of the re-assembled Court of Inquiry, a duplicate copy will be sent by to-morrow's post.

I have, &c.

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 31 in No. 18.

Lieutenant McAndrew to Captain Alexander.

Sir,

I AM directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, Commanding the Station, to inform you, that the Court of Inquiry of which you are President, is directed to re-assemble for the purpose of making a more searching inquiry into the circumstances attending the late outbreak in the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and to endeavour to find out the cause, origin, and progress of the uneasiness and mistrust which the men seem to have against the cartridges: you are directed to inquire into whatever has or may arise in the course of this investigation likely to throw any light upon the business, or on the conduct of any one concerned therein.

I have, &c.

PROCEEDINGS in continuation of a European Court of Inquiry, re-assembled by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, to investigate such matter as may be laid before it by the Station Staff Officer.

President, Members, and Interpreter all present.

Berhampore, March 9, 1857.

Letter from the Station Staff Officer is read and attached to the proceedings.

Subadar-Major Sheik Murad Bux, Light Company, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court and states:—

On the 26th at 12 o'clock, or thereabouts, I heard from the orderly Havildar of the company, that at the morning's parade fifteen rounds of blank cartridge were to be fired per man. About 4 o'clock the seven Naicks brought the cartridges from the magazine to the khotes. After sunset roll-call I went towards my house; then the orderly Havildar came up and said to me, the men went to make a petition; on inquiring of them they said, we are doubtful about these cartridges, and will not take them or fire them. I argued with the men, trying to explain away their doubts, saying the rumours about the cartridges are merely about those for the new guns, these are old ones. They answered, there are two kinds, and that one lately come from Calcutta is most likely as stores have come. Besides, we have always been in the habit of making up our own blank cartridges, and we have made none up here. On this I ordered some cartridges out of the kotes, and taking up a bundle I opened it, and said to them, there is no cause for doubt here; on this I ordered the cartridges to be replaced in the kotes, and went and reported this to the Serjeant-Major. The orderly Havildars of each company were there, and had made the same report respecting each company. The Serjeant-Major then said, these cartridges are what we received from the 7th Native Infantry on our arrival here; only powder in barrels arrived from Calcutta. I asked the Serjeant-Major who should report this to the Adjutant, and he said that the Havildar-Major and I will go and report it; you had better go round by and explain it to the sepoys of your companies. I then assembled all the Native officers at my quarters, and said to them, at 8 o'clock roll-call you must explain to your several companies that these cartridges were left behind by the 7th Native Infantry, and that there can be no doubt about them, and that it behoves them to fire them. At half-past seven the Colonel and Adjutant came to the quarter-guard and summoned the Native officers there. The Colonel asked us what were the doubts about the cartridges. I replied that the sepoys said, there are two kinds of cartridges, and we have hitherto always made up our own; besides only a few days ago some stores were received from Calcutta, and on account of reports going about we have doubts on the subject. Upon this the Colonel got very angry and said, if the sepoys will not take their cartridges I will take them to Rangoon or China, where they will suffer many privations, and all die. He also said at parade in the morning, I will have the cartridges distributed by the officers commanding each company, and those who refuse to take their cartridges I will severely punish. These are old cartridges received from the 7th Native Infantry, and you must all explain this to the men. The Colonel then went away, and I told the other Native officers, you have heard the Colonel's orders, and must explain them to the men at 8 o'clock. I explained it at 8 o'clock roll-call to the men of my company, who heard it in silence and went away. At a quarter to 11 o'clock the orderly Havildar of my company, Alluf Khan, awoke me, and said there is a great noise. I asked him what noise. He said the men are all running towards the kotes; I then heard the drum sound; I went out towards the kotes, and on arriving there saw some of the men armed, others arming; I asked them what they were doing, but no one gave me a reply; I then went towards the quarter-guard, and found that the other companies had done the same. I met some other Native officers at the kotes, viz., Subadar Shaick Kurreem Buksh, Jemadar Shaick Mohamed Ali, and Jemadar Sing, and they went with me to the quarter-guard. Kurreem Buksh asked Jemadar Beharry Sing, the Native officer on duty at the quarter guard, why the drum was sounded. He said, "I heard a great

some that the Artillery was coming, and others that the Cavalry were; I then sounded the drum." I told the Jemadar Beharry Sing, I am now going to report this; should the Colonel or Adjutant come and ask for me you will tell them where I have gone to. I then went to make the report along with the Havildar Shaick Bheecah, No. 4 Company, whom I picked up by the way. I could not find the Adjutant, who had left his house, so I went to the Colonel. He also was out, so I returned to the lines in company with Aluf Khan, Havildar, and Koolass Misser, Havildar, whom I met at Captain Newhouse's, bungalow. Between 12 and 1 o'clock I was standing at the end of the lines of No. 3 Company, when I saw lights approaching on the parade; it was very dark at this time. Shortly after this the drum sounded the Native officers' call; I went to the front with the others, and met the Colonel on the road leading to the parade. The Colonel said, "What is this business?" and kept advancing. We prayed him not to close, and rather to retire a little, that the men were ignorant and stupid. He was excessively angry, and said "I will blow them away though I die myself." We prayed him to show clemency and send away the guns and Cavalry. On this the Colonel went at once, spoke to the European officers, and sent them away shortly afterwards. The officers then went up to the men and began to speak to them; shortly after the Colonel said to us, "I send away the Cavalry and guns now, but to-morrow morning at sunrise I will have a general parade." We petitioned him not to do so, as the men would imagine that the guns and Cavalry would be used against them, and they might not be obedient. The Colonel at first did not consent, but afterwards when spoken to by the Adjutant, he agreed to have the regiment paraded alone, and the orders were so issued. In the morning there was a parade, when the arms were examined as well as the pouches. Some men had not all their cartridges, and others had them broken. I wish to state that I had forgotten to say before, that when the Colonel declared he would have a general parade in the morning, he at the same time said that the Governor-General's orders should be read out. The parade was quietly dismissed. That same evening, after tattoo roll-call, the men went at first to their lines, but afterwards they brought out their bedding and slept at the kotes. I asked them the reason of their sleeping there, and they said, "We are afraid the Artillery and Cavalry may come down on us again." This was immediately reported, and orders came to the lines for a parade in the morning. At this parade the cartridges were brought out, and four old sepoys taken out of each company and called to the front. When the cartridges were brought out from the khotes, they were shown to these sepoys, who were asked what their objections were. They said that in each bundle there were two descriptions of cartridges, to one of which they objected as it was made of darker paper. Both sorts were tried, both by fire and water, but a difference was manifest in both tints. The Colonel then took specimens of both kinds, and having sealed them up before me sent them off to the General. After this there was an order received for the men to send in a petition to the General. This was drawn up by delegates from the companies and brought up to the Adjutant. On the night of the 1st March some four or five sepoys in each company rushed up to the kotes and again took out their arms, but replaced them on being ordered by the Native officers; since then all has been quiet.

By the Court.—What are the rumours alluded to in your evidence concerning the cartridges for the new muskets?—*A*. That they were made with the fat of pigs and bullocks.

Q. When did you first hear these rumours?—*A*. About two months ago.

Q. From whom did these rumours come?—*A*. I don't know.

Q. Since these rumours were first afloat have you heard of anything having been received in the lines tending to confirm the rumours in the minds of the men?—*A*. No, I am not aware of any such thing.

Q. Do you think that the sepoys could hold a punchayut in the lines without the knowledge of the Native officers?—*A*. No, I do not.

Q. Have there been any such meetings in the lines?—*A*. No, not that I am aware of.

Q. Do you know whether the men of your company took any oath on the night of the 26th?—*A*. No; I can swear I know nothing of it.

Q. Is not the standing in water up to the middle when taking an oath a means of making it more solemn and binding among Hindoos?—*A*. Yes

Q. Do not the men count the tanks in front of the lines as Ganges water, in consequence of the river water passing through them in the rains?—*A.* I do not know exactly; but some of my company, who had money transactions with a certain Bunneah, took their oaths to him in the river.

The Court here remarks that the river is a mile from the lines and the tanks close to them.

Q. Are you aware whether the guards of the 34th Native Infantry, who have been lately here, have been saying anything about these rumours you speak of in the lines?—*A.* I don't know of any. On one occasion I asked the Havildar of the guard now here if he had ever said anything or knew anything about it: he took his oath that he knew nothing at all about it.

Q. Are you aware that, immediately previous to this outbreak on the 26th the recruits had been in the habit of firing these blank cartridges?—*A.* Yes; the fact is, that the rumours and the simultaneous arrival of stores from Calcutta filled the men's heads with these ideas. Had no stores arrived from Calcutta they would have fired them at once.

Q. What, in your opinion, do the men wish with regard to the cartridges both now and for ever, and both for balled and blank, so that their caste shall be in no danger?—*A.* I think the men will be perfectly satisfied if the cartridges are made up in the regiment both balled and blank, and the grease required by the companies for the new rifles be supplied by the khote Havildars. I don't think that the men would be satisfied now with any balled cartridge for the new rifle that came from the Arsenal or magazine.

The witness withdraws.

8th Witness recalled.—James Renny, Drum-Major, 19th Native Infantry, is recalled into Court, and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—Did you see the men with your own eyes go into the tank to take an oath?—A. No, I did not.

Q. State exactly what you heard about it.—A. I was told first by Heralall, and afterwards by Peter Christian, that the Light Company, and part of No. 8, had gone into the tank and taken an oath. I asked what about: they told me that they did not know.

Q. Did they say that they saw the men go into the tank?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you observed the men previously to the 26th February congregating or discussing among themselves, so as to attract your notice?—A. No.

Q. Have you heard anything since the 26th with reference to the cartridge question?—A. I have heard the men constantly saying that they do not want to lose their caste, nothing else.

Q. Do you think that the men at this time have the same opinions about the cartridges that they had at first?—A. No, I do not think that they have; they seem to me to be conscious of having done wrong, and I think that they don't doubt so much as formerly.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns at 4 P. M.

5th Witness recalled.—Doolum Sing Naick, Pay Havildar, Light Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—Since when have you heard any rumours about the cartridges?—A. About two months, or two months and a-half.

Q. What was the nature of the rumours?—A. That the cartridges were composed of the fat of bullocks, pigs, and jackasses.

Q. From what time did a suspicion of this become fixed in the minds of the sepoys?—A. From the date of the arrival of the stores from Calcutta.

Q. Why did you not report this to the Captain of your company?—A. I was not aware till the outbreak that the doubt was so fixed in the men's minds, though I have since found out that it was an established fact from the time of the arrival of the stores.

Q. Are you aware that the recruits fired the cartridges just before the outbreak?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you heard the sepoys saying anything about that?—A. No, I have not.

cerning these rumours, or have you heard that anything has been heard in the lines emanating from them?—No, I have not.

Q. Could the sepoys hold a regimental punchayut without the knowledge of the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers?—A. A few men could do so, but the regiment could not.

Q. Do you know of any such punchayut having been held?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Are you aware whether your company took any oath in the tank on the night of the 26th.—A. No.

Q. Have you heard anything about this since?—A. About 11 o'clock on the 27th some men, who had been up to the Captain's quarters, on their return, told me that Captain Newhouse had asked them about it, as it had been reported by a drummer that they had done so. They denied it altogether.

Q. Were you in your house from the time the Colonel came on parade in the evening until the outbreak?—A. I was there, or thereabouts.

Q. How far is your hut from the tank on the left?—A. Some 40 or 50 paces.

Q. Could the company have gone into the tank and taken an oath at the time alleged without your knowledge?—A. No.

Q. Do you think, if the sepoys had not known of the arrival of these stores from Calcutta they would have fired the cartridges?—A. I cannot say.

Q. What, in your opinion, do the sepoys wish, so that they may dismiss all fears on the score of their caste from their minds, and yet use their ammunition?—I have no doubts myself, and am ready to do as ordered, but I cannot answer for others.

The witness withdraws.

11*th Witness* recalled.—Peter Christian, Drummer, 19th Native Infantry, is recalled into Court and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—Did you see the men of the Light Company go into the tank and take an oath on the night of the 26th?—A. No, I did not see them.

Q. Who told you then?—A. I cannot say. I heard some of the band boys saying so, but I don't know who. I heard a noise from the water myself, and asked what it was, and was answered that it was the Light Company taking an oath. I don't know who told me that.

Q. Where were you when these men told you this?—A. At Munnyhun's door.

Q. Does any one live with Munnyhun?—A. Yes, his two sons, Choonee Lall and Kullian, both band boys.

Q. Must a person standing at Munnyhun's door have seen the men go into the tank?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see them from there?—A. No; they had gone out of the tank before I got there.

Q. Did you see them at all?—A. Yes; I saw them immediately afterwards at roll-call.

Q. Had any of the men wet clothes on then?—A. I did not see.

The witness withdraws.

The Court cross-examined this witness in every way it could think of, but found it impossible to elicit an answer.

14*th Witness.*—Lieutenant James Vallings, Interpreter and Quartermaster, 19th Native Infantry, being in Court, is asked:—

By the Court.—When did the last stores arrive from Calcutta?—*A.* On the 11th February. At 4 in the afternoon I went down to the magazine, and had the things all opened before me. The Sergeant-Major was there. As there was a good deal to do in removing the stores from the carts, and counting them, I asked several sepoys who were collected about looking on to come and help. They did not do so, but all left immediately; one man only assisted.

Q. Did you inquire anything about the reason of their going?—*A.* No; at the time it did not strike me as being a matter of any consequence. The Sergeant-Major said, if you had wanted these men, you should have obtained a fatigue party.

The witness resumes his seat in Court.

15th Witness.—Munnyhun, drummer, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—Did you see the men of the Light Company go into the tank on the left of the lines, and take an oath on the night of the 26th February?—*A.* No. I did not.

Q. How far is your house from the tank on the left?—*A.* About forty paces.

Q. Where were you just before tattoo?—*A.* In my house.

Q. At that time did you hear anything from the direction of the tank?—*A.* No.

Q. Did you see Peter Christian on that night?—*A.* I did not.

The witness withdraws.

The Court has interrogated this man in every possible way, and failed to elicit any answer from him at all bearing on the question of the oath in the tank.

16th Witness.—Shaick Madar Buksh, sepoy, No. 4 Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

By the Court.—On the 26th February, when the uproar took place, were you on duty at the Sergeant-Major's bungalow?—*A.* Yes; I was sentry there.

Q. Did you see the Drum-Major on that night?—A. No.

Q. Did any sepoys approach the bungalow?—A. No.

Q. When did you go on sentry duty?—A. At 10 o'clock I was placed on sentry, and at 12 I was relieved.

Q. How long before your relief did the uproar break out?—A. It commenced about 11.

The witness withdraws.

The Court remarks, that from the manner of this witness, he appears to have been intimidated.

The Court adjourns at 4 P.M.

W. C. ALEXANDER, *Captain,*
11th Irregular Cavalry, President.
W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry,
and at Berhampore.

JAMES VALLINGS, *Lieutenant, 19th Native Infantry,*
Interpreter to the Court.

Inclosure 32 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, March* 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for submission to Government the accompanying proceedings of a Special Court of Inquiry, in continuation, held at Barrackpore on the 13th instant.

I have, &c.
J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Proceedings in continuation of a Court of Inquiry re-assembled by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding at Berhampore, to investigate such matters as may be laid before it by the station staff officer.

President, Members, and Interpreter, all present.

Berhampore, March 12, 1857.

The Court assembled at the mess-house of the 19th Native Infantry at

Letter from the station staff is laid on the table.

17*th Witness.*—Hunoomunt Misser, sepoy No. 5 Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. Were you on duty as sentry at the Sergeant-Major's bungalow on the 26th February?—A. Yes, I was sentry there from 12 o'clock at night till 2 in the morning.

Q. Did you see the Drum-Major?—A. Yes.

Q. What passed between the Drum-Major and yourself?—A. Nothing at all; about a quarter of an hour after I was put on sentry, the resalah arrived. I called the Sergeant-Major and told him. He came out of his house and the Drum-Major with him.

Q. Did any sepoys approach the bungalow?—A. Not while I was on sentry.

Q. Did you see the Sergeant-Major's family?—A. Yes.

Q. Where were they?—A. In the bungalow.

The witness withdraws.

18*th Witness.*—Subadar Anum Sing, No. 8 Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. When did you first hear of the doubts about the new cartridges about to be issued to the army?—A. A long time ago before the Colonel first called us together. The Colonel asked us if we had heard any such reports, and what they were. The Subadar-Major answered that we had heard that the fat of bullocks and pigs were in the new cartridges. The Colonel said that he would see when the new muskets were served out, for which certainly some grease or oil was required, that what was necessary should be prepared by the Pay Havildars of Companies.

Q. Can the regiment hold a punchayut, that is, the sepoys, without the knowledge of the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers?—A. No; I don't think they can.

Q. Has such a punchayut been held about this business?—A. No.

Q. Since these doubts first arose, or rather since these rumours were first heard, has anything been heard in the lines tending to confirm them?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Have you any doubts about the cartridges?—A. No; I have not.

Q. Do you think the sepoys still mistrust the cartridges?—A. Yes; I do.

Q. What, in your opinion, is required so that the sepoys shall not fear on account of their caste, and yet do their duty by firing their muskets?—A. If the men made their own cartridges, they would be satisfied.

The witness withdraws.

19*th Witness.*—Jemadar Saller Dokehore, Grenadier Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. When did you first hear any rumour about the cartridges?—*A.* About two months ago.

Q. What was the nature of the rumour?—*A.* That there was the fat of pigs and bullocks on the paper of which the cartridges were made.

Q. Were there any tidings received in the lines tending to confirm these rumours in the minds of the sepoys?—*A.* I do not exactly know; but the men were making inquiries about it on all sides, after the Colonel's speech to the Native officers at the mess-house.

Q. Do you think the sepoys could hold a punchayut so as to arrange such an outbreak as took place on the 26th February, without the knowledge of the Native officers?—*A.* Yes, I do; of course, if the whole corps turned out, it would be known, but it might be arranged in a small punchayut without the knowledge of any one else, and spread through the regiment by agency.

Q. Do you know of any such punchayut having been held?—*A.* No.

Q. Are you aware whether any sepoys took an oath in a tank on the night of the 26th February?—*A.* No.

Q. Have the guards of the 34th Native Infantry been saying anything about these rumours in the lines of the regiment?—*A.* I never heard them myself; but I have heard from the sepoys that those men, as they came here, were talking about it.

Q. Do you know what they said?—*A.* They said, that there were doubts about the cartridges at Barrackpore.

Q. Of what cartridges did these doubts arise?—*A.* Of the cartridges of the new rifles; when the stores, however, arrived from Calcutta, they doubted them also.

Q. When did you first hear that they had doubts about the stores which came from Calcutta?—A. On the night of the outbreak.

Q. Did you hear anything about this when the stores arrived from Calcutta?—A. No I did not.

Q. Do you think that the sepoys' doubts are now as strong as formerly?—A. No; I do not. They repent of what they did.

Q. What, in your opinion, would completely remove the doubts of the sepoys, with regard to the cartridges?—A. That they should be allowed to make them themselves.

Q. What, in your opinion, was the cause of the outbreak on the night of the 26th February?—A. The men feared that they would be attacked by the Artillery and Cavalry.

Q. Before the outbreak, did you hear that the Artillery and Cavalry were coming?—A. No; I did not.

Q. Do you know if any person or company in particular took the lead in his business?—A. No; I do not.

The witness withdraws.

20th Witness.—Gungabissun Chowdry, Subadar No. 3 Company, 19th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. When did you first hear these rumours about the cartridges?—A. About a month or a month and a-half ago.

Q. What was the nature of the rumours?—A. That cartridges were made at Calcutta with the fat of pigs and bullocks.

Q. Was there any news received in the lines tending to confirm these rumours in the minds of the sepoys?—A. No; not that I know of.

Q. Do you know if there were doubts on the arrival of the stores from Calcutta?—A. No one said so at the time; but when the outbreak took place, they said that it was from the stores from Calcutta.

Q. How was it that the recruits fired those same cartridges?—A. Up to the time of the stores arriving from Calcutta, they had no doubts about the blank cartridges; but on the night of the outbreak, the idea got abroad that the blank cartridges had also come from Calcutta; and this suspicion was confirmed in the minds of the men by two kinds of paper being found in the bundles of cartridges.

Q. Do you think the sepoys could hold a punchayut such as to get up an outbreak of this sort without the knowledge of the Native officers and non-commissioned officers?—*A.* Yes, I do.

Q. Has there been any such punchayut?—*A.* Not in my company.

Q. Do you think the outbreak took place from causes that occurred that day or night, or that it was a pre-arranged affair?—*A.* From causes that occurred that night.

Q. What, in your opinion, would remove all the scruples of the sepoys, and yet cause them cheerfully to do their duty by the Government and fire their muskets?—*A.* That they should be allowed to make these cartridges themselves, as the present blank cartridges; if the ones of which they expressed a doubt on parade were destroyed they would have no doubts about the others.

Q. Are the sepoys' doubts now as strong as formerly?—*A.* No; they are not.

The witness withdraws.

21st Witness.—Jemadar Adyoodeah Persaud, No. 1 company, 19th Regiment. Native Infantry, is called into Court and examined, as follows:—

Q. When did you first hear these rumours about the cartridges?—A. About twenty days before outbreak.

Q. What was the nature of the rumours?—A. That the cartridges had in them the fat of bullocks and pigs.

Q. Are you aware of any news having been afterwards received in the

regiment subsequently tending to confirm these reports in the minds of the men?—A. No, I am not.

Q. Do you think that the sepoys of the regiment could assemble a punchayut, so as to get up an outbreak such as that which occurred on the 26th February, without the knowledge of the Native officers and non-commissioned officers?—Yes, I do.

Q. Do you know if any such punchayut was assembled?—*A.* No, I do not.

Q. Do you know that the recruits fired the cartridges the day before the outbreak?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Do you know if the guards of the 34th Native Infantry, who have lately arrived, have been saying anything about this?—I don't know exactly, but undoubtedly the guards and the Artillery, who were lately relieved, have brought the news from Barrackpore.

Q. Do you think the sepoys entertain the same doubts now as formerly?—A. I really cannot say.

Q. In your opinion, what would dissolve all the doubts of the sepoys, and at the same time cause them to do their duty to the State and fire their muskets?—A. That the men should make their own cartridges.

Q. What was the reason of the outbreak?—The only reason that I can give is that the men got an idea that the Artillery and Cavalry were to be brought against them.

Q. Do you know if the men took any oath on the night of the 26th February?—A. No, I do not.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns at 4 P.M.

The Court re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock A.M., on 13th instant.

President, Members, and Interpreter all present.

22nd Witness.—Shaik Peer Buksh, Havildar, 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court. Examined as follows:—

Q. Do you come from Barrackpore with a detachment of European convalescents?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever spoken to the men of the 19th about what occurred at Barrackpore, or in any way, with reference to this cartridge business?—A. No, I have not.

Q. Had any question been raised at Barrackpore about these cartridges before you left?—A. I don't know. I only came off garrison duty in Fort William on the 3rd, and was sent on command on the 9th.

Q. Where were you pitched on the night of the 26th February?—A. On the range for target practice of the regiment.

The Court here remarks that the range runs alongside the tank in which the sepoys of the Light Company are said to have taken an oath.

Q. Did you hear any men take an oath in the tank on the night of the 26th February, or indeed going into it at all?—A. No, I did not.

Q. When the outbreak took place were your men all present?—A. Yes, they were asleep. When awakened by the noise, they got up, and asked what it was: I told them it was no business of ours.

Q. At what time do you change your sentries?—A. At the even hours.

Q. Who was sentry from 6 to 8 o'clock on the night of the 26th?—A. Sepoy Shaick Rujjub Ali.

This witness withdraws.

The Court successively called in a number of the guard of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, and asked them if they had ever had any communication with the men of the 19th Native Infantry regarding the Barrackpore affair, or on the question of the cartridges. They all denied having had any such con-

23rd Witness.—Bhowany Deen, Subadar, 3rd Company, 19th Battalion Artillery, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. Before you left Dum Dum did you hear anything of the discontent at Barrackpore among the sepoys on the subject of the cartridges?—

Q. Have you ever had any conversations with the men of the 19th Native Infantry on this subject?—A. Never.

The witness withdraws.

24th Witness.—Sewsahoy, Pay Havildar, 3rd Company, 9th Battalion, Artillery, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. Before you left Dum Dum did you hear anything of the discontent at Barrackpore among the sepoys on the subject of the cartridges?—A. I heard some vague reports, but paid no attention to them, and don't know what they were.

Q. Have you ever had a conversation with any of the men of the 19th Native Infantry on this subject?—A. Never.

The witness withdraws.

25th Witness.—Shaick Rujjub Ali, sepoy, 34th Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined as follows:—

Q. Were you on sentry duty over your guard arms on the night of the 26th February, between 6 and 8 o'clock?—A. Yes.

Q. During your tour of sentry duty did you hear any noise, especially from the direction of the tank?—None whatever.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with the men of the 19th regarding cartridges?—A. Never.

Q. Did you hear anything about cartridges before you left Barrackpore?—A. No.

The witness withdraws.

The Court having no further evidence before it, adjourned at 2 P.M.

W. C. ALEXANDER, *Captain, President.*
W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and at Barrackpore.*

JAMES VALLINOS, *Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, Interpreter to the Court.*

Berhampore, March 13, 1857.

Inclosure 33 in No. 18.

Major-General Hearsey, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, March* 22, 1857.

IN compliance with the directions contained in your official dispatch of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inclose for submission to Government, a letter in duplicate, from the officer commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, dated the 18th *idem*, furnishing the required explanation of his conduct as affected by the statements in the Petition of the men of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, which Petition is also herewith returned.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General, Commanding Presidency Division.*

Inclosure 34 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir, *Berhampore, March* 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., Commanding the Presidency Division, from Colonel

ment, dated Council Chamber, Fort William, March 14, 1857; and in reply I beg leave to state as follows:—

The first statement in the petition, in which I am mentioned, is regarding the meeting at the mess-house on the 16th February; on that subject I need say nothing, the Major-General has received my report and approved of my proceedings.

The petition then goes on to state:—"After some time fresh stores arrived from Calcutta;" this statement is not true. The stores arrived on the 11th February, five days before the meeting at the mess-house, and subsequently none have been received.

The petition then states that I spoke angrily on parade, saying, "If you will not take the cartridges I will take you to Burmah, where through hardships you will all die." I certainly did not make use of the expression above quoted; I explained to the regiment that the cartridges were made by the men of the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, and had been in store for a long time, and, therefore, they should be served out by the officers commanding companies. It is true I cautioned the regiment against the serious consequences which would ensue from their persisting to disobey orders in refusing to take the cartridges.

It is stated in the petition that I said, "this is a very bad business, we don't fear to die, and will die here." I don't remember exactly the words I made use of on the occasion above referred to, but they were to the effect that we, the officers, were prepared to do our duty, should the men of the regiment not yield obedience.

It was not until after the men of the regiment had broken into the khotes, had armed themselves, and were in a state of mutiny, that I called out the Artillery and Cavalry.

The Adjutant who went by my orders to the quarter-guard to sound the call for the Native officers, came back with a report that the Native officer at the quarter-guard had warned him not to go onwards, as the men were loaded, and would fire. When I arrived with the guns on parade, there was much shouting on the part of the men, and the rattling of ramrods in the barrels of the muskets, such a noise as is made in loading.

It is further stated in the petition that I sent away the Cavalry and guns, but said that they should come to a general parade in the morning, but that, on the Native officers having requested me to dispense with the presence of Artillery and Cavalry, and on the representation of the Adjutant, I did so. I at first thought it advisable to parade all the troops together in the morning, thinking that the presence of the Cavalry and Artillery would hold the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, in check, in case of any further outbreak; but subsequently, on its being reported to me that three or four companies had given up their arms, and that the rest were doing so, and as I saw a disposition on the part of the men to return to obedience, and in order to restore confidence, I took away the guns and ordered off the Cavalry, and all was quiet in the lines.

At first I objected to parade the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, alone, for the reasons above assigned; but on hearing from the Adjutant that the Native officers had told him that the men could not be divested of the idea that the other troops were to be called out to act against them, I relinquished my intention of parading all the troops in the morning, and directed that the 19th Native Infantry should be paraded alone, which was done, and the regiment behaved quietly, respectfully, and obediently.

I feel certain that the mutinous proceedings of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the night of the 26th February, did not arise from anything that took place on parade that evening, but that the men were rife for an outbreak owing to communications which they had been receiving for days and weeks previously from some of their comrades in the regiments at Barrackpore.

I am sure it will be readily admitted by the Major-General that my position was a very trying and a very difficult one, and I cannot help thinking that if I had adopted measures less prompt and vigorous, lamentable results might have ensued.

I have, &c.

W. St. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*

Inclosure 35 in No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, March* 19, 1857.

I RETURN the petition with an explanatory letter in duplicate.

The Commissariat elephants have not yet arrived, but I hope they may to-day or to-morrow, as I am anxious to march from this on Saturday morning, although we will be rather short of carts. I am sending everything I can by water. Any public letters I will send off to-morrow.

Yours truly,

W. ST. L. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.*

Inclosure 36 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey, Commanding the Presidency Division.

Sir, *Fort William, March* 31, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of this date, I am instructed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Court of Inquiry ordered to be assembled to investigate into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Native Infantry and at Berhampore, the several documents enumerated in the accompanying list.

2. The return of the documents is requested when no longer required for the purpose of the investigation.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

List of papers transmitted with letter to Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, dated the 31st March, 1857.

Letter to Major-General Lloyd, commanding Dinapore Division, of the 13th February, 1857, and his reply, dated 17th February, 1857.

Letter to the Officer Commanding at Berhampore, of the 13th, and his reply, dated 17th February, 1857.

Dispatch from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., dated 21st February, 1857, with three inclosures.

Letter from the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated 2nd March, 1857, with one from Major-General Hearsey, of the 1st March, enclosing a demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 27th February, 1857.

Letter from Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated 3rd March, 1857, with one from Major-General Hearsey, dated 2nd March, enclosing a demi-official from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 28th February, 1857, with two pieces of brown paper.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 5th, enclosing one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 2nd March, 1857, with a Persian petition from the 19th Native Infantry, and translation in English.

Letter to Major-General Hearsey, dated 14th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 7th March, 1857, with one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 3rd of March, also one dated 5th March (and a demi-official also dated 5th March), with the proceedings of a European Court of Inquiry held at Berhampore, on the 27th February, 1857.

A demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 8th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 13th March, 1857, with two demi-official letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 6th and 7th March, 1857.

from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, enclosing the continued proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, also a demi-official letter dated 11th March, 1857.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 18th March, 1857, with the continued proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

Letter from Major-General Hearsey, dated 22nd March, 1857, with one from Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, dated 18th March 1857, and a demi-official letter dated 19th March, 1857.

Inclosure 37 in No. 18.

PROCEEDINGS of Special Court of Inquiry, held at Barrackpore, on the 2nd of April, 1857, by order of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, to investigate certain matter which will be communicated to the President by the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division.

President.

Brigadier C. Grant, C.B., commanding at Barrackpore.

Members.

Brevet-Colonel E. Amsinck, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Huyshe, 5th Battalion, Bengal Artillery.
Major H. W. Matthews, 43rd Regiment, Light Infantry.
Major W. A. Cooke, 2nd Grenadiers.
Captain G. N. Greene, 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, conducting the proceedings.

Thursday April 2, 1857.

The Court assembled at 11 o'clock, A.M., this day, at the mess-house of the 43rd Regiment, Light Infantry.

President, Members, and Officiating Judge-Advocate, all present.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. Leger Mitchell, commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, appears in Court.

Presidency Division Orders and Barrackpore Station Orders, both of the first instant, convening and forming the Court, fixing the hour and place of assembly, and nominating Ensign F. E. A. Chamier, 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be Interpreter to the Court, are here read.

The Interpreter is present in Court.

Read and attached to the proceedings (marked Appendix A.), Letter of Instructions, of the 1st instant, from the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division to the address of the President.

Read and attached to the proceedings (marked Appendix B.), Letter, dated 31st ultimo, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the address of Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division.

Read successively the whole of the documents transmitted with the foregoing letter, as specified in the "list" annexed thereto, and appended and marked as above.

The Court adjourn at 2 o'clock, P.M., until 11 A.M. to-morrow, to enable the European officers of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be warned to attend for the purpose of giving evidence.

Second Day.

Friday, April 3.

The Court having met, pursuant to adjournment, and all being present as on yesterday, proceed to examination of witnesses.

Intimation being here received from the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and the officers of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, are required to proceed on duty to Chinsurah, the Court adjourn at quarter past 11 o'clock, A.M., until further orders.

Third Day.

Monday, April 6.

The Court re-assembled at 11, A.M. this day, agreeable to Station Orders of yesterday's date. All present as on first day.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. St. L. Mitchell is present in Court.

1st *Witness.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. F. MacAndrew, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and

Examined by the officiating Judge-Advocate.—Did any of the European officers of companies accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and yourself to the quarter-guard of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the evening of the 26th February.—A. No.

Q. Did the Lieutenant-Colonel direct any of them to go to their men upon that evening, and use their influence to induce them to accept the percussion caps which they had refused.—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. What measures did he on that evening adopt for making known to the men of the regiment generally the explanation given to the Native officers at the quarter-guard?—A. There were a number of Native officers and Havildars, and about fifty sepoys present, and they were told to make known the Colonel's explanation to the men generally.

Q. Did the Lieutenant-Colonel, before leaving the quarter-guard, await a report of the effect of that explanation upon the men generally?—A.

Q. How soon after that explanation at the quarter-guard did you receive the Lieutenant-Colonel's orders to warn the officer commanding the 11th Irregular Cavalry to have his regiment on the 19th Native Infantry parade-ground, on the following morning; likewise the order given to yourself to have the post guns on the same ground?—A. Whilst driving home in a buggy from the lines.

Q. Did you, when at the quarter-guard the evening referred to, hear the Lieutenant-Colonel threaten the men, by saying to them, "If you don't take the cartridges, I will take you to Burmah or China, where you will all die."—A. Yes; I heard something to that effect.

Q. Did you hear the Lieutenant-Colonel say that he would make the men bite the cartridges, or that, if they refused to do so, they would be imprisoned or transported.—A. I did not.

Q. Did you hear him say that he "would have the Governor-General's orders read out;" and, if so, what did you understand thereby.—A. What I understood him to say was that he would have the Articles of War read.

Q. Was the submission of the men, in respect to lodging their arms on the night of the 26th February, prior or subsequent to the withdrawal of the Artillery and Cavalry.—A. I should say it was simultaneous.

Q. Do you consider that the circumstance of the men arming themselves upon that night was produced by fear of the guns and Cavalry being used against them on the following morning?—A. No; I don't think so, as it would have been time enough for them to arm themselves when the other forces actually came. My own opinion is, that it was all arranged beforehand, though perhaps the parade for the blank ammunition may have precipitated the affair.

Examined by the Court.—Was the regiment aware that any grease required might be provided by the Pay-Havildars?—A. It was.

Q. Were you present when four men per company were called out, and the cartridges shown to them; if so, what was said by those men regarding them?—A. I was present; the four men per company were called out; the cartridges were opened before them; some of them were pulled to pieces, and the paper was burnt, the men discussed the matter amongst themselves, and some of them said there was not any grease. While the Colonel, the Quartermaster, and I were talking on the subject, a man named Gunness Doobey called my attention to there being two kinds of paper, one of which was more highly glazed than the other, and that he and the other men objected to this kind. The men then requested that the two kinds might be put to the test of water.

Q. Was Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's manner or language calculated to excite or arouse any religious feeling regarding the issue of the cartridges?—A. No.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell declines to cross-examine.—The witness

2nd Witness.—Captain J. MacDougall, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. Did you, on the evening of the 26th February, go to the lines of your company and endeavour to prevail upon your men to accept the percussion-caps which they had rejected on the evening?—A. No; my reason for not doing so was, that the refusal was not reported to me until 8 o'clock, P.M., by the Orderly Havildar, who then told me that the Colonel and Adjutant were in the lines. I made an immediate report to the Commanding Officer.

Q. Did the men of the regiment, on the night in question, lodge their arms before or after Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell had directed the withdrawal of the guns and Cavalry?—A. I did not see any of the men lodge their arms. Fifty men of my own company agreed to do so, but before I could get the other fifty together, those who had agreed, had seated themselves under the trees with their arms in their hands, saying, "all will be right to-morrow morning."

Cross-examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.—At the time you had collected the fifty men who agreed to lay down their arms, did not the men in general about you show a disposition to return to obedience?—A. I think if they had been more regularly drawn up at the kotes, they might have lodged their arms. I mean those men assembled about No. 1 and 2 kotes.

Q. Did I not order the European officers to go to their companies and endeavour to get their men to lodge their arms? Why, then, did not you get your company regularly drawn up?

Witness withdraws.

3rd Witness.—Captain H. D. Manning, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, having been called into Court is examined by the officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. Did you, on the evening of the 26th February, go to the lines of your company, and try to persuade them to take the percussion-caps which they had previously refused?—A. No; I did not. I was prepared to do so, but refrained because I heard that the Commanding Officer and Adjutant had already been to the lines (on the subject of that refusal) and returned therefrom.

Q. Whether did the lodgment of arms precede or succeed the withdrawal the guns or Cavalry on the night of the 26th February?—A. Up to the time of my quitting my company, the men had not lodged their arms. I saw but very few men of my own company with arms.

Examined by the Court.—Were you aware that any grease required might be prepared by the Pay-Havildars?—A. I am aware that my Pay-Havildar knew such to be the case; beyond that I cannot say: still, my idea is, that all the men were aware of it.

Cross-examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.—Where were you when I gave the order for the guns to be taken away?—A. I heard the order given after I had left my company and joined you and the other officers.

Q. Did you hear the conversation that took place between me and the Native officers? If so, state what it was.—A. When I joined the Colonel, and the other officers at the guns, I heard the former call for the Native officers; they came to the front: the Colonel spoke to them, saying, "This is a most disgraceful proceeding; I will order a general parade for the morning, and see what all this is about." The Native officers begged that the regiment might be paraded alone, as it would only alarm the men were the whole of the troops ordered out. The Colonel at first declined acceding to their request, but afterwards yielded the point.

Q. Did not the Native officers say to me that some of the companies had laid down their arms, and that the rest were in the act of doing so?—A. I did not myself hear them say so; but I have been told that they did say so.

Q. Did I not, before taking away the guns, say to the Native officers that it was a very dark night and I could not ascertain how the men were behaving, but that I trusted to their honour that all should be quiet during the night, and I would meet them on parade in the morning?—A. Yes, you did.

Q. Did I not show you this paper (paper handed in, marked C, and appended to the proceedings) and ask you to circulate the contents privately throughout the regiment, as I could not speak them to the men on parade, for fear of their taking the subject as an address ordered by the Major-General or the Governor-

General?"—A. Yes; I recollect you showing me the paper, and although I cannot remember positively that you asked me to circulate it, yet you told me to do my best to try and discover the origin of the meeting, which, from that time up to the date of disbandment, I have endeavoured to do without avail.

The witness withdraws.

4th Witness.—Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain L. R. Newhouse, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, is called into Court, and examined by the officiating Judge-Advocate.

Q. Did you, on the evening of the 26th February, go to the men of your company, and try to prevail on them to take the percussion-caps which they had on that evening refused?—A. No; I was officer of the day; but on a report to that effect having been made to me, I went in search of the Commanding Officer.

Q. Were you present at the quarter-guard on the evening in question, when the Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant were there?—A. No, I was not.

Q. Were you, at a later hour of the same date, amongst the men of your company after they had armed themselves, and did you inquire of them the reason of their doing so?—A. When the Colonel sent the European officers to their companies, I asked the men why they had armed themselves, and they said it was because they thought the Cavalry were coming down to cut them up.

Q. Did the men lodge their arms before or after the withdrawal of the guns and Cavalry on the night of the 26th February?—A. After.

Cross-examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.—Did you hear me give the order for the removal of the guns?—A. No.

Q. How then, do you know that the guns were ordered to be withdrawn before the arms were lodged?—My opinion is derived from the time when I saw the torches with the guns moving off the parade-ground.

Q. When was it that you reported to me that the men of your Company had all lodged their arms?—A. About 3 A.M. on the morning of the 27th February I reported to you that most of my men had lodged their arms.

The witness withdraws.

The Court deem it unnecessary to call in any more of the officers of the 19th Native Infantry as witnesses.

The Court having called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. St. Leger Mitchell for any statements he may be desirous of making, that officer states as follows:—

Statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.

Gentlemen,—I wish to bring to your notice that the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers of my regiment never gave me or any of my officers any information of what reports had reached the regiment concerning cartridges or the disturbances at Barrackpore, although, in the evidence before the Court of Inquiry at Berhampore, they state that rumours had reached them one or two months before.

On the 11th of February we received some balled ammunition from Calcutta; on the 15th idem I received letters from Major-General Hearsey, C.B., and from Colonel Birch, C.B., informing me that messengers had been sent from Barrackpore to the 19th Native Infantry, for the purpose of getting them to create a disturbance.

On the 16th February I had a meeting of the Native Commissioned officers and the Pay and Colour Havildars of Companies at the mess-room at 11 o'clock, at which the second in command, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster were present. All the Native officers present positively denied that any kossid had arrived, and told me that if any message should reach them, they would report it to me. According to the evidence before the Court, the rumour about the cartridges being greased was confirmed by the guard of the 65th Native Infantry on the 11th February. Pray mark that the meeting at the mess between me and the Native officers took place on the 16th February. Again, on the 18th February, a Havildar's guard of the 34th Native Infantry arrived with some Government stallions proceeding to Buxar. In the evidence before the Court, you will see it stated

Infantry, and still no report was made to me. Again, on the 25th February, a Havildar's guard of the 34th Native Infantry arrived with European convalescents, and they corroborated the statements made by the two former guards; still my Native officers never made any report to me. All this I did not know until the first portion of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry was sent to me.

As regards my conduct during the whole proceedings, it is fully explained by the written documents before the Court, except, perhaps, that the withdrawal of the guns has been left in doubt by my hastily-written letter of the 27th February. I can assure the Court that I never made any compromise with the men, and that before I ordered the guns and Cavalry off, the Native officers declared to me that some of the Companies had lodged their arms and that the rest were doing so. I then told them that I trusted to their honour that there should be no further disturbance during the night, and that I would meet them on parade at daylight. All went off quietly. I may as well inform the Court that my position on the night of the 26th February was most critical; that I was uncertain whether, if it came to a fight, we were able to coerce the men of the 19th Native Infantry; and that I was, in consequence, exceedingly desirous of avoiding a collision.

I tender to the Court a copy of my demi-official letter, dated March 12, 1857, to the address of the Assistant Adjutant-General of Division (the original of which is not amongst the documents which were laid before the Court); also a letter, dated 4th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor the Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad; both of which I would wish to be attached to the proceedings.

The foregoing two documents are marked respectively Appendices D and E, and appended to these proceedings.

The proceedings are here closed.

C. GRANT, *Brigadier, President.*
E. AMSINCK, *Brevet-Colonel, Member.*
ALFRED HUYSHE, *Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Member.*
H. W. MATTHEWS, *Major, Member.*
W. A. COOKE, *2nd Grenadiers, Major, Member.*
G. N. GREENE, *Captain, Conducting the Proceedings.*

The Court adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock, *sine die.*

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, April 9, 1857.

Appendix A.

The Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier Grant.

Sir, *Barrackpore, April 1, 1857.*

I AM directed by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Division, to inform you that the Special Court of Inquiry, of which you are President, has been convened in Division Orders of this date, to investigate in the fullest manner possible into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Berhampore, in connection with the occurrences at that station on the 26th February last, and subsequently, which have led to the disbandment of that regiment.

I have, &c.

A. H. ROSS, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Appendix B.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey, Commanding the Presidency Division.

Sir, *Fort William, March* 31, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of this date, I am instructed to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before the Court of Inquiry, ordered to be assembled to investigate into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, commanding the 19th Native Infantry, and at Berhampore, the several documents enumerated in the accompanying list.

2. The return of the documents is requested when no longer required for the purpose of the investigation.

I have, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

List of papers transmitted to Major-General J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding Presidency Division, dated the 31st of March, 1857, (see ante, p. 288).

Appendix C.

I cannot suppose that what occurred on the night of the 26th February was the united act of the whole regiment. I do not think that more than ten or fifteen men of each company can have been concerned in the forcible seizure of the arms and ammunition at the khotes, but the raising a cry of fire, and the drum sounding the alarm, caused the entire regiment to turn out, so that the good and the bad men of the regiment got assembled, and the night being dark, there was no distinguishing between the armed and the unarmed men. I now call upon you the Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers of the regiment to assist me in finding out the leaders of this mutinous proceeding; also, by whom these gross mis-statements concerning the cartridges and the grease about to be served out to regiments to be used with the new Enfield rifles was first communicated to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry. This is your duty to point out.

The Articles of War clearly state that any person acting against the religious feelings of any man in a regiment of the army is liable to the severest punishment. Therefore, you should not upon the mere rumour spread abroad by mischievous or designing persons have distrusted a Government you have sworn faithfully to serve, and who for upwards of 100 years have had your forefathers in their service.

I now intreat you to come forward and state when and from whom you first heard that it was the intention of Government to destroy your caste. If this information is not given immediately, the punishment, whatever Government may please to order, will fall equally upon the good and the bad men of the regiment, and I think it is the duty of all officers and good soldiers to save the character of the regiment which has hitherto been good.

Appendix D.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

My dear Major, *Berhampore, March* 12, 1857.

ALL quiet and orderly. The Court reassembles to-day at 11 o'clock A.M.

evidence of the Subadar-Major. I have two remarks to make; the first is with regard to the Governor-General's orders, should be read, "I said General Orders and Lushkum Aien," by which I meant the Standing Orders and Articles of War. Again, the Subadar-Major says, that an order was given to send in a petition. The true history of the petition is this: four men of the Adjutant's company went to him, and said, that they wished to tell their own story to the General. He told them that if it was respectful it would be sent, he had no doubt. The men then said, that the other companies were preferring similar requests to their own officers. The Adjutant then told them, that there was no use in sending in ten petitions, but that one for the whole regiment was enough; and that he had no doubt I would forward it if it was respectful, and couched in proper language. He told them to go and prepare it, and that he would ask me. When he did so, I said of course, if the petition was a proper one; and I had told the same thing to a Havildar of the regiment, who asked me if I would forward a petition from the men before I heard from the Adjutant..

I remain, &c.

W. H. MITCHELL, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Appendix E.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor to Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell.

My dear Colonel, *Berhampore, April* 4, 1857.

I HAVE just received your letter of the 1st instant, and lose no time in replying to it.

I returned to Berhampore, as you know, on the morning of the 27th of February last, and it was then that I learnt what had occurred the previous night.

I believe, from all that I know of the matter, that you did all in your power, on the evening of the 26th of February last, and previously, to satisfy the men of the 19th Regiment that the cartridges which they refused to take were altogether unobjectionable, and that it was only when they had seized their arms to resist your authority, that you had recourse to the adoption of strong measures against them.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the measures taken by you for reducing the men of the 19th to obedience were necessary, and, under the emergency, that you displayed good judgment in adopting such measures, is I think, sufficiently shown by the success which attended them.

The men behaved very well afterwards, and seemed to be very sorry for what they had done, and I do believe that if the Native officers and Non-commissioned officers had done their duty, the men would never have been guilty of mutiny. I have been stationed here with the regiment for some months past, and, until this business, a quieter or a better-behaved regiment I never met with.

With regard to your own conduct in the matter, I fail to perceive in what way you are to blame.

I suppose it is a form generally observed, to assemble a Court of Inquiry on an occasion of the kind, to inquire into the conduct of the commanding officer, and as much for his satisfaction as for that of the Government, but you will, I doubt not, be fully acquitted of all blame in the matter.

Hoping soon to hear of such acquittal, and that Government have entirely approved of your conduct,

I remain, &c.

E. H. MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 38 in No. 18.

Minute by the Governor-General concurred in by Members of Council.

A CAREFUL perusal of these papers, satisfies me that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, in dealing with the outbreak of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the 26th of February, did not show the temper and firmness which is required of a Commanding Officer in such circumstances.

I cannot doubt that, during the first part of the proceedings, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell was, as some witnesses have testified, very angry. The inconsiderate threat, that if the men did not receive the cartridges he would take them to Burmah or China, where they would die, which is not denied by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, could not have proceeded from an officer speaking advisedly on a matter in which calmness and self-possession were urgently needed.

But it is especially in the time and manner of withdrawing the Artillery and cavalry, which he had brought upon the ground for the purpose of compelling to obedience the regiment which had then taken up arms, that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's gravest error of a want of firmness consists. The evidence upon this point varies somewhat, but not materially

Lieutenant MacAndrew, Adjutant of the regiment, thinks that the submission of the sepoys in lodging their arms was simultaneous with the withdrawal of the Artillery

Captain MacDougall did not see any men lodge their arms; fifty men of his own company agreed to do so, but they did nothing more than sit down with their arms in their hands.

Captain Manning did not see the arms lodged by the few men of his company who had them

Captain Newhouse says that the arms were not lodged until after he saw the torches which accompanied the Artillery move off the ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's statement is, that he made no compromise with the men, and that before he ordered the guns and Cavalry off, the Native officers declared to him that some of the companies had lodged their arms, and that the rest were doing so

It is no doubt true that there was no arranged bargain between Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and his men; but whereas it was his duty to listen to no proposals, and to accept no assurances, until he had satisfied himself, through his European officers, that every musket in the ranks was laid down, he did yield to representations made on behalf of a regiment in mutiny with arms in its hands, and he did so in order to obtain from them that which he ought to have exacted as an act of obedience. It is impossible not to view the mode in which Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell withdrew the coercing force as a triumph to the mutinous sepoys

After what has passed in this matter, I submit that the Government cannot feel that confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's judgment and firmness which it ought to be able to repose in every officer commanding a regiment, and I propose that the Commander-in-chief be requested to appoint some other officer to raise and command the corps which will take the place of the disbanded 19th Regiment, and to find such other employment for Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell as his Excellency may deem suitable

CANNING.

May 13, 1857

I agree entirely

J. DORIN.

May, 13, 1857.

I concur fully

J. LOW.

May 14, 1857.

And I,

J. P. GRANT.

May 15, 1857.

B. PEACOCK.

May 16, 1857.

Inclosure 39 in No. 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 30, 1857.

I AM desired to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that after a careful perusal of the papers, copies of which are herewith transmitted, connected with the outbreak of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the 26th of February last, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is of opinion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell did not show the temper and firmness which is required of a Commanding Officer in such circumstances.

The inconsiderate threat held out by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, during the first part of the proceedings, "that if the men did not receive the cartridges, he would take them to Burmah or China, where they would die;" and which is not denied by him, could not have proceeded from an officer speaking advisedly on a matter in which calmness and self-possession were urgently needed.

But it is especially in the time and manner of withdrawing the Artillery and Cavalry which he had brought upon the ground for the compelling to obedience the regiment which had then taken up arms, that in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's gravest error of a want of firmness consists.

The evidence on this point varies somewhat, but not materially.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell states, that he made no compromise with the men; and that before he ordered the guns and the Cavalry off the ground, the Native officers declared to him that some of the companies had lodged their arms, and that the rest were doing so.

It is no doubt true, that there was no arranged bargain between Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell and his men; but whereas it was his duty to listen to no proposals, and to accept no assurances until he had satisfied himself through his European officers, that every musket in the ranks was laid down, he did yield to representations made on behalf of a regiment in mutiny with arms in its hands; and he did so in order to obtain from them that which he ought to have exacted as an act of obedience.

In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is impossible not to view the mode in which Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell withdrew the coercing force as a triumph to the mutinous sepoys.

After what has passed in this matter, the Government cannot feel that confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell's judgment and firmness which it ought to be able to repose in every officer commanding a regiment; and I am desired to request, that his Excellency may be moved to make known to that officer, the sentiments of the Governal-General in Council. Should it be eventually determined to raise another corps to take the place of the disbanded 19th Regiment, it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council, that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell should not be employed to raise and command it, and that some other employment may be found for that officer, such as his Excellency may deem suitable.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

INCLOSURES IN NO. 19.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

THE narrative transmitted by the mail dispatched on the 18th ultimo, contained the news received up to that date. The events at the several stations that have since become known, are entered under separate heads according to the place where they occurred.

Allahabad, May 19th.—Every precaution taken to secure the fort and cantonments. 160 of the 3d Oude Cavalry had arrived from Pootaubghur, city quiet. *Feu-de-joie* prohibited on Her Majesty's birth-day.—23d. 70 artillery invalids arrived from Chunar, and placed in the fort in which there are also 400 Sikhs of the regiment of Ferozepore. Two men, one apparently a discharged sepoy, were apprehended by some men of the 6th Native Infantry in their lines, trying to tamper with the sepoys. The men were imprisoned, and refused to give any account of themselves. The sepoys, who apprehended them, were immediately promoted.

The 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, volunteered to be led against the insurgents at Delhi. All remains quiet; and the European troops are being pushed through to Cawnpore. 500 Irregular Cavalry authorized to be raised; the studs to supply undersized horses.

Agra.—Has continued quiet up to the last advices. Two companies of the regiment at Agra having mutinied at Muttra, it was considered expedient to disarm the 44th and 67th Regiments on the 31st. The Lieutenant-Governor issued a proclamation offering pardon to all who laid down their arms. This was disapproved of, and another proclamation substituted.

Attock.—Occupied by a wing of 27th Foot.

Allyghur.—20th. The four companies of the 9th Native Infantry, after behaving very well for some time, suddenly rose against their officers, who were compelled to leave them. No European was injured. The treasury was plundered, and the prisoners in jail liberated. The officers and civilians retired to Hattrass. Eighty men of the 1st Gwalior Cavalry at Hattrass deserted, supposed to have gone to Delhi. Troops could not be spared from Agra to re-occupy Allyghur; but subsequently some volunteers, headed by Captain Watson and accompanied by Mr. Cocks, C.S., proceeded to the place, and it is understood are there.

Azimghur.—All continued quiet up to the 26th, when some excitement showed itself, but the men were soon pacified.

Barrackpore.—The Native troops continue quiet. As a matter of precaution, 400 men of the 84th Foot, were removed to Barrackpore. On the 25th May, the Native officers of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, volunteered on behalf of the regiment, to proceed against Delhi. The Governor-General proceeded up to Barrackpore, to express his thanks to the regiment. The remaining companies of the 34th Native Infantry, subsequently volunteered to proceed against the mutineers. The thanks of Government are expressed to the corps; and a general order issued regarding the 70th.

Bareilly.—The news from this place is obtained entirely from private sources. On the news of the outbreak at Meerut reaching, the troops displayed considerable excitement. The officers, however, pacified their men; and all has continued in a satisfactory state up to the 27th, the date of the last letter. A great want is felt for Irregular Cavalry throughout the Doab and in Rohilcund. Colonel Troup, who was in temporary command of Bareilly, authorized

500 men; this has been sanctioned. One troop was raised in a few days; and a second troop was nearly ready. The Irregular Cavalry men on leave in Rohilcund and neighbourhood, had been desired to place themselves under the orders of collectors of districts.

Benares, 19th.—The 13th Irregular Cavalry, brought into the station from Sultanpore. *Feu-de-joie* was prohibited on Her Majesty's birthday. Things appear to have been kept quiet by the firm and conciliatory conduct of the civil and military authorities. As the head-quarters of the division is so far removed, the Brigadier commanding has been vested with authority over the neighbouring stations, which formerly constituted the Benares division. One hundred of Her Majesty's 10th Foot having arrived from Dinapore, the parties of Europeans who arrived by transit carriages and bullock trains are sent on towards Cawnpore as rapidly as possible.

Bolundshuhur.—The Sirmoor Battalion, 400 men, which had been ordered down by canal, were detained by damage done to the locks. The civil officers were obliged to leave the place, but returned on the 25th. Rampore Horse are employed keeping the road clear.—1st June. The country between Allyghur and this place being fast quieted.

Cawnpore, 21st.—Strengthened by 50 Europeans and 2 squadrons of Irregular Cavalry from Lucknow. Considerable excitement among the Native troops, particularly in 2nd Light Cavalry.—22nd. Two guns and 300 men of all arms brought in by Maharajah of Bittore. Guns placed in position and arrangements made to meet any attack by Native troops.—25th. Report on what was considered good authority that there would be an outbreak on the 24th or 25th. All preparations made, but nothing occurred.—29th. Parties of Oude Irregular Cavalry sent out to Goosaigunge and Mynpoorie to keep the road clear and put down plunderers. Reports from Native agents more cheering and satisfactory.—30th. The 50 men of the 32nd Foot sent back to Lucknow, 71 of of the 84th having arrived.—31st. All quiet.

Chunar, 19th.—The fort was occupied by the Infantry of the Invalid Battalion and veterans residing at the place. There being no room for the whole Native guard usually on duty in the fort, three companies, a portion was sent back to Benares.—20th. Seventy Artillery of the Invalid Battalion dispatched to Allahabad.

Delhi.—Little authentic is known of the occurrences in Delhi. A Duffadar of the Gwalior Cavalry Regiment who had passed through Delhi four days previously, had reached Agra on the 29th. He described the mutineers as robbing whom they please in the city. He says that a Regiment of Infantry, with four guns and some cavalry, had left the city on the 23rd to bring in the Rhotuck treasure. A party of mutineers appear to have moved out towards Ghazumdeen Nugger and to have attacked the Meerut force at that place. The result was a complete repulse on the side of the mutineers, who lost the five guns they brought out, their ammunition, and a large quantity of entrenching tools.

Ferozepore, 13th.—The 45th and 57th Native Infantry mutinied. The latter regiment gave up its arms, while the former resisting, were attacked and dispersed by the Artillery, 61st Foot, and 10th Light Cavalry, which remained staunch.

Gwalior.—On the 28th an outbreak of the troops of the contingent was expected; preparations were made, and the ladies and families moved to the Residency. The Maharajah assisted with strong bodies of horse and foot, and placed a mansion attached to the palace, at the disposal of the ladies, where they would be safe. Nothing however occurred, and the ladies returned to cantonments the following day. The contingent reported to be in a satisfactory state on the 1st.

Hyderabad (Deccan), 24th.—The Resident recommended that the electric telegraph should be closed, as a means of communicating news from the north-

west. Government considered it inexpedient to act on this. The proceedings at Delhi had caused considerable excitement in the city, but no disturbance was anticipated.

Jullindur.—The Native troops are said to be obedient.

Kurnaul.—A party of the force from Umballah reached on the 21st. On the 24th a portion was pushed on to Panyput: the rest of the force cannot get away till the 31st. The delay caused by the want of carriage, and the non-arrival of the battering train from Phillour.

Lahore, 13th.—The three regiments of Native Infantry, 16th, 26th, and 49th, and 8th Light Cavalry, were disarmed, and the men are doing duty without arms. The Sikh Sirdars are understood to have offered their services to Government.

Lucknow, 23rd.—Arrangements for the defence of the several posts have been completed, all considered safe, except from external influences.—25th. The Eed prayers concluded without any disturbances.—29th. Disturbances threatened outside. Tranquillity cannot be much longer maintained unless Delhi be speedily captured.—30th. An *émeute* in cantonments at 9 P.M.; 25 of 7th Cavalry proved false. Several bungalows burnt. Two or three officers killed, and the same number wounded; among the former is Brigadier Handscomb. Quiet in city: majority appear loyal.—31st. Most of the bungalows in cantonments burnt. An outbreak of mutineers, half of 48th, about half of 71st, and some few of 13th Native Infantry, with two troops of 7th Light Cavalry, fled towards Seetapore. Sir H. Lawrence followed for seven miles with four guns, two companies of 32nd Foot, and 300 horse. The latter evinced no zeal. 30 prisoners taken. All quiet. Mr. Gubbins went out with a few Sowars, and headed the rebels at 9.30 P.M.—2nd. Colonel Birch moved out from Seetapore with a wing to meet the mutineers, but they turned towards the Ganges, and do not appear to have rallied. The districts are still quiet, except one point about 20 miles north-west of Lucknow; but it is expected that they will be quiet when they hear that eight men have been hanged, and that more are about to suffer. The faithful remnants of the 3 Infantry Regiments, and 7th Light Cavalry, amounting to about 700 men, are now encamped close to the detachment of Europeans. Lucknow is in a much better position. Some disturbance in the city, which was put down by the police.

Meerut.—A message received from General Hewitt gives the names of the killed at Meerut, and of those saved from Delhi. A part of the troops moved to Ghazeenudden Nugger in the evening of the 27th. This detachment attacked a party of the mutineers on the 30th, repulsing and dispersing them, and taking five guns they had brought out from Delhi. All pretty quiet in Meerut district.

Moradabad.—The troops appear staunch. A party of 200 Sappers and Miners have been forced to lay down their arms, and clothing, and plunder; date not given.

Mooltan.—The troops at Mooltan are said to have mutinied on the 21st; heavy firing was heard from that place at Asnee, from which place a wing of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry had been sent to Mooltan.

Mynpoorie, 22nd.—120 men of the 9th Native Infantry mutinied, but did not injure their officers. By the tact and excellent behaviour of Ensign De Kantzow, the men were kept back from any overt act, and finally quitted the station to join the men of the corps at Allyghur *en route* to Delhi.

Muttra.—The Bhurtpore troops occupied the post, but were subsequently moved on to the road between this place and Delhi. On the 30th, two companies of Native Infantry (the relieved and relieving) mutinied and plundered the

Neemuch, 23rd.—Empty bungalows burnt, magazine occupied by wing of th Gwalior Infantry.—28th. All quiet among the troops; a panic in bazar.

Nusserabad.—Artillery and 30th Native Infantry considered staunch; doubts about 15th Native Infantry. Colonel Lawrence had sent to Deesa for 250 European Infantry, 3 guns, and a squadron of Cavalry, and 200 Native Infantry.—26th. All quiet; but state of affairs unsatisfactory. The Assistant in charge of Ajmere writes to the Political Agent at Jeypore, under date the 29th, that he has just heard that the 15th and 30th Native Infantry and Artillery with six guns, had left Nusseerabad for Delhi, dressed in Hindoostanee style.

Umballa.—The Artillery and 2nd Europeans detained on the 25th for want of carriage. His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, General Anson, died of cholera on the 27th, at half-past 2 A.M.

Umritsur.—It is stated that the 59th Native Infantry do not object to the new cartridges. A company of the 81st Foot occupy Govinghur.

Since the despatch of the last mail, the following European troops have reached Calcutta. A portion of Her Majesty's 35th Foot, about 380 men from Rangoon, the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, and a wing of Her Majesty's 64th Foot. The 1st Madras Fusiliers have been pushed on towards Cawnpore, by horse-dak, bullock-train, and steamers, a portion having already reached their destination. A company of Her Majesty's 84th had previously been pushed on, and the remainder are following by horse-dak and bullock-train. The 35th have taken the place of the 84th, at Barrackpore, and the 64th will start this day by steam, leaving a few men to follow by bullock-train. The "Punjaub" is expected daily with the remainder of the 64th, which will likewise be pushed on as speedily as possible. The "Coromandel" has just arrived with a company of the 84th from Rangoon, and a company of Artillery, it is understood. Sir Henry Ward has offered to send 500 men of the 37th Foot from Ceylon. Two steamers left this, one on the 23rd and the other on the 24th ultimo for Galle, and will bring back the wing of the 37th. A steamer and sailing vessel have also been dispatched from Bombay to bring troops from Galle. The 78th Highlanders may also be expected in another week or ten days from Bombay.

The general order issued on the occasion of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, volunteering to proceed against the mutineers is put up with this packet. Since, it has been reported that the Ramghur Battalion, the 6th Native Infantry, and the remaining portion of the 34th Native Infantry, have expressed a similar desire.

A circular was issued on the 29th, explaining that none of the new cartridges had been issued to Native regiments. This became necessary from the gross misunderstanding which prevailed on the subject.

The communication between Meerut and Agra, and between the former place and Cawnpore, has been entirely interrupted since the 20th by the loss of Allyghur, and the disorganized state of the country between Meerut and Allyghur. Several communications have been sent to the Commander-in-chief urging him to move on to Delhi; but in all probability none of these reached his Excellency. The delay in the movement of the troops from Umballa was caused by the absence of all means of carriage, and in bringing up the siege-train from Phillour. The force available, the 9th Lancers, 75th Foot, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, with one troop of Horse Artillery, and half a battery was considered too small, more especially as two Native Infantry regiments, whose loyalty was doubted, necessarily accompanied the force. The Putteealla Rajah's force was smaller than was expected, and the Jheend force consisted of only 600 men.

In the Punjaub, Sir John Lawrence had formed a movable column consisting of European troops and Irregular Regiments. No recent news has been received from the Punjaub.

Additional, June 6.

Azinghur, 5th June.—A message from Benares reports that Azinghur has fallen. Four officers said to have been killed; names not given. Ladies all safe at Ghazeepore, where they appear to have been sent. A party of Irregular Cavalry had previously been sent to bring away the treasure from both Azinghur and Goruckpore. It is not known whether the treasure left prior to the mutiny of the 17th Native Infantry.

Benares, 5th June.—It was resolved to disarm the 37th Native Infantry. The corps resisted, but were worsted. Treasury safe. A few Europeans wounded. City quiet.

Cawnpore, 4th.—The proclamation and nomination of Sir H. Barnard to command the force against Delhi were forwarded by express. The telegraph communication between Cawnpore and Agra interrupted. Fifty of Her Majesty's 84th Foot sent to Lucknow. The Lucknow mutineers had crossed the Ganges and Mendie Ghaut, *en route* to Delhi. The party of Oude Cavalry sent to Mynpoorie to keep open the communication had mutinied, and murdered their officers.

Dinapore.—Nothing has been heard from this place favourable or unfavourable. The European force consisted of half a European battery, 3 guns, and about 600 of Her Majesty's 10th Foot.

Berhampore.—All quiet. The 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry, have volunteered.

Lucknow, June 4.—A rising had taken place at Seetapore. The Europeans were coming to Lucknow, and Sir H. Lawrence had sent an escort and carriages to meet them. The mutineers seem to be bound for Delhi.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

The Commander-in-chief at Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Madras, May 17, 1857.*

RECEIVED your two messages on the 15th. The Fusiliers start this afternoon; one wing in the "Zenobia," the other wing in the "York" sailing vessel; the passage is expected to occupy six days. The chief object is to crush the Delhi insurgents; every other consideration should give way to this. It may be effectually attained by moving to Delhi the European Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry from Meerut, Umballah, Agra, and the hill stations, and the Goorkahs from Jutog and Deyrah. To evince confidence in their continued fidelity, I would also take three or four Native regiments of regulars, who have proved loyal; however willing to aid the insurgents they would be powerless amongst a force of Europeans. A second-class battery force should be sent from Agra with the force, to lay on, and spare not till Delhi is destroyed. I most earnestly recommend the dispatch to Singapore of the swiftest steamer obtainable, with an earnest request to Lord Elgin to forward on to you the whole of the troops intended for China: whether China is coerced now or months hence is of no moment. The moral effect of such force being brought to the spot would be incalculable, and be regarded as something miraculous and supernatural; it should be done with the utmost secrecy to secure this effect. We receive regular intelligence from Agra, and of later date than that sent from 4th instt.

Inclosure 3 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May* 18, 8 A.M.

WE have got the "Assaye" here ready for sea. The 64th are daily expected; they are in two sailing transports, towed by the "Punjaub." It is proposed to transfer half to the "Assaye" to send them round to Calcutta as fast as the two steamers can carry them. In case the 64th should proceed direct to Vingorla, orders have been sent to prevent their landing. The "Assaye" will be sent down with sufficient coals to enable the "Punjaub" to proceed to Calcutta, or at all events to Galle, without returning to Bombay to coal; the 78th may be expected within a week. They are also in transports towed by a steamer; the 2nd Europeans and the Artillery will also be on board or towed by steamers, so that we shall soon have plenty of them here. The 78th may then be sent down to Benares in steamers, and perhaps we may have a spare one for Galle if you require it.

Inclosure 4 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary of the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 18, 1857.

ORDERS have been given for the barracks being prepared for the accommodation of 109 Artillery invalids ordered from Chunar to Allahabad.

Inclosure 5 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 19, 1857. 11.14 A.M.

ALL is perfectly quiet at Benares; the 13th Irregular Cavalry has been brought in from Sultanpore, and every possible precaution taken to guard against a surprise, whether from within or without. I am therefore of opinion that each detachment of European Infantry may, with perfect safety, be sent direct to Benares, and I beg to recommend that this plan may be adopted.

Inclosure 6 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 20. 9 A.M.

FIRST. Continues quiet at Benares; troops steady. 2nd. Report in from Chunar, received during the night, satisfactory: all the European invalids have been located in the fort, and there not being sufficient room for the sepoy guard from the 37th, a company of the sepoys' guard has returned to Benares. 3rd. The Artillery veteran companies, about 60 men, started yesterday in the "Bombay" steamer, engaged by me for the purpose, from Chunar to Allahabad; a European officer from Benares carried the order. 4th. Provisions are very dear at Benares at present; Attâh only fourteen seers and four chittack for the rupee. While the present emergency lasts, I beg to recommend that the troops at Benares be allowed full batta. I would be glad to be able to give this grant out to my men and the Seikhs, to show that, in return for their excellent behaviour, I have of my own accord taken care of their interests. I have already guaranteed to the 13th Irregular Cavalry that they shall not be put to any annoyance by their move into Benares, where grain and grass are very

Inclosure 7 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 20, 1857.

GOVERNMENT approve of your having guaranteed to the 13th Irregular Cavalry that they shall not be put to any inconvenience by their move with respect to grain and grass for the horses.

Extra batta cannot be allowed to the troops at Benares; but the regulations admit of compensation when the price of provisions forming their diet exceeds three rupees eight annas a month. This should be explained to the men, and they should be informed that Government have learnt with much satisfaction that their behaviour has been so good. A General Order has just been issued, authorizing officers in command to promote very meritorious men; under that order you may be able to reward the good conduct of the regiments at Benares.

The detachments of the 84th Foot will go to Benares direct, as you have recommended. Captain Haslewood, Invalids, will arrive with one of them, and will go on to Allahabad to command the European detachments you have sent there. Pray inform by telegraph the officer commanding at Allahabad. Inform also the collector at Benares of the detachments of the 84th Foot going direct to Benares, and have boats ready, and communicate with the officer, Lieutenant O'Brien, commanding the first party, which left Raneegunge to-day for Jugdees Serai.

Inclosure 8 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 20, 1857.

A TELEGRAM to the following effect has this day been transmitted to you.

"Government approve of your having guaranteed to the 13th Irregular Cavalry that they shall not be put to any inconvenience by their move with respect to grain and grass for the horses.

"Extra batta cannot be allowed to the troops at Benares, but the regulations admit of compensation when the price of provisions forming their diet exceeds three rupees eight annas a month. This should be explained to the men, and they should be informed that Government have learnt with much satisfaction that their behaviour has been so good. A General Order has just been issued, authorizing officers in command to promote very meritorious men; under that order you may be able to reward the good conduct of the regiments at Benares.

"The detachments of the 84th Foot will go to Benares direct, as you have recommended. Captain Haslewood, Invalids, will arrive with one of them, and will go on to Allahabad to command the European detachments you have sent there. Pray inform by telegraph the officer commanding at Allahabad. Inform, also, the collector of Benares of the detachments of the 84th Foot going direct to Benares, and have boats ready, and communicate with the officer, Lieutenant O'Brien, commanding the first party, which left Raneegunge to-day for Jugdees Serai.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 19.

Major-General Hewitt to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra and the Governor-General of India.

(Telegraphic.)

KILLED at Meerut:—Colonel Finnis, 11th; Captain and Mrs. Macdonald; 20th, Captain Taylor, 20th; Henderson, ditto; Mrs. Chambers; Lieutenant Macnabb, 3rd Cavalry; Ensign Pattle, 20th; Mr. Tregear; Messrs. Phillip and Dawson, Veterinary Surgeons; Mrs. Dawson and children; Captain Fraser, Sappers and Miners; one Carabineer. Wounded at Meerut:—Colonel Hogge, Artillery; Dr. Christie, and two Carabineers, twelve Artillery recruits. Arrived at Meerut from Delhi:—Captain and Mrs. De Teissier and child, Artillery; Lieutenants Wilson and Aislabie, Artillery; Lieutenant Forrest and family, Delhi Magazine; Lieutenants Osborn and Vibart, 54th; Colonel Knyvett and Lieutenant Gambier, 38th; Major Abbott, Captain and Mrs. Wallace, 74th; Lieutenant Procter, 38th; Mrs. Hutchinson, C.S.; Mrs. Fraser, Engineers; Mr. Marshall, merchant; two battery syces and families; Lieutenant Salkeld, Engineers, and Mrs. Murphy.

Arrived at Umballah or Kurnaul:—Brigadier Grant (? Graves), Captain Nicholl, and Mrs. Tytler, Dr. Balfour and Miss Smith, Captain Mew (Ensign Mew ?), Messrs. Lease, Thompson, Stewart, Tayler, Drummond, Martineau, Wagentreiber and family, Miss Hollings, Captain and Mrs. Gordon, Lieutenant Glubb, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Batson and children.

Inclosure 10 in No. 19.

Lord Harris to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

YOUR message of the 17th, just received. "Zenobia," left yesterday morning with 400 Fusiliers; the remainder, 430, left this morning by sailing vessels.

Inclosure 11 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 19.

ALL very well in city cantonments and country.

Inclosure 12 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May* 19. 8 P.M.

ALL quiet here. The excitement somewhat less. Received the message regarding the Chunar invalids. From Lucknow, all very well in city, cantonments, and country.

Inclosure 13 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 19.

EVERY precaution has been taken for the safety of the fort, magazine, and cantonment. Troops quiet and well behaved. 160 troops of the 3rd Oude Local Cavalry arrived to-day from Pertaubghur to assist in patrolling at night. The civil authorities state the city people to be quieting down, and no fear of disturbance unless something occurs.

Inclosure 14 in No. 19.

H. Tucker, Esq. to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 19. 2 P.M.

ALL quiet here as yet, the neighbouring stations looking to Benares, and likely to remain quiet so long as we maintain our present bold front. We ought to have a nucleus of Europeans. The veteran company at Chunar moving up to Allahabad, and the fort of Chunar must of necessity remain with its present garrison.

Inclosure 15 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 19. 11·35 A.M.

THINGS are all looking cheerful here, though there may be some short delay in the actual advance on Delhi. It is generally felt, however, that it must soon fall, and the flame has not spread.

Inclosure 16 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May* 19, 1857.

I HAVE received both of your messages on the 18th. The first is in part answered by mine of yesterday. With regard to Artillery, we have a Madras company here, which, on being relieved by the reserve company from Bushire, was under orders for Rangoon. If it may be sent without guns, it can go in the steamers with the 64th. I think you must have plenty of guns at Calcutta, and it would be better to send this company without guns than encumber the steamers with a tow: but on this point I should await your orders. Besides the company expected, General Outram sends back one company of Foot, and one company of Horse Artillery, to Kurrachee. Orders to send the Beloochees, if it can be done without delaying the Europeans, who shall be dispatched forthwith. I have prepared Mr. Frere for this.

Inclosure 17 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Agra, May 20, 1857.

THIS message was received from the Commissioner of Meerut:—"A very few days will now see an end of this daring mutiny; all other stations have remained quiet. You will be pleased to know that the Artillery at Delhi joined the mutineers most reluctantly, being actually forced by the mutineers; the 74th Native Infantry joined in the same way. The heart of the mutiny consists of 300 of the 3rd Cavalry, chiefly bigoted Mahommedans who have raised a cry of religion, and the 20th and 38th Native Infantry. The feeling of the 54th, who joined, is probably not very warm; the 11th Native Infantry joined only partially, and have no part in the business and spared their officers." Copy of message from Meerut:—"Nothing known of George Campbell; Captain Macandrew, Assistant Commissioner, is with Pattialla troops at Meerut. General Anson intended to leave Umballa on the 18th, with 75th, 1st Fusiliers, 9th Lancers, 5th Native Infantry, 60th Native Infantry, 4th Light Cavalry, and one and a-half troop Horse Artillery, two squadrons of 6th Dragoons, one wing Rifles. Half troop of Horse Artillery, one Field Battery, ordered to move on Paneeput, on or after 22nd instant. Goorka Regiment moving down to Bolundshur by camels. Progress interrupted by damage done to locks. Remain there, or at Secunderabad, to check insurgents. Two lacs of treasure to be brought from Bolundshur by Ressalla of Gwalior Contingent. Communication with Kurnaul by Kossid. Captain Macandrew requested to occupy the road with posts of Pattialla Horse. I propose to march with Meerut column."

Inclosure 18 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May 20. 1 P.M.*

THE Commissariat Officer has been ordered to arrange for the supply of every thing needful for the Company of Fusiliers; but it is intended to bring in each detachment to Benares at once. A European officer with a small detachment of Irregular Cavalry will be sent to Jugdees Serai, to remain there until the last detachment shall have passed on to Benares; there will be a difficulty about boats.

Inclosure 19 in No. 19.

H. C. Tucker, Esq., to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May 20. 1 P.M.*

ALL quiet in the cantonments and city. Mr. Colvin has approved of our proceedings. Blake is master of Chunar, although his eighty best Europeans have gone to Allahabad, having turned out half the 37th. The neighbouring districts quiet. The country swarms with bands of the 19th and 34th.

Inclosure 20 in No. 19

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May 20. 8·40 AM.*

ALL very well at Lucknow and in the districts; our position now is very strong. In case of necessity no fears are entertained.

Inclosure 21 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May 20.* 4·34 P.M.

ALL well here and excitement less. Herewith I send copies of messages just received from Agra. Very few days will now see the end of it, unless the mutineers shut themselves up at Delhi and a siege be necessary, whence some little delay must occur, but a cordon or investment will be formed round Delhi by Puttialla, Jhend, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore troops, who are acting most loyally: this must force them out, then it must all end. Copy of a message from Commissioner to Lieutenant-Governor.*

Inclosure 22 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May 20.* 6·12 P.M.

ORDERS have been given to prepare quarters for the European troops ordered here. The fact has been made public. Quiet here. If affairs go on well, a report will only be made every second day, and immediate report will be made if anything goes wrong.

Inclosure 23 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Benares and Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 20, 1857.*

No *feu-de-joie* is to be fired at your station on the Queen's birthday.

Inclosure 24 in No. 19.

H. C. Tucker, Esq., to Cecil Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May 21.* 10 A.M.

COLONEL PONSONBY has arrived. All perfectly quiet here, and at the neighbouring stations. Chunar in the hands of the Europeans.

Inclosure 25 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May 21.* 10 A.M.

ALL quiet here. Your orders about the salute on the Queen's birthday not being fired will be attended to. Please report the number of European troops for whom accommodation will be required here.

Inclosure 26 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May 21.* 4·30 P.M.

I HAVE assumed military command. All quiet; but several reports of intended attack on us. Fifty Europeans sent this morning in dawk carriages and two squadrons of Irregular Cavalry to Cawnpore will arrive to-night.

---

* See Inclosure 17.

Inclosure 27 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May 21.* 5·30 P.M.

A STRONG expedition has been organized for the recapture of Allyghur, and starts forthwith.

Inclosure 28 in No. 19.

General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May 21.* 8 P.M.

A GOOD deal of excitement and some alarm prevailed last evening regarding the 2nd Cavalry. That corps had sent emissaries into the camps of the three Native Infantry corps, asking if they would support them in the event of an outrage. Their avowed cause of discontent was their horses, arms, &c., were to be taken from them, and made over to the Europeans. I need not add how entirely without foundation. But reports of the most absurd kind are constantly circulated, and are no sooner disposed of than another takes its place. The Europeans shall be cared for; no mention is made of the number or when they are expected; the sooner the better. Accounts just received of the electric telegraph with Meerut being interrupted. Reports just received that a crisis is approaching here. A telegraph message from the Lieutenant-Governor, Agra; a strong expedition has been raised for the recapture of Allyghur, and starts forthwith.

Inclosure 29 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 21, 1857.*

PRAY instruct the Commissariat officer to prepare cooking-pots and other arrangements for the company of 84th Regiment, now on its way to Benares, and the Barrack Department to have cots ready for them.

Inclosure 30 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May 22.*

ALL quite right at Agra. Force fast forming to reoccupy Allyghur.

Inclosure 31 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary of the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May 22.* 11 A.M.

NO *feu-de-joie* will be fired on the Queen's birthday, but simply a Royal salute of twenty-one guns.

All quiet here.

Inclosure 32 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May, 22.* 11·40 A.M.

ALL quite quiet as yet, in every part of the Benares Division. Brigadier Ponsonby carries out Colonel Gordon's quiet policy of showing no fear or distrust; not a muscle is moved. I have guaranteed wheat at 16 seers to the troops.

Inclosure 33 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Financial Secretary.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May 22.* 8 A.M.

ALL perfectly quiet here. A fire in cantonment last night; speedily extinguished.

Inclosure 34 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May 22.* 1·18 P.M.

THREE or four companies of the 9th at Allyghur, after being very well for some time, strangely rose against their officers, who were compelled to leave them, and they and the civil officers were obliged to quit the station. No officers were injured. This in reply to your message of this morning.

Inclosure 35 in No. 19.

Major-General Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May 22.* 7 P.M.

MATTERS took a favourable turn about half-past 7 P.M. yesterday. Up to that time it appears that an outbreak was most imminent. I placed the guns in position and made every preparation to meet it. The danger gave way before a quiet address to the men by their Commandant through some Native officers. At 11 P.M. fifty-five Europeans of Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment and about 240 troopers, Oude Irregular Cavalry, arrived, sent by Sir Henry Lawrence to my aid. This morning two guns and about 300 men of all arms were brought in by the Maharajah of Bittoor. Their being Mahrattas they are not likely to coalesce with others. Once the Europeans from Calcutta arrived, I should hope that all would be beyond danger. I have the most cordial co-operation from Mr. Hillersdon the magistrate. At present things appear quiet; but it is impossible to say what a moment may bring forth.

Inclosure 36 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May 22.* 9 A.M.

THE 64th and part of 28th arrived to-day. "Assaye" has already started for Calcutta, with a wing of the former. "Punjaub" requires some repairs, and cannot be ready before Monday; she will take the remainder of 64th. "Aidaba" which towed 79th [illegible]

obliged to send 78th under sails; they have five vessels, and the Admiral says, they will reach Calcutta in sixteen days. We have got an indifferent steamer for the Madras Artillery ready; leaves to-morrow, touching at Madras, to complete the remainder. 78th are expected in a day or two. I will send them on as soon as possible.

Inclosure 37 in No. 19.

My dear Wheeler, *Lucknow, May* 20, 1857.

I HAVE been so much engaged that I have been unable sooner to answer your kind and interesting letter. I entirely agree in your sentiments. You are a tower of strength to us at this juncture. We are all right now. We had eight posts; as Sir C. Napier would say, we were like chips in porridge. We have given up four posts, and greatly strengthened three. In the centre of the three we have a post of 400 men, with about twenty guns, including eighteen-pounders. The post is in three platoons. In the upper are 100 Europeans and as many sepoys. In No. 2 is the mass of our powder, quite under No. 1 command. The eighteen-pounders command both bridges leading to cantonments. 130 European and six guns and 200 sepoys are at the Treasury; the sepoys, as usual, guard the Treasury tent; the guns are in and about the Residency, above but not threatening them. The old magazine, which was guarded by thirty men, had in it all the train spare waggons and ammunition, six field guns, and numberless old Oudh guns and mountain-guns, bomb-works, &c. The latter were yesterday spiked, and the trunnions knocked off, and all the former have been removed or destroyed. It is now guarded by 300 men of several regiments, and forty-eight hours hence the old magazine will have little in it to invite attack. Six guns and two squadrons of the 2nd Oudh Irregular Cavalry are at the Dak bungalow, half-way to cantonments; and in cantonments we have about 340 Her Majesty's 32nd, close to twelve guns, six of European battery and six of the Oudh Light Field battery. Yesterday, a false alarm of the 71st Native Infantry arming, quite false; in the evening, I rode through the Native Infantry lines, and was everywhere very well received, especially by the 48th, with many of whom I have struck up a dostee kindly. Send copy of this letter to the Governor-General, and the Lieutenant-Governor, and my brother John.

To the Right Honorable Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India, with Major-General Wheeler's respectful compliments.

Cawnpore, May 22, 1857.

Inclosure 38 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General in Council.

Sir, *Agra, May* 22, 1857.

I HAVE kept the Government informed, by successive telegraphic messages, of the serious events which have disturbed public order and government in Upper India.

2. On Saturday, the 9th of May, a number of the troopers of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who refused to receive the cartridges, which, though really free from any objection, they chose to consider suspicious, were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment and confined in the Meerut gaol.

3. On the afternoon of Sunday the 10th, the 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, began the mutiny by seizing its arms simultaneously and rushing in a body as if to incite or attack the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Finnis, of the latter regiment, was asked by his men to allow them to take their arms: he refused this request, and went forward to speak to the [illegible] 20th Regiment, Native Infantry. Then immediately shot his

down. The 11th Native Infantry then seized their arms, and united with the other corps.

4. A company of the 20th Native Infantry had been placed as guard over the jail after the troopers had been placed in it.

5. A body of troopers of the 3rd Cavalry rushed to the jail to release their comrades: a party of the 6th Dragoon Guards were sent to oppose this movement, but appear to have lost their way in the confusion which had intermediately been produced; for, in the interval after the commencement of the disturbance, the Goojur inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the cantonments of Meerut rose *en masse*, plundering property, burning houses, and ferociously murdering every European they came across.

6. In the universal disorder of the moment, amidst a general conflagration, the night came on, and the European force at Meerut was not able to act with any certainty or vigour against the retreating Native regiments.

7. These took their way immediately to Delhi, where a few of the troopers first entered the town in straggling parties, harangued the mob, and gained over to their cause the wing of the 38th Native Infantry, which was on duty in the town and at the palace.

8. Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner and Agent at Delhi, Captain Douglas, commanding the Palace Guards and Assistant Agent, the Reverend Mr. Jennings, chaplain at Delhi, his daughter, Miss Jennings, and another young lady, Miss Clifford, were at once cut down and massacred. The cry then seems to have been given to murder all the Europeans in the civil station, and very few escaped.

9. The 38th, 54th, and 74th Regiments, Native Infantry, were at the time at Delhi with Captain De Teissier's Horse Field Battery. The 74th Regiment joined without showing much alacrity in the rebel cause, and the Artillery men of the battery were only persuaded to take part with the mutineers when pressed round by them in overwhelming numbers and unable to extricate themselves from their power.

10. A general massacre of all Europeans in and near the civil and military station of Delhi took place, but how far this may have been owing to the savage proceedings of the mutineers or to the truculence of the mob there is not yet the means of knowing. A number of officers were, however, enabled to escape from the general slaughter. Lists of these, which have appeared in the newspapers, and which are probably as accurate as present circumstances admit, are inclosed in this dispatch.

11. A number of those who escaped from Delhi made their way with much difficulty through the surrounding villages to Meerut, occasionally treated with some kindness, but more frequently with neglect and some violence.

12. Wherever the Goojur population predominated they plundered and murdered all parties ruthlessly. A systematic disarming and assigned limits to the residence of persons of this class will be indispensable when the authority of Government shall have been duly re-established.

13. Around Meerut, the state of license in the villages, caused by the absence of all government, spread for about twenty to twenty-five miles south, and about the same limit, or somewhat more, north: within this belt, unchecked license reigned from the Jumna to the Ganges.

14. The absence of any Light Cavalry, or effective means of scouring the country in this severely hot weather, paralyzed the attempts of the Meerut force to maintain any regularity or order beyond the immediate line of its pickets.

15. The bungalows in the cantonments have nearly all been burned down, and all parties—officers, ladies, and children—were, and remain, collected within the inclosure of the Artillery School of Instruction, and in the several lines of barracks adjoining.

16. The authorities of Delhi district were, it is said, either murdered or compelled to fly.

17. On the evening of the 13th instant, Wednesday, the collector of Goorgaon, Mr. Ford, and his assistant Mr. W. Clifford, having no support beyond their police and a party of the contingent of the Jhujjer Horse, whose tone and conduct became rapidly menacing, thought that no good object would be attained by their staying at Goorgaon. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the determination to quit the station on Mr. Ford's part, because he does not

against authority of this kind is to remain at the post to the last, even at the direct risk of life.

18. Withdrawal from a post, except under immediate attack and irresistible compulsion, at once destroys all authority, which, in our civil administration, in its strength is respected, if exercised only by a Chupprassee, while in the event of any general resistance, accompanied by defection of our military force, it has in truth no solid foundation to rest upon; but the Lieutenant-Governor has not thought it necessary on this account, after such alarmingly emergent circumstances as had occurred at Delhi, to censure Mr. Ford for the course which he adopted.

19. The introduction of general disorder into the villages of the Goorgaon district, soon communicated itself to the northern portion of Muttra; and the isolated Customs' patrol officers, whose duties render them necessarily unpopular, fell back from their posts with their men. This spread further the impression of a cessation of all government, and was having a very injurious effect up to the very walls of the important town of Muttra.

20. This state of things has, however, greatly altered for the better by the advance of an effective portion of the Bhurtpore troops, which has now taken up a position on the Muttra and Goorgaon frontier.

21. Mr. W. C. Watson, the magistrate and collector, maintained for a long time the important post of Allyghur, which commands the communications up and down the country. This post was garrisoned by three or four companies of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, the men of which behaved very steadily and well; and in this manner broke the shock of the insurrection for about nine or ten days. On the evening of the day before yesterday, the 20th instant, these companies also rose against their officers; and it was necessary to abandon the civil station. The mistake was made, in evacuating the town and station, of retreating too far, or to Hatrass, which is above 20 miles from Allyghur. As there were 200 horse of the regiment of the Gwalior Contingent Cavalry there at the time, a retirement to a village as a post of observation at some slight distance was all that could have been requisite. It is a vitally useful lesson to be learned from the experience of present events, that not one step should be yielded in retreat on an outbreak in India which can be avoided with any safety. Plunder and general license immediately commence, and all useful tenure of the country is annihilated.

22. The information of to-day is, that 120 men of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Mynpory, have also risen; but, up to the latest moment, Mr. J. Power, the magistrate and collector, with his brother Mr. J. W. Power, assistant-magistrate and collector, Mr. Watson, the assistant-surgeon, and perhaps one or two other European officers, was nobly devoting himself to save as much of authority as could be rescued from the insurrection. I am anxiously awaiting information of the result.

23. At Agra there has of course been a great deal of excitement. I held a parade of the troops on the morning of Wednesday, the 13th instant, and spoke to them plainly and fully on the subject of the gross delusions that have so widely prevailed regarding the intention of the Government, to meddle with their religious feelings or habits. I offered to any of them to take their discharge, if they were not satisfied with my explicit explanations and assurances. They all at the moment expressed their belief of my communications to them; and I have seen them in a familiar way on several occasions since. They have undoubtedly been infected by a deep distrust of our purposes. The general scope of the notion by which they have been influenced may be expressed in the remarks of one of them, a Hindoo, Tewarree Brahmin, to the effect that men were created of different faiths; and that the notion attributed to us of having but one religion because we had now but one uninterrupted dominion throughout India, was a tyrannical and impious one.

24. I may hope that my free conversations with the men have done much towards removing this dangerous apprehension.

25. Nothing hitherto can have been quieter and more orderly than the conduct of the two Native Infantry Regiments here, the 44th and the 67th Native Infantry. It is not to be supposed, that if the men were to meet their mutinous comrades, or to be alone in any station without the check of forces of another kind, they also would not sympathize and unite themselves to the revolt; but as it is, I have a confident expectation that things will remain as they are at this important town and cantonment.

26. Measures have been taken to strengthen the fort, and to place in it some considerable amount of supplies; but it is not by shutting ourselves in forts in India that our power can be upheld, and I will decidedly oppose myself to any proposal for throwing the European force into the fort, excepting in the very last extremity.

27. The two Native regiments are not likely, in the absence of other support, to court a collision with the European Regiment of Infantry and the battery of European Artillery close to them, which would lead to their certain annihilation.

28. Portions of the Gwalior Contingent Force have been pushed forward to Agra as a reinforcement. The Grenadier Regiment of that force will occupy the station of Etawa by the morning after next, the 24th instant,—the 25th instant as subsequently announced.

29. The Maharajah has insisted on sending over to Agra, the whole of his body guard for my assistance. It consists of two companies of Infantry, 400 horse, and six guns of Horse Artillery, a force more showy than useful; but still calculated by its mere presence, and the fact of its having been sent by the Gwalior Durbar, to have a calming effect on the public mind.

30. From the other stations, Bareilly, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Benares, I have heard of no disturbance up to the present moment.

31. The electric telegraph has been, I need not say, of the most invaluable use during the whole of this excited period. The communication by it has been cut off at Allyghur since the mutiny at that place; it has been open at least up to this forenoon towards Cawnpore and Calcutta, notwithstanding the outbreak at Mynpoory. It remains perfectly open by Gwalior and Indore to Bombay.

32. I need only add, that no effort in my power has been, or shall be wanting, which shall contribute to support the public tranquillity, or to restore the full exercise of the authority of the civil Government.

33. The result must of course depend on the issue of the operations directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, aided by troops from Umballa and the northern stations, to recover Delhi, and strike a blow which shall cause the dispersion of the mutineers.

I have, &c.
J. R. COLVIN.

Inclosure 39 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 23.

IT seems that the 120 sepoys at Mynpry have followed the example of the men of their corps at Allyghur, and mutinied. This may interrupt the communication with Calcutta for a time; it is nothing worse.

Inclosure 40 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 23. 5·55 A.M.

ALL quite tranquil and well here. Allyghur will be observed to-day and occupied to-morrow.

Inclosure 41 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 23. 8·33 A.M.

EVERYTHING perfectly quiet both in the lines and city of Benares, and in the whole Benares Division, and likely, with God's blessing, to continue so. I

Inclosure 42 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 23. 7·30 A.M.

EUROPEAN Invalid Artillery arrived from Chunar yesterday, and are located in the fort. The magistrate having recommended the ladies and their children being placed in safety, they have been allowed to enter the fort. All going on well at present, but uneasiness felt on account of the unsettled state of the country.

Inclosure 43 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 23. 2 P.M.

OUR magazine stores are nearly all moved into the Macbeer Bawun, where ten days' supplies for 500 men are stored. 30 guns and 100 Europeans are in position there. I am with 291 Europeans and the European battery in cantonments. We are safe, except external influences. Cawnpore to be reinforced with all speed. Delhi ought similarly to be recovered. When may Her Majesty's 84th be expected at Cawnpore?

Inclosure 44 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Sir H. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 24. 3 P.M.

IT is impossible to place a wing of Europeans at Cawnpore in less time than 25 days.

The Government Dawk and the Dawk Companies are fully engaged in carrying a company of the 84th to Benares, at the rate of 18 men a-day.

A wing of the Madras Fusiliers arrived yesterday and starts to-day; part by bullock-train, part by steamer.

The bullock-train can take 100 men a-day, at the rate of 30 miles a-day.

The entire regiment of the Fusiliers, about 900 strong, cannot be collected at Benares in less than 19 or 20 days. 150 men who go by steam, will scarcely be there so soon.

I expect, that from this time forward, troops will be pushed upwards at the rate of 100 men a-day from Calcutta, each batch taking ten days to reach Benares. From Benares they will be distributed as most required.

The regiments from Pegu, Bombay, and Ceylon will be sent up in this way.

Every bullock and horse that is to be had, except just enough to carry the post, is retained; and no troops will be sent by steam which can be sent more quickly by other means.

This is the best I can do for you. I look anxiously for the recovery of Delhi. I fear the Commander-in-chief's force cannot be there before Tuesday.

Inclosure 45 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May* 23.

A CALM appearance, more favourable, but not to be depended on.

Inclosure 46 in No. 19.

C. Beadon, Esq., to the Joint Magistrate at Ranneegunje.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 24. 3 15 P.M.

ONE hundred Madras Fusiliers, Europeans, and their officers, leave Howrah to-night by mail train, and will be at Ranneegunje soon after midnight. Make every preparation for their shelter and accommodation during the day, and furnish such supplies as they may require.

Inclosure 47 in No. 19.

The Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 25, 1857.

WHAT accommodation have you for Europeans at Benares? Besides the company of 84th already sent up, three companies of 1st Madras Fusiliers are proceeding by bullock-train, one yesterday, one to-day, one to-morrow, to arrive each in ten days. At Benares they receive instructions as to proceeding higher up.

Inclosure 48 in No. 19

The Commissioner at Benares to C. Beadon, Esq

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 24. 11·30 A.M.

BY God's blessing everything is quite still in the Benares Division. Cawnpore is much easier.

Inclosure 49 in No. 19

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 24 10 A.M.

ALL here perfectly quiet and well.

Inclosure 50 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 24. 2 P.M.

ALL is quiet throughout this province, and defensive arrangements are completed at Lucknow.

Inclosure 51 in No 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 24. 4·22 P.M.

I BEG to have complete authority in the present crisis over the Rajpootana district agents; they are sending up their contingents most promptly, but I need a recognized power. I am sure of support from you. The Mynpoory

companies, in march to Delhi. I hope the Ghoorkahs will meet them on the way. Things remain otherwise calm and firm here, and the great stations of Lucknow and Cawnpore are safe. The stoppage of Dawk prevents my speaking of Rohilcund.

Inclosure 52 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 25.* 7·40 A.M.

YOU have complete authority over the Political agents in Rajpootana. You are quite right to suppose that you will have full support; act accordingly.

Inclosure 53 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May 24.* 5·55 P.M.

ALL quiet here, and the news we have good. The companies of the 9th Native Infantry at Mynpoory mutinied, but the treasury, jail, and station were bravely defended by Mr. Power, the Magistrate and Collector, with the jail guards and some Zemindars. Lieutenant De Kantzow, of the 9th Native Infantry kept back his men for a time with great presence of mind, and at much risk to himself.

Inclosure 54 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May 24.* 7·25 P.M.

ALL is quiet here, but it is impossible to say how long it will continue so.

Inclosure 55 in No. 19.

The Resident at Hyderabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Hyderabad, May 24.* 4·1 P.M.

I STRONGLY recommend that measures be taken to prevent the telegraph being for the present made a medium of communicating political intelligence regarding affairs in the north-west by private individuals; it is, however, desired that Government should notify through the press the passing events. A newspaper extract from Bombay, apparently of an exaggerated nature, has caused considerable excitement in the city of Hyderabad. No disturbance of peace is however anticipated.

Inclosure 56 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May 24.* 6 P.M.

THE remainder of the 64th proceed at day-break to-morrow in the "Punjaub." Head-quarters and 686 men of the 78th sailed this afternoon in steamers "Queen" and "Victoria," with the Madras Artillery also: she is

Frere a copy of a letter written to him by Mr. McLeod, by Montgomery's desire, dated Lahore, 15th May. Mr. Montgomery supposes the communication with Agra to be cut off; if this is the case, it may be well to send the following account from the Punjaub. At Lahore the three Native regiments were disarmed on the 13th by the 81st and artillery. At Ferozepore the two Native Infantry regiments mutinied on the same day; Her Majesty's 61st were there, and the 10th Cavalry remained staunch. The 57th Native Infantry had laid down their arms, and the 45th were being rigorously pursued and cut up by the Cavalry and the Artillery.

At a Council of War held at Peshawur, it was determined to form a large movable column of Europeans and other staunch troops at Jelum, ready to act in any direction where their services may be required. This was given here in confidence. When Mr. Frere wrote he had not received my letter of the 17th, requesting him to send on the 1st Bombay Europeans to Ferozepore, and he was not aware he might expect the return from Persia of the 2nd Europeans and Artillery. All was quiet in Scinde.

Inclosure 57 in No. 19.

The Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 25, 1857.

YOU are requested to telegraph the strength of the several detachments on board the "Assaye," "Punjaub," and other vessels bringing troops to this.

Inclosure 58 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 25. 7·3 A.M.

ALL are yet perfectly quiet here, but all depends on the troops at Cawnpore. Send up there all the European troops you can.

Inclosure 59 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 25. 1·35 P.M.

TWO men were caught last night trying to tamper with 6th Native Infantry; they were secured by the men of that corps, and sanction has been applied for to the Government of the North-Western Provinces to hang them. The men of the 6th Native Infantry who have done this service will be promoted, and reward in money given in addition for their fidelity. All quiet as yet here.

Inclosure in 60 No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 25, 1857.

MESSAGE received: what sort of persons are the two men who last night were caught tampering with the 6th Native Infantry? Is there any probability of getting information as to the real instigator if pardon is extended to them?

Inclosure 61 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May 25.* 2 P.M.

MIGHT it not be a good plan, at any rate until matters are settled down, to restore the Benares Division command under Brigadier Ponsonby. Dinapore is very far off, and the communication very slow. It would greatly strengthen the military power to place all the regiments within the Benares Division under the command of the Benares Brigadier.

Inclosure 62 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 25.*

YOU are empowered to act on your own responsibility, without waiting for orders from General Lloyd at Dinapore. Pray communicate this message to General Lloyd.

Inclosure 63 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 25, 1857.*

PRAY report the arrival of the several parties of soldiers sent up by dawk carriages.

Inclosure 64 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May 25.* 9·40 P.M.

FIFTEEN Europeans have arrived here. The lull continues here, and in all the Division. As fast as you supply Europeans, we shall forward on all we can spare to Cawnpore.

Inclosure 65 in No. 19.

Captain Haslewood to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May 25.* 1·9 P.M.

THE detachment under my command arrived here at half-past 8 A.M. to-day.

Inclosure 66 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May 25.* 7·15 P.M.

WE are not keeping the detachments of the 84th, but are passing them straight on as fast as possible to Cawnpore. We can do without them, as we have done hitherto; it will show the three Native Regiments that we have per-

Inclosure 67 in No. 19.

The Director-General of Post Offices, Raneegunje, to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Raneegunje, May* 26. 6·30 P.M.

IF the men reach Shergotty, there is no difficulty in conveying them to Benares; the only difficulty is between Raneegunje and Shergotty. Ekas are not, I think, adapted for Europeans, nor do I think that time would be gained.

Inclosure 68 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 25. 3·2 P.M.

THE Eid prayers are concluded, and everything is perfectly quiet here.

Inclosure 69 in No. 19.

Major-General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May* 25. 6·53 P.M.

PASSED anxious night and day, in consequence of a report on very good authority that there would be an outbreak during one or the other; all possible preparations made to meet it, but I rejoice to say that none occurred. Two men, tampering with the 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad, seized by two sepoys and taken to Commanding officer.

Inclosure 70 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 26, 1857.

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure of the Dawk and telegraph some means might be devised of communicating with the Commander-in-chief. Can you arrange for this very desirable object?

Inclosure 71 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 26, 1857.

YOU are requested to send to my address, by Dawk, as early as practicable, official reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations since the commencement of the outbreak. Please to call upon the chief civil authority at Meerut, Benares, and Allahabad, to do the same, and request General Hewitt to send a full report to me direct by Dawk.

Inclosure 72 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Sir Hugh Wheeler and Sir H. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 26, 1857.

YOU are requested to send to my address, by Dawk, as early as practicable, official reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several

Inclosure 73 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 26. 6 A.M.

THE two men caught tampering with the 6th Native Infantry have been handed over to the Commissioner, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces. 44 men of Her Majesty's 84th came in to-day *en route* to Cawnpore; one man, brought by the 6th Native Infantry, confessed to being a discharged sepoy of the Native Infantry; the other one gives no proper account of himself. All quiet here.

Inclosure 74 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Benares to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 26. 9·3 A.M.

BARRACKS can hold 250 men, including the half company of Artillery now here. Accommdation for a wing of a regiment has been obtained from the Rajah of Benares in the house formerly the Government mint. The three first parties of Her Majesty's 84th Foot have arrived; thirty-six men of these, under two officers, were pushed on to Cawnpore by Dawk gharries last night. Ensign Magrath has also just arrived with eighteen men. The whole of the remaining portion of the 84th here, consisting of thirty-five rank and file, will be sent on to Cawnpore this evening under Ensign Magrath.

Inclosure 75 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic. *Benares, May* 26. 11·25 A.M.

THE lull continues in Benares; Azinghur is rickety; the rest of the Division quiet. We have sent the parties of 84th straight to Cawnpore. The steamer from Dinapore has stuck off Chupra.

Inclosure 76 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 26. 4·20 P.M.

THE Ead has passed quietly. Everthing tranquil here.

Inclosure 77 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council, and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Indore, May* 26. 10·30 A.M.

ALL quiet here. Empty bungalows at Neemuch, burned down on night of 23rd. Neemuch magazine fort occupied by half the seventh Gwalior, but Colonel Abbott speaks well of the seventy-second. The Brigadier at Nusseerabad reports the Artillery and thirtieth all right, but there were doubts as to the fifteenth.

Inclosure 78 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May 26.* 8 P.M.

I STRONGLY advise that as many ekas daks be laid as possible, from Raneegunje to Cawnpore, to bring up European troops. Spare no expense.

Inclosure 79 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding 6th Native Infantry to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May 26.* 10·50 A.M.

TWO sepoys of 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, were promoted by me on parade yesterday to Havildar and Naick for loyalty, reporting the attempt made to invite them to mutiny and rebellion, as mentioned in my message of yesterday. These men became supernumeraries on promotion, but as the General Order stands at present, they will be absorbed on first vacancy, and thus retard the promotion of other men, and give them advancement at the expense of the regiment. Have I permission to consider such promotion special, and to hold the men thus promoted on the rolls as supernumeraries for a certain period. Two drummers, 6th Regiment, assisted in seizing the two natives who tried to tamper with the men. I have given to each drummer a reward of 50 rupees in the name of Government. I hope sanction will be given to this. A sepoy displayed a mutinous spirit this morning in objecting to the promotion made by me yesterday. He is a bad character, and apt to create rebellion. May I discharge him at once?

Inclosure 80 in No. 19.

C. Chester, Esq., to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May 26.* 12·35 P.M.

ALL that is possible will be done to get information from those two men. They look like Mewattees.

Inclosure 81 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May 27, 1857.* 7·15 P.M.

A LETTER of May 25, just received from the Commissioner of Bareilly, from whom no Dawk had come for five days. Its tone is generally satisfactory. The following is an extract of the leading points. Bareilly: increasing confidence is reported in the men by the officers of the two regiments here. The peace of the city has been admirably preserved. The Eid has just passed off quietly.

All well at Moradabad. The soldiers are staunch to both the European regiments and their officers. A party of 200 of the Sappers and Miners have been forced to lay down their arms, and their regimental clothing and plunder. Generally peace well kept in bazar. At Shahjehanpore all well.

Inclosure 82 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 27, 1857.*

THE promotion of the two sepoys, since it has actually been confirmed, is sanctioned. They will be kept as supernumeraries for the present. The rewards to the drummers are approved. You are authorized to discharge the sepoy who behaved improperly.

Inclosure 83 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, May 27, 1857.*

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that Government have passed by telegram without objection, because it has been actually confirmed, the promotion made by the officer commanding 6th Native Infantry to Havildar and Naick respectively of two sepoys of that corps, who reported an attempt to invite them to mutiny, and the grant of a donation of 50 rupees each to two drummers, who assisted in seizing the two natives who endeavoured to corrupt the above men.

The Havildar and Naick will remain as supernumeraries for the present, and the discharge of a sepoy of bad character, who objected to the above promotion, has been sanctioned.

Copies of the electric telegraph messages on the subject are subjoined.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, and to the officiating Military Auditor-General for information.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 84 in No. 19.

Major-General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May 26, 1857.*

ALL tranquil here, and I think likely to continue. The disaffected, discontented by the efficient measures coolly but determinately taken to meet any outbreak that might be attempted, are sobering down. I have had a most anxious and tried time of it; nor is it at an end. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor informs me that the 45th and 57th Regiments of Native Infantry mutinied at Ferozepore on the 13th or 14th instant, but were put down by other troops. Tenth Cavalry, loyal; 57th laid down arms; 45th was pursued and scattered. The three regiments at Lahore have been disarmed, and are doing duty without arms: they were moving off to join the corps at Ferozepore, but were stopped and brought to obedience. Nothing heard yet of the Commander-in-chief. The first party, forty-four men of Her Majesty's 84th, are expected this night or to-morrow morning, and similar parties will arrive until the whole are here. I have entrenched our position, and can hold it against large odds; but now I hope that I may preserve the peace of this very important station without bloodshed.

Inclosure 85 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 27. 8·30 P.M.

THE Governor-General in Council thanks you for your very effective exertions. Your anxious position is well understood by the Government, and no means have been neglected to give you aid. Detachments will be dispatched from Calcutta daily to Benares without intermission, and will be forwarded to the points at which they may be most needed.

Inclosure 86 in No. 19.

Colonel Knyvett to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Sherghotty, May* 27. 4·45 A.M.

MESSAGE received from Sir H. Lawrence:—"I strongly advise that as many extra dâks be laid as possible from Raneegunje to Cawnpore, to bring up European troops; spare no expense." From Lucknow, 8 P.M., 26th May; from Sherghotty, 12·45 A.M., 27th. This message has been sent to Mr. Brodhurst, Raneegunje.

Inclosure 87 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Lawrence.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 27. 8·30 P.M.

Every horse and carriage, bullock and cart, which could be brought upon the road, has been collected, and no means of increasing the number will be neglected.

Inclosure 88 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 27. 10·30 A.M.

ALL quiet in Benares Division. Mr. Horne has quieted the regiment at Azimghur. Every European is sent on by dak to Cawnpore as fast as he arrives here. I am placing every vehicle I can collect on the road to Dinapore, without regard to expense, so as to bring up parties of Europeans, the steamer having stuck. I am anxious to help Cawnpore quickly.

Inclosure 89 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 27. 9·15 A.M.

TWO messages received. I beg to refer you to my general report of events up to that date, and to my letter to Home Department of 23rd instant. I shall call for the further detailed reports. Efforts of various kinds have been made from this to communicate with the Commander-in-chief. I trust soon to

Inclosure 90 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 27.

CONTINUE your efforts to communicate with the Commander-in-chief, and endeavour to keep him thoroughly informed of the state of things on this side of Delhi.

Urge him to avoid all parleying or negotiation with the mutineers.

Inclosure 91 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 27. 12 NOON.

ALL well at Lucknow.

Inclosure 92 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic). *Agra, May* 27. 2·32 P.M.

ALL quite quiet here to-day.

Inclosure 93 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Indore, May* 27. 11·42 A.M.

ALL quiet here, and through Central India. Agency at Neemuch on 25th all quiet, but no letters from Nusseerabad. Telegraph with Bombay interrupted to-day by late heavy weather.

Inclosure 94 in No. 19.

Major-General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May* 27. 7·15 P.M.

ALL quiet, but I feel by no means confident it will continue so. The civil and military depending entirely upon me for advice and assistance just now, I regret I cannot find time at present to compile a detailed account of late occurrences in my Division.

Inclosure 95 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 28, 1857.

DIRECT the steamer "Bombay" to return immediately on her voyage

Inclosure 96 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Agra.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 28, 1857.

GOVERNMENT having learnt that many officers commanding regiments are under the impression that the new cartridges made for the new Enfield rifles have been issued to regiments, you are hereby assured that this is an entire mistake; the new cartridges have been issued to the musketry depôts at Dum Dum, Umballah, and Sealkote, in a perfectly dry state, and have been used by the men at those depôts after being greased with ghee or oil, and wax procured at the bazar by the men themselves. But not a single new cartridge has been issued to any Native regiment. These cartridges cannot be used with the common muskets, and it would be useless to issue them. The ammunition supplied to your regiment, and to all other corps, is precisely the same, and made up in the same way, and with the same sort of paper as the ammunition supplied to you for many years past. The colour of the paper differs in shade occasionally, but this is accidental, and occurs in the making it at the paper-mills at Serampore. There is no grease whatever in it, and in no respect does it differ from the paper which has been used for many years. Explain this to your men on the faith of Government. A notification on this subject will be sent to you by post. Pray send this message to Commanding Officers of neighbouring stations as early as practicable.

Inclosure 97 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 28, 1857.

PRAY forward by the earliest conveyance to Bareilly, to Brigadier Sibbald, the following message:—

"The augmentation of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, ordered by Colonel Troup, is entirely approved. The men are to be entertained for permanent service."

Inclosure 98 in No. 19.

The Commissariat Officer at Allahabad to the Commissary-General, Calcutta.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 27. 11·10 P.M.

CAWNPORE wants Europeans; if allowed can give 1,600 siege-train bullocks, and Cawnpore 600 bullocks, which with available Government bullocks, and private train-wagons, and magazine-carts, can convey 160 Europeans daily from the river Soane to Cawnpore.

Inclosure 99 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissariat Officer at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 28, 1857.

COMMUNICATE on the subject of your message of yesterday to Commissary-General with Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner of Benares, who is taking

Inclosure 100 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commissioner at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 28, 1857.

THE following message just received from Commissariat officer Allahabad:

"Cawnpore wants Europeans; if allowed can give 1,600 siege-train bullocks, and Cawnpore 600 bullocks, which with available Government bullocks, and private train-wagons, and magazine-carts, can convey 160 Europeans daily from the river Soane to Cawnpore."

The arrangement for the dispatch of European troops from Raneegunje is as follows:—

Up to the 1st of June seven Dak-carriages will be dispatched daily, with one officer and 18 soldiers. On the 1st of June and daily afterwards there will be dispatched nine Dak-carriages with one officer and 24 Europeans, and 28 bullock-wagons with one officer, 90 Europeans, a few followers, and provisions to fill one cart.

The Calcutta steamer and flat, with four officers, and 134 Europeans, and proportion of followers, and the coal steamer, with about the same numbers, will reach Benares on the 10th or 11th of June, and other steamers will follow. The Commissariat officer at Allahabad has been requested to communicate with you regarding the transport-train bullocks at his disposal.

Inclosure 101 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 28. 6·50 A.M.

ALL quiet here. The second party of the 84th not arrived yet, but will be sent on immediately to Cawnpore. Engineer officer urgently required. Lieutenant Innes is sick and unfit for duty. Your message about the promotion of the two men of the 6th, discharge of one man, and the reward to the drummers, received.

Inclosure 102 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 28, 1857.

DO you require an officer of the corps of Engineers or merely an executive officer. If the latter you can take Lieutenant Priestly, who is employed on the trunk-road. If the former let me know.

Inclosure 103 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 28. 11·30 A.M.

EVERYTHING quiet in the Benares Division. The Europeans were passed on to Cawnpore last night. Carriages have been sent to bring up the Dinapore detachment by land. Happily we have good metal roads all over this Division.

Inclosure 104 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 28. 5 P.M.

LIEUTENANT SAUNDERS, Her Majesty's 84th Foot, arrived here to-day, with ten rank and file of that regiment.

Inclosure 105 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Fort St. George, May* 26. 4·27 P.M.

"COROMANDEL" has been sent from Rangoon to Calcutta with troops, requested that she may be ordered from Calcutta to Madras.

Inclosure 106 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 29. 8·5 A.M.

THE "Bombay" steamer is at Benares by this. An order was sent yesterday to the Captain to proceed to Calcutta; the second party of the 84th arrived yesterday, and left again for Cawnpore. All quiet here.

Inclosure 107 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 28. 3 P.M.

ALL'S well.

Inclosure 108 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 28. 7·50 P.M.

YOUR separate messages of yesterday evening received. Every effort constantly made to communicate with the Commander-in-chief; and your messages, urging him to avoid all parleying or negotiating with mutineers, will be hastened by every possible means.

Inclosure 109 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 28.

LETTER received from General Hewitt on May 24th. The Ghoorkas had been detained in the transit to Boolundshuhur by the damage done to a canal lock. This compelled the civil officers to fall back from Boolundshuhur, and the stud officers from Haupper. The Ghoorkas, 400 strong, were going on to Boolundshuhur, when the civil officers would return. 200 Rampore horse on the road clearing. Part of the force at Meerut reported to be waiting the final orders of the Commander-in-chief to join the Umballah force *via* Bhaugput. Latest letters from the Commander-in-chief, dated Umballa, May 22. Part of his force had marched to Kurnaul on 21st. The Jheend force moved on the same day to Paneeput.

Inclosure 110 in No. 19.

The Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 28, 1857.

I AM directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic message, requesting to be furnished with the reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations since the commencement of the outbreak; and in reply, to refer you to the dispatch transmitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council under date the 22d instant.

Copy of a letter this day addressed to the Commissioners of Benares and Allahabad, is herewith forwarded for your information.

I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to forward to you the accompanying copy of a telegraphic message received from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the military department, and to request that you will furnish the report therein required direct to the military department, forwarding a copy for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Inclosure 111 in No. 19.

C. Chester, Esq., to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 28. 11 A.M.

THE spies will make no disclosures at present. Patience is necessary.

Inclosure 112 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Indore, May* 28. 5 P.M.

ALL quiet here. At Neemuch quiet. On the 26th, at Nusseerabad, all quiet. On 25th, telegraphic communication with Bombay restored.

Inclosure 113 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Indore, May* 29. 2·40 A.M.

All quiet at Neemuch, on the 27th; Brigadier at Nusseerabad asked for Malwa Contingent Cavalry for Neemuch on 25th, replied that they could not be spared; Colonel Lawrence has ordered up 250 Europeans, three guns, a squadron of Native Cavalry, and 200 Native Infantry from Deesa. March of 5th Gwalior Infantry from Saugor to Gwalior countermanded. Brigadier Ramsay would much rather have no more Native troops. Partial defection of 1st Gwalior Contingent Cavalry, at Hatrass, reported yesterday; the event has shaken confidence at Gwalior.

Inclosure 114 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May* 29. 11·15 A.M.

Your telegraph of the 26th arrived yesterday, after that of the 27th, which was in time for the steamer. We have no means of communicating with Bushire at present, but as soon as we have a steamer, I will send your orders to Sir James Outram and General Jacob. The "Ajdaha" is completely disabled. Our last steamer, the "Semiramis," is now leaving the harbour with a transport in tow for Ceylon. I informed Sir Henry Ward of the dispatch of these vessels by the steamer which left Madras on Sunday last. As I understand that the direct communication with the Punjaub is cut, the following extract from letters from Messrs. Macleod and Montgomery to Mr. Fraser of Lahore, the 18th instant, may be of interest. The Commander-in-chief was at Umballah on the 18th, and he intended to have marched towards Delhi on this day; he had sent a small force in advance to Kurnaul, but in a telegraphic message to Lahore, they express a doubt in which direction they should first move. Mr. Montgomery states that Sir John Lawrence has urged him to write to the Umballa and Meerut forces, and advance on Delhi, stating that west of the Sutledge he can hold his own with the exertions of the 57th and 45th Native Infantry at Ferozepore (*sic in orig*). No portion of the troops in the Punjaub had actually mutinied. The Goorkah Regiment, at Jutoge, is reported to have disobeyed orders; but in Mr. Montgomery's letter, it is said to be behaving quietly and well. Sir John Lawrence has ordered an increase of 1,000 men to the Punjaub Regiments and Military Police. Mr. Macleod says, that for a week past they had no communication with Meerut or beyond it. Mr. Montgomery, however, states that messages up to the 14th had been received from Meerut. Mr. Macleod states that the harvest in the Punjaub has been excellent; but he appears to have anticipated a want of funds. Mr. Montgomery states that reports have been received on the 18th from every station south of the Jheelum, and by telegraph from Umballa, Jullunder, and Rawul Pindee, that all are well. Recruiting in the Punjaub going on actively. The Guide Corps and 4th Sikhs were making long marches to join the Commander-in-chief. There is a European battery at Mooltan, and the approach of the first Europeans from Kurrachee will, no doubt, have a good effect.

Inclosure 115 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 29. 1·15 P.M.

ALL quiet in the Benares Division; every possible exertion is being made to keep on the European troops towards Cawnpore.

Inclosure 116 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *May 23.*

I WISH you to communicate the following to the Commander-in-chief as quickly as possible.

One wing of the Madras Fusiliers is come; the other is expected on Monday. Both will be moved up immediately by dawk, bullock-train, and steam, to Benares in the first instance. Another week must elapse before the 35th will arrive. In eleven days the 64th will be here. In eighteen days the 78th may be expected. The Europeans from Ceylon may probably be expected in fifteen days. In the meantime, the excitement of the Native regiments in many places is increasing. Everything depends upon disposing speedily of Delhi.

Inclosure 117 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May 24. 7 P.M.*

I HAVE received the message to the Commander-in-chief and Sir John Lawrence. I shall do my best to have them forwarded; but the unfortunate loss of Allyghur has completely interrupted our Dawks. The propriety of sending a sufficient detachment from this brigade to re-occupy Allyghur has been much considered, but it is thought unwise to weaken it. On the mode of dealing with the mutineers, I would strenuously oppose general severity towards all. Such a course would, as we are unanimously convinced by a knowledge of the feeling of the people, acquired amongst them from a variety of sources, estrange the remainder of the army. Hope, I am firmly convinced, should be held out to all those who were not ringleaders or actively concerned in murder and violence. Many are in the rebels' ranks because they could not get away: many certainly thought we were tricking them out of their caste; and this opinion is held, however unwisely, by the mass of the population, and even by some of the more intelligent classes. Never was delusion more wide or deep. Many of the best soldiers in the army, amongst others of its most faithful section, the Irregular Cavalry, show a marked reluctance to engage in a war against men whom they believe to have been misled on the point of religious honor. A tone of general menace would, I am persuaded, be wrong. The Commander-in-chief should, in my view, be authorized to act upon the above line of policy; and when means of escape are thus open to those who can be admitted to mercy, the remnant will be considered obstinate traitors even by their own countrymen, who will have no hesitation in aiding against them. I request the earliest answer to this message. The subject is of vital and pressing importance. I have ventured to detain the portion of your message to the Commander-in-chief after the words, "speedily at Delhi." I have not heard from him, and know not what civil officer he has in his camp: an able one of influence would have been of the greatest value. I wish Sir John Lawrence had been near him; he knows Delhi well. I have, as the best thing I could do, named Mr. Greathed, Commissioner of Meerut, to join the Commander-in-chief. I trust he may do so.

Inclosure 118 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *May 25.*

YOU have done right to stop the latter part o my message of the 23rd to the Commander-in-chief.

It is capable of being too largely interpreted.

Those for whom no amount of severity can be too great, are—

Every man who resists with arms the Commander-in-chief's force;

Every man who has taken part in the murder of an European officer or other person;

Every ringleader.

Generally, a distinction should be drawn between the regiments which murdered their officers and those which did not. To men of the latter, forbearance in the first instance, and hope of pardon, if they should show a claim to it, may be extended.

Menaces are quite unnecessary.

I beg you to communicate this to the Commander-in-chief.

Inclosure 119 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 25. 6·30 P.M.

EIGHT troopers of the 1st Gwalior Cavalry, out of a party of 200 on outpost duty at Hatrass, yesterday openly deserted, in spite of the exertions of their officers, and took the road to Delhi. This is my only effective Horse: my position is seriously complicated by this defection. Wherefore, impressed by the knowledge of the feelings of the Native population, as communicated in my message of yesterday, and supported by the unanimous opinions of all officers of experience here, that this mutiny is not one to be put down by indiscriminating high-horsed authority, and thinking it essential at present to give a favorable turn to the feelings of the sepoys, who have not yet entered against us, I have taken the grave responsibility of issuing, on my own authority, the following proclamation. A weighty reason with me has been the total dissolution of order and the loss of every means of control in many districts. My latest letter from Meerut is now seven days' old, and not a single letter has reached me from the Commander-in-chief.

Proclamation.

Soldiers engaged in the late disturbances, who are desirous of going to their own homes, and who give up their arms at the nearest Government civil or military post, and retire quietly, shall be permitted to do so unmolested.

Many faithful soldiers have been driven into resistance to Government only because they were in the ranks and could not escape from them, and because they really thought their feelings of religion and honor injured by the measures of Government. This feeling was wholly a mistake, but it acted on men's minds. A proclamation of the Governor-General now issued is perfectly explicit, and will remove all doubt on these points. Every evil-minded instigator in the disturbance, and those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, shall be punished. All those who appear in arms against the Government, after this notification is known, shall be treated as open enemies.

I earnestly solicit the confirmation of this act.

Inclosure 120 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 26. 1·30 P.M.

YOUR message and proclamation have been received.

Use every possible means to stop the circulation of the proclamation, and

send word immediately how far this can be done, and at what distance from Agra it has already become known.

Has it reached Delhi?

Do everything to stop its operation, except in the cases of any who may have already taken advantage of it.

The proclamation is not approved, and the embarrassment in which it will place the Government and the Commander-in-chief will be very great.

My message of last evening conveyed to you the rules by which punishment should be guided.

Inclosure 121 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 27, 1857.

I FEAR my proclamation is past recalling; it was sent everywhere as being thought by all here likely to have the best effect on the public mind. Some plain declaration of our general views and purposes has been looked for with intense anxiety. I assure you that our difficulties are not slight. It seemed to me when I read your message this morning, I had exactly anticipated your wishes. That message and my proclamation seemed to me really identical in substance. Please look at the latter again. Paragraph three of course limits paragraph one. I trust earnestly that you will still be satisfied about this, for I don't see the difference between the two papers; and I am sure that mine which has been made known to the troops here has done much good. No clemency is held out by it to any person who may have opposed the Commander-in-chief's force in arms; it is meant solely for the case of the mutineers shutting themselves up in Delhi and their leaders trying to gain time.

Inclosure 122 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 2 , 1857.

I AM sorry that I cannot concur in your view of the recent proclamation. It is considered by the Governor-General in Council absolutely necessary that it should be superseded. The proclamation which I beg you to issue is as follows:—

"The Governor-General of India in Council considers that the proclamation issued at Agra on the 25th instant, and addressed to those soldiers who have been engaged in the late disturbances, might be so interpreted as to lead many, who have been guilty of the most atrocious crimes, to expect that they will be allowed to escape unpunished. Therefore, to avoid all risk of such misinterpretation, that proclamation is annulled by the Governor-General in Council, who declares as follows:—

"Every soldier of a regiment which, although it has deserted its post, has not committed outrages, will receive free pardon if he immediately deliver up his arms to the civil or military authority, and if no heinous crimes be shown to have been perpetrated by himself personally.

"This offer of free and unconditional pardon cannot be extended to those regiments which have killed or wounded their officers or other persons, or which have been concerned in the commission of cruel outrages. The men of such regiments must submit themselves unconditionally to the authority and justice of the Government of India.

"All who before the promulgation of this present proclamation may have availed themselves of the offer contained in the proclamation issued at Agra on the 25th instant, will enjoy the full and unreserved benefit thereof."

I beg you to have this proclamation translated and widely circulated with all possible speed. Spare no expense to get it conveyed within the walls of Delhi, and let the Commander-in-chief be informed of it as quickly as possible.

I will write by to-morrow's post.

Inclosure 123 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 28. 5·45 P.M.

YOUR reply to my important message received. I assure you most earnestly and honestly that my proclamation is thoroughly understood here exactly. The sense of yours is certainly better, and more explicit words. My time is torn by a thousand distractions, and I cannot always frame my words perfectly as I could wish, but I repeat that the sense of this is just as you yourself would desire. Under the present circumstances here, openly to undo my public act, where really no substantial change is made, would fatally shake my power for good, and I say it truly that on me everything here depends. I propose therefore, as communication with Meerut is no more open, to send the Commander-in-chief, as more clearly explanatory of the purport of my proclamation, the passage of yours beginning "every soldier of a regiment, &c.," down to the "authority and justice of the Government of India." This explanation, which only shows more clearly the meaning of my notification, can be added on the spot by the Commander-in-chief with good effect, while the current of feeling here would not be disturbed. Not a man in Delhi is likely to act on my notification before the Commander-in-chief is close to it. Therefore there will be but one consistent act at Delhi. Here I cannot too strongly insist that nothing more be said or done in the matter. I give my honor that there is not the least chance of our clear good faith being brought in question by the course which I propose, while to discredit me is I feel ruin to our great cause.

Inclosure 124 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Sir H. Wheeler.

Calcutta, May 29, 1857.

PRAY send the following message and proclamation to the Commander-in-chief by the route of Futtehgurh by the speediest conveyance possible:—

"*Message.*

"The proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, issued on the 25th instant, offers means of escape to the men who murdered their officers.

"This must not be.

"Therefore, the following proclamation, by the Governor-General in Council, is to be issued by you upon your arrival at Delhi.

"It will then supersede the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

"It is not issued at once in the north-west provinces, in order that the authority of the local Government may not be weakened at a critical moment.

"It will be for you, in any proclamation which you may think necessary to issue yourself, to specify the regiments which come under the free pardon."

"*Proclamation.*

"The Governor-General in Council having reason to believe that amongst the mutineers in Delhi there are many who have been constrained against their will, or deceived into taking part in the proceedings of those around them, proclaims as follows:—

"Every soldier of a regiment, which, although it has deserted its post, has not committed outrages, will receive a free pardon and permission to proceed to

his home, if he immediately delivers up his arms to the civil or military authority; and if no heinous crime is shown to have been perpetrated by himself personally.

"This offer of free and unconditional pardon cannot be extended to those regiments which have killed or wounded their officers, or other persons, or which have been concerned in the commission of cruel outrages.

"The men of such regiments must submit themselves unconditionally to the authority and justice of the Government of India.

"Any proclamations offering pardon to soldiers engaged in the late disturbances, which may have been issued by local authorities previously to the promulgation of the present proclamation, will thereupon cease to have effect; but all persons who may have availed themselves of the offer made in such proclamations, shall enjoy the benefit thereof."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 125 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Calcutta, May 29, 1857.

YOUR message regarding the proclamation is received. It is necessary that there should be no mistake at Delhi when the Commander-in-chief arrives there, as to the meaning of Government.

Your proclamation, however it may be understood at Agra, will not express the meaning of Government to those in Delhi. The question is not one of words, but of substance. The Government cannot offer pardon to the murderers of its officers, and your proclamation does this; a proclamation of the Supreme Government is herewith sent to you. It is to be conveyed, together with the message which precedes it, to the Commander-in-chief as quickly as possible from Agra. It will also be forwarded to him by way of Cawnpore and Futtehgurh. I will write by post.

Inclosure 126 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May 26.* 12·5 P.M.

THE following have left Bombay for Calcutta:—Steam frigate "Assaye" on the 22nd May, "Punjaub" on the 25th of May. Sailing transports "Kingston" and "Avalanche" on the 24th May, "Royal Castle" on the 25th May. Steam transports, "Queen Victoria" on the 25th May, "Belgrave" will sail to-day. The following is the return of troops on board the "Assaye:"—468 rank and file of 64th Regiment; "Punjaub," the same, with head-quarters; "Kingston," 228 of 78th Regiment; "Avalanche," the same; "Royal Castle," the same, with head-quarters; "Belgrave," 184 men; "Queen Victoria," 63 men, Madras Artillery, with Battery.

Inclosure 127 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

(*Circular.*)

Sir, *Fort William, May 29, 1857.*

I AM instructed to inform you that the undermentioned European troops are now on their way from Bombay to Calcutta, and on the following vessels, viz.—

Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

468 rank and file on the steam frigate "Assaye," which left on the 22nd May; 468 ditto, with the head-quarters, on the "Punjaub," which left on the 25th May.

Her Majesty's 78th Regiment.

228 on the transport "Kingston," 228 on the transport "Avalanche," which left on the 24th May; 228, with head-quarters, on the transport "Royal Castle," which left on 25th May; 184 on the transport "Belgrave," which left on the 26th May.

Madras Artillery.

A company with No. 2 Battery, 63 men, on the steamer "Queen Victoria," which left on the 25th May.

[A similar message was addressed to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, the Officiating Commissary-General, the Auditor of Commissariat accounts, the Medical Board, the Inspector-General of Ordnance, the Officiating Military Auditor-General, the Accountant-General, and the Town-Major.]

Inclosure 128 in No. 19.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, May 26, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, to be laid before the Governor-General and Council of India, a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, commanding the 70th Native Infantry, giving cover to a petition, in the Persian character, from the Native officers themselves, and from the sepoys of that corps, offering their services, to be sent with the European troops to Delhi, Meerut, or elsewhere, and to be immediately employed in repressing or putting down any mutinous combination of the Native regiments that have proved themselves traitors to the State.

A translation of the petition accompanies Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy's letter.

I beg leave to report I have particularly remarked the good feeling and loyalty shown by the 70th Native Infantry during the period of the misconduct of the 19th and 34th Native Infantry, in this Division, so much so, that, though it was the junior regiment of the brigade at Barrackpore, I entrusted the colours of the 19th, and the band of that regiment, to its keeping, on the public parade, on the disbandment of that corps.

It was my intention, when this bad feeling among many of the Native regiments had been checked or overcome, to have recommended that the 70th Native Infantry should have had an honorary colour presented to it, and an extra Jemadar to carry it, with the words "Fidelity" inscribed in English, Persian, and Ordoo, on it, in large character, or any other acknowledgment it might please the Government to confer, as a reward for the trustworthiness shown by this loyal regiment.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding the Presidency Division.

Inclosure 129 in No. 19.

Colonel Kennedy to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir, *Barrackpore, May 26, 1857.*

IT is with the greatest gratification and pleasure that I have the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, that the whole of the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys of the regiment under my command, present at head-quarters,* hearing of the dreadful massacres committed at Delhi and Meerut by certain mutinous Native regiments, and having heard also of disaffection said to exist in the ranks of some other corps in the upper provinces, have voluntarily come forward and earnestly solicited me to offer their services to the Government, for any duty or service in any part of the country, or wherever the State may deem it necessary to send them, as they are most anxious to be employed with their brethren in arms, the European troops, in quelling disaffection and mutiny, wherever it may appear, and at the same time to show the Native army and the Government, that there are still men in its ranks ready and willing to do ther duty, notwithstanding the attempts that have been made to poison their minds against the Government.

2. I beg to add that, personally, I have entire confidence in the sincerity and good faith of the foregoing offer, which has emanated directly from the Native officers and men themselves, uninfluenced by myself or the European officers, whose first intimation of any intention on the part of the men to volunteer proceeded from the delivery to me of the inclosed Persian petition, a verified translation of which I have the honor to transmit.

3. With the view of ascertaining, beyond a doubt, the feelings of all concerned, I, this morning, paraded the whole of the men present in the lines, and having asked them whether they were unanimous in the tender of their services to the Government, I was assured, without one dissentient voice, that they were so.

4. There are 112 men on duty in Calcutta, with whom there has not been time to communicate, but their comrades here confidently guarantee their unqualified consent to the terms of the petition herewith forwarded.

5. As respects the previous behaviour of the men of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, I would here observe that, with the exception of the case of Jemadar Salickram Sing, which was promptly and immediately reported, not an instance of misconduct or disloyalty has appeared in the corps, and that anything to the contrary which may have been published in the Calcutta journals is utterly false and unfounded.

I have, &c.

J. D. KENNEDY, *Colonel.*
Commanding 70th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 130 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 28, 1857.

The following petition from the Native Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and sepoys of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, has been laid before the Governor-General in Council:—

Translation of a Petition from the undersigned Native Commissioned Officers of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, to the Colonel Commanding the Regiment.

Barrackpore, May 25, 1857.

It is reported that European troops are going up to Delhi and other

* 10 Native Commissioned Officers; 33 Havildars; 35 Naicks; 13 Drummers; 566 Sepoys; 55 Recruits.

places, to coerce the mutinous and rebellious there, and we wish to be sent with them also.

In consequence of the misconduct of those traitors and scoundrels, confidence in us is weakened, although we are devoted to Government; and we therefore trust that we may be sent wherever the European troops go; when, having joined them, we will, by bravery, even greater than theirs, regain our good name and trustworthiness. You will then know what really good sepoys are.

DURRIOU SING, Subadar-Major.
HEERA SING, Subadar.
HOOMAIL SING, Subadar.
DIRGA RAM, Subadar.
RAM KISHUN DOOBEY, Subadar.
ADJOODHEA TEWARRY, Subadar.
RAMDEEN, Jemadar.
SEWBUCCUS SING, Jemadar.
SEW RAM MISER, Jemadar.
SEW MER SING, Jemadar.
MAKHUN MISER, Jemadar.
SHAIKH NOOR MOHAMMED, Jemadar.

The whole of the Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and sepoys of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, present at head-quarters, expressed to their Commanding Officer, at a parade on the 26th instant, their unanimous concurrence in the prayer of the above petition, presented on their behalf by their Native Officers.

On receiving the foregoing communication, the Governor-General proceeded to Barrackpore, and, at a parade of the troops there, ordered for the purpose, his Lordship addressed the 70th Regiment in the following terms, the address being interpreted to the regiment by Major-General Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division:—

"Native officers and soldiers of the 70th, your petition reached me yesterday, and I am come to answer it.

"I have received it with delight; not because I doubted your fidelity, for I know the trust that is reposed in you by your gallant Colonel; I know the high opinion which your brave General, with his long experience of the sepoys of Bengal, entertains of you; and I have myself marked your good and faithful conduct under recent bad example, when many fell away. I therefore felt sure of your loyalty. But your petition gives me pleasure, because it is an open contradiction of the rumour which has gone abroad, that the faithlessness of some regiments has tainted all within their reach. You have refuted the unjust suspicion nobly.

"Men of the 70th, I will answer your petition. You have asked to be sent to meet the mutineers of Delhi. You shall go. In a few days, as soon as the arrangements can be made for your progress, you shall proceed to the north-west.

"You have promised that in acting against the rebels you will excel your European comrades in bravery. I believe that you will vie with them worthily. You will have loyalty, truth, and humanity on your side,—if, unhappily, the misguided men whose acts have moved your indignation continue to resist the Government.

"But you have another duty to perform. You are going where you will find men, your brothers in arms, who have been deluded into the suspicion against which you have stood firm, that the Government has designs against their religion or their caste. Say to them that you at least do not credit this; that you know it to be untrue; that for 100 years the British Government has carefully respected the feelings of its Indian subjects in matters of caste and religion.

"You may even hear it asserted that the Governor-General has come amongst you determined to disregard those feelings, and to do injury to your caste, openly or secretly. If you find any who believe this senseless fable, say to

it is false. Say to them that the authority of the Queen of England extends into every quarter of the globe, and over people of every creed, and that it has never done violence to the conscience of any man.

"Tell them this; make them listen to it; and you will do useful and friendly service to them.

"And now, Native officers and men of the 70th, I bid you good bye. I know that I shall hear good of you. Trust your officers. Look to your Colonel as your friend and guide. Look to the Government as children look to their father. Let me hear that you have done your duty, and I shall know how to mark with distinction the zeal and faithfulness of the 70th."

The Governor-General in Council has received this petition with the highest satisfaction. He has never doubted the fidelity of the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry; but that regiment has been exposed to the influence of bad example, and the Governor-General rejoices that it has vindicated its good name amongst the regiments of the Bengal army by this act of spontaneous and eager loyalty.

The 70th Regiment of Native Infantry has proved before all men that it views with horror the atrocious crimes by which traitors and murderers have recently disgraced the name of the sepoys of India, and that it has not been led astray by the malicious inventions of those who are seeking to inspire mistrust between the Government of India and its soldiers.

The Governor-General in Council thanks the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, for this signal mark of their devotion. He is confident that their duty, wherever and against whomsoever they may be called upon to support the authority of the Government, will be zealously and honorably performed; and he directs that their petition shall be placed on the records of the army of Bengal, and that it shall be read with this General Order at the head of every regiment and company in the service, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 131 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Sir, *Fort William, May 29, 1857.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, forwarding a petition from the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, I am directed to enclose a copy of a general order of the 28th May, 1857, and to acquaint you that, as it has been found that there is some difficulty in procuring sufficient steamers to send up the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, entire, to the north-western provinces, and as it is most desirable that the corps should be kept together, it has been considered best to forward that regiment by country boats, which at this season (the Bhaugretty will be open by or before the 15th proximo) will be able to sail up the whole way to Allahabad.

2. You are requested to make known to the 70th Regiment that the Commissariat Department will be instructed to prepare boats for the corps, to be ready to leave Barrackpore immediately the Bhaugretty is reported open.

3. The officer commanding the regiment should be instructed to forward his indents for tonnage to the Commissariat Department.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the officiating Commissary-General, and to the Auditor of Commissariat accounts for information.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 132 in No. 19.

Circular.

THE old infantry musket in use in the Indian army is very inferior to the improved musket now used by the Queen's army in England. The latter has an accurate range of 900 yards. The former is useless beyond 200 yards. The new musket is also much lighter than the old one; therefore preparation was made to adopt the new musket in the Indian army.

The bullet for this musket is much smaller than the bullet for the old musket, and is of a peculiar form. It cannot be cast in the same manner as the old bullet, and requires for its manufacture complicated machinery. The means of making these bullets do not exist in India, and until machinery could be sent out and erected in India, it was necessary to procure the bullets from England.

Accordingly bullets were sent out from England, some of these were made up into cartridges in England, and greased as is there the practice; others were made up in this country, and were greased here according to the directions laid down in England for making up the cartridges for the new musket.

Towards the end of January it was made known to Government that objections to using the greased cartridges would be felt by some men of the detachments which were being drilled in the use of the new musket at the schools of instruction. Orders were at once given to prohibit greased cartridges being issued to any Native troops; and it is a fact that not a single one of these cartridges has been issued to a Native soldier. In order to avoid all chance of this occurring, officers commanding the schools of instruction in musketry, were authorized to purchase any unobjectionable matter as a substitute for grease, and to permit the sepoys at the musketry schools themselves to apply it to the cartridges. An alteration was also made in the platoon exercise, by which the ends of the cartridges were no longer required to be placed in the mouth.

But unreasonable suspicion appears to have seized the minds of the Native troops, and no sooner had all ground for objection on account of grease been removed in the case of detachments at the schools of musketry, than doubts were raised regarding the paper of which the cartridges were made. The English paper for the new musket cartridges is of a finer quality than that formerly used for the cartridges of the old musket, and it is necessary that it should be so on account of the narrow bore of the new musket; but it is ungreased, and is as completely free from objectionable matter as the paper which has always been in use with the army.

But cartridges for the old musket have never in any instance been made of this paper. The paper in use for all cartridges for the old musket has for the last 10 or 12 years been made at Serampore. It appears that it has constantly varied in shade of colour, but only by accident, and because it was not considered of importance to preserve it of the same tinge. It is this paper which was objected to by the men of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, and it is this paper only that has been issued to the army. It is a misapprehension to suppose that any new paper or any new cartridges have at any time been issued to any regiment. The difference in the colour of the paper, which has always more or less existed, has now been given as a reason for suspecting that there is impurity in the paper: but this is not the case. The paper is in all other respects the same as has always been used.

From communications lately received by the Government, it seems that misapprehension regarding the cartridges is not confined to the Native troops. Some officers appear to believe that cartridges of the new kind, or made of unusual materials, have been issued to the army. This is quite erroneous. No cartridges for the new musket, and no cartridges made of a new kind of paper have at any time been issued to any regiment of the army, nor is it the intention of the Government that any should be issued.

The above information is furnished for the use of officers in command of stations, regiments, or detachments, and they are hereby ordered to circulate it, and make it understood amongst all under their command, officers and men, without delay.

Every means is to be taken to do this effectually and immediately, both

formally on parade, and privately in the quarters of every corps. And commanding officers are hereby directed to spare no pains to make their men, each sepoy individually, fully aware of its contents.

By order of the Governor-General in of India Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 133 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Indore, May* 30. 11·30 A.M.

ALL quiet at Neemuch on 28th, but a panic there in the bazaars, and a requisition on Mehidpore for Contingent troops.

At Nusserabad all quiet on 26th, but state of affairs unsatisfactory.

All quiet at Malwa; attention of chiefs, people and troops on issue at Delhi.

Inclosure 134 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 29. 2·20 P.M.

THERE have been suspicions about the Gwalior Contingent troops, but grossly exaggerated I do not doubt. There have been here no more deserters; but 120 of the 1st Regiment, Cavalry, on service here, are not hearty; they are worked and knocked about; they are Mahommedans. Seventy Hindoo Horse, under Major Raikes, whom I have sent on to Mynpoorie, are good and staunch.

A wing of a regiment, two guns, and 100 horse would readily recover Allyghur; but I have not this reliance for to send. (*sic in orig.*) We continue to observe and check Allyghur as closely as we can. Unluckily anarchy there stops all our ordinary dâk communication with Meerut and up-country.

The accounts of a general marching and plundering are all very painful. This state of things reaches at present from near Bolundshur, east of Etawa.

Mynpoorie and Etawa are now secured I think, and the Cawnpore post travels regularly.

A duffadar of a Gwalior Cavalry regiment on leave has arrived, having left Delhi four days ago: he describes the mutineers as robbing whom they please in the city; he said a regiment of Infantry, two guns, and some Cavalry left the city on the 23rd instant to bring in the Rhotuck treasure, which the Jemadar has hitherto protected. I trust that it may still be got out of the way. The duffadar saw two regiments of Europeans at Kurnaul. The company of Native Infantry on duty referred to gave up the treasure to them and to the Commander-in-chief: they did not seize it by force, probably waiting orders.

The plundering of towns and thannahs has extended across the Ganges. All quiet and vigilant here.

Inclosure 135 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 29. 3·4 P.M.

ALL quiet, but great uneasiness at Lucknow; disturbances threatened outside. A Tusuldar killed in settling a quarrel. Tranquillity cannot be much longer maintained unless Delhi be speedily captured.

Inclosure 136 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 29. 8·40 P.M.

ALL well and quiet here; no material news yet from the front.

Inclosure 137 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May* 30. 10·30 A.M.

THE following satisfactory message of this morning received from Brigadier Ramsay:—"From Gwalior, from Brigadier Ramsay, to Agra, to the Lieutenant-Governor: all is perfectly quiet in cantonments; they slept in the lines again last night. Some of the ladies returned yesterday and slept in their bungalows. I consider that an attempt made to get up a mutiny, and to induce the officers to leave the men, has signally failed."

Inclosure 138 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council and to the Commissioner at Benares.

Agra, May 30. 4·52 P.M.

A LETTER from the Commissioner of Meerut of 26th May, just received. The following is the important dispatch extract:—"The Commander-in-chief intended to be at Kurnaul yesterday, but the movement of the army is retarded by the delay in getting a battering train from Phillour, and he did not expect to be before Delhi until the 9th. I hope it is decided to march the Meerut column on Fazeedonshur to-morrow night, to occupy the place and keep possession of the roads to Delhi until the Umballah force approaches. A detachment of troops was sent by the order of the General at Meerut to chastise some villagers that have intercepted the Moozuffernuggur dâks. Twenty-five of the 4th Irregular Cavalry arrived this morning; seventy-five more stationed in the Moozuffernuggur districts. Saharunpore is now quite safe, a troop of 4th Lancers and a company of 5th Native Infantry having reached it. Mr. Sapte returned to Bullundshur yesterday. The company of the 9th there have carried the treasure into Delhi. The Meerut district pretty quiet; nothing has been attempted anywhere in it against the Thannahs or Tusseels. I think the movement of the Meerut force will have a good effect. A number of vagabonds who flocked to Delhi from this, butchers, &c., have shrunk back. The only foreign assistance received by the mutineers that I hear of is a body of 200 Goorkha horse; but I don't answer for particulars. We are all well, and there is no sickness."

Inclosure 139 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 30. 1·50 P.M.

ALL quiet here. Fifty-seven men from Dinapore have been sent over by dâk this morning by Mr. Ross, Collector of Ghazeepore, who has exerted himself in the most praiseworthy manner. The remaining 100 are expected in carriages to-night.

Inclosure 140 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, May 30, 1857.

THE stations of Secrole and Sultanpore, Benares, Ghazeepore, Chunar, Mirzapore, Jaunpore, Goruckpore, and Azinghur, are, as a temporary arrangement, placed under the command of the Brigadier commanding at Benares.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 141 in No 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, May 30, 1857.*

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that under existing circumstances, and in order to enable the parties on the spot to act promptly, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has considered it expedient, as a temporary arrangement, to place the several stations, which formerly comprised the Benares Division, under the immediate orders of the Brigadier commanding the station.

A copy of a General Order issued this day, is inclosed for the information of his Excellency.

I am, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 142 in No. 19.

Major-General Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May 29.* 8 P.M.

MY grateful thanks for the Governor-General's message. Oude Irregular Cavalry sent through me to Goorsagunge and Mynpoorie, to keep the road clear and put down plunderers. Europeans arriving but very slow here. The reports from our Native agents are more cheering and satisfactory to-day than heretofore. I wish the services of Commissariat Gomastah Lalla Buddreenauth to be placed at my disposal, he still performing his own duties. Telegraphed to Commissary-General about him yesterday, but have received no reply. Some uneasiness at Lucknow expressed I will give any aid in my power if requested.

Inclosure 143 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May 30, 1857.*

EMPLOY Lalla Buddreenauth in any way you please, and relieve him from his commissariat duties.

Inclosure 144 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May 30, 1857.*

I AM directed to inform you, that a telegram to the following effect has this day been transmitted to Major-General Sir H. Wheeler, commanding the Cawnpore Division:

"Employ Lalla Buddreenauth in any way you please, and relieve him from his commissariat duties."

I am, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 145 in No. 19.

Brigadier Sibbald Commanding in Rohilcund to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Bareilly, May 23, 1857.*

I BEG you will do me the favour to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, that on my return from inspection duty at Almorah, I found all quiet here, but the troops labouring under a great depression of spirits, caused by the fear of some heavy punishment they imagined Government was about to inflict upon them. The reason for such a feeling of fear is best known to themselves, for up to the present time nothing of a turbulent nature has taken place; and though doubtless a very bad and uneasy feeling was for some days very prevalent, no open act of the troops has rendered them liable to the punishment they so much dread.

During my absence, Colonel Troup, then in temporary command of this station, did everything in his power to allay this feeling, and with the happiest results, but I considered it judicious, on resuming my command, to assure the troops that the promises of pardon made to them by Colonel Troup, I pledged myself to use my utmost efforts to obtain, provided they continued to act as good and loyal soldiers.

On the morning of the 21st instant, I addressed the troops to this effect on a general parade, and Mr Alexander, the Commissioner of Rohilcund, afterwards spoke to the Native officers assembled in front of the troops, and in the name of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, assured them that the intentions of Government towards them were the same as they had ever been, and begged them to dismiss from their minds the causeless dread that frightened them.

The troops are evidently in a more happy and cheerful state, and as they themselves say, "Have commenced a new life."

Under existing circumstances, permit me to observe that in my opinion a confirmation of these promises of free pardon from the highest authorities will be productive of the happiest results; were the men under my command fully convinced that the past should be forgotten, I feel convinced that their loyalty and good conduct may be relied upon.

At the request of the Commissioner of Rohilcund, I yesterday dispatched a party of 30 sowars from the 8th Irregular Cavalry, to act under the magistrate of Moradabad, and though the large population of the town, and the number of prisoners in the central jail, would render it imprudent greatly to diminish our strength here, I still feel I shall be able, in a limited manner, to assist the civil power in maintaining the peace of the district.

Cavalry, on occasions of sudden outbreak and disturbances raised in different points, are of course more efficient than infantry, as the promptness with which a body of rioters is suppressed is of the most vital importance. The state of affairs here, of which his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been kept informed, rendered it to the last degree imprudent to detach any from the 8th Irregulars, even under circumstances of imperative urgency. Feeling the utter insufficiency of our present body of Cavalry, and the innumerable calls that were made on that body, I trust that the measure adopted by Colonel Troup in

the great emergency in which he was placed, may meet with the support and confirmation of Government. The men already raised have allowed me to attach the small party already alluded to, to Moradabad, and every day places me in a position better able to meet the requisitions of the civil power

In conclusion, I hope I may be allowed to express my entire satisfaction and hearty concurrence with the measures adopted in my absence. With Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner of Rohilcund, I have the greatest pleasure in acting; he keeps me well informed, and my confidence in his energy and discretion is unbounded. From the cheerful and obedient spirit now evinced by the troops, I augur the happiest results, and am convinced that should their services be required they will act as good and loyal soldiers

I have, &c

H. SIBBALD, *Brigadier.*
Commanding in Rohilcund.

The reports from Moradabad, Shagehuppore, and Almorah, of the conduct of the troops is, up to the present moment, most satisfactory. The 29th Regiment at Moradabad, by the good spirit they are now evincing, are proving their repentance for the outbreak of the bad men among them.

I cannot say too much in praise of the 8th Irregular Cavalry; their conduct is beyond praise, and I should feel much gratified should Government consider them worthy of their thanks

---

Inclosure 146 in No 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Brigadier Sibbald.

Sir, *Fort William, May 30, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, I am desired to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has perused with much satisfaction your accounts of the state of feeling amongst the Native troops at Bareilly, and in Rohilcund generally.

2. The measures adopted by Colonel Troup, during your absence from Bareilly on duty, are approved by the Governor-General in Council, and those adopted by yourself upon your return were, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, judicious.

3. The Governor-General in Council has noticed with satisfaction the support you acknowledge having received from Mr. Alexander, the Commissioner in Rohilcund.

4. As the first paragraph of your letter states that the troops at Bareilly have committed no crimes, and that nothing turbulent has taken place, the Governor-General in Council does not clearly understand what is meant by the promises of free pardon made by Colonel Troup, and to which you solicit confirmation; but if it be that assurances have been made to the men that the intentions of Government towards them are the same as they have ever been, and that no interference with their caste is to be attempted, those assurances are hereby fully confirmed, and you cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the men that so long as they continue loyal and true to the Government, they will be treated with the utmost consideration, as they always have been hitherto.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 147 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir, *Fort William, May 30, 1857.*

I AM directed to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 23rd instant, from Brigadier H. Sibbald, commanding in Rohilcund, reporting on the state of feeling amongst the Native troops at Bareilly and Rohilcund generally, and of my reply of this date approving the measures adopted by that officer, and in his absence, by Colonel Troup, in temporary command of the station.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 148 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May 31.* 6 AM.

TWO companies (relieving and relieved ?) of the two Agra regiments over the cutchery and treasury at Mutra, having mutinied and plundered the treasury yesterday afternoon, it was thought necessary at once to disarm the two regiments here, which can no longer be trusted. This has been quietly completed this morning.

Inclosure 149 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, May 31,* 9·50 A.M.

FINAL answer regarding proclamation received. I thank you for the consideration shown me by the mode of proceeding now adopted. The proclamation by the Governor-General in Council shall be sent in at once to the Commander-in-chief. I have already acted on my proposal contained in my message of the 28th, and forwarded to him, verbatim, the explanatory message of your former order, as indicated in my former message. I beg, however, in justice to myself, to say that my proclamation certainly offers no pardon to soldiers who have murdered and injured their officers; the meaning of my proclamation in this point has been wholly mistaken; the words, "that those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons shall be punished," were meant expressly to include crimes against officers as well as against all other persons—in fact crimes against every subject of the Government; the word "private" was used to mark the distinction between mere resistance to public authority and the commission of acts against lives or persons of individuals; it could not be for a moment supposed that an attack by soldiers on their officers was to be held less subject to punishment than attacks upon the subjects generally of the State. All such attacks were included in one class, and punishment denounced against them all; a better word than "private" might have been used, but the true sense was, I submit, such as I have stated. It pains me much that such a construction should be put upon the word, and beg to be allowed to take out from the message to the Commander-in-chief the following words, viz.—

"The proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor offers means of escape to the men who murdered their officers." God forbid that I should ever have done this! The word in the Oordoo proclamation gives the genuine sense of all subjects of the Government as being intended by the "private persons." I

the same time I express my deep regret that I should have used words, which, by the sense placed upon them in Calcutta, shows them to be ill chosen and improper. My apology is due for this, and I make it.

Inclosure 150 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, May* 30. 3 P.M.

YOUR message about the new cartridges not having been served out to Native regiments, received. All quiet here.

Inclosure 151 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 31. 11·45 A.M.

ONE hundred and fifty-nine rank and file, with four officers of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, arrived this morning, for duty here. 15 men Madras Fusiliers, commanded by Lieutenant Glanville, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, arrived yesterday, morning by Palkee Garry Dâk, and left the same evening, by the same mode of conveyance, for Cawnpore. 28 of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Saunders, Her Majesty's 84th, and Ensign Birch, 71st Native Infantry, also left by dâk garry yesterday evening for Cawnpore.

Inclosure 152 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, May* 31. 1·4 P.M.

EVERYTHING quiet in Benares. The rest of the Dinapore men sent overland arrived this morning. We keep them, but pass on regularly to Cawnpore every Calcutta detachment as it arrives. I have received Beadon's note, and the men shall be well fed. I have sent a European officer with 50 picked sowars to assist Horne in guarding five lacs of treasure which have been injudiciously dispatched from Goruckpore to his care.

Inclosure 153 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 31. 2 P.M.

MOST of the houses in the cantonments have been burnt at the outbreak. The mutineers, consisting of half of the 48th Native Infantry, about half of the 71st, some few of the 13th, and two troops of the 7th Cavalry, have fled towards Seetapore. We followed them seven miles with four guns and two companies of Her Majesty's 32nd and 300 horse. The latter evinced no zeal, and we could only get within round-shot distance of the mutineers. We took thirty prisoners. I write in great haste after return.

All quiet. My anxieties are for Cawnpore and the districts.

Inclosure 168 in No. 19.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May* 31. 12 NOON.

THE following is the substance of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub to Mr. Johnstone, dated Rawul Pindee, 18th May:—"Everything in the Punjaub remains quiet, and improvement is important in the state of the Native army at Jullundur and at Ferozepore. General Cortlandt is at Ferozepore, and is raising 1,000 men who served under him during the Sikh war. At Jullundur both Native regiments are said to be obedient. At Lahore all the Sirdars had offered their services to Government. At Umritsur the 59th Native Infantry have held a meeting, and have declared that there is no objection to the cartridges. In the fort of Govindghur are a company of Her Majesty's 81st Regiment, one reserved company of Artillery, and one company of Native Artillery.

At Sealkote all is quiet, but there is uneasiness. The Commander-in-chief does not appear to have decided on his line of operations. Owing to some pledges which have been given to the Native troops at Umballa, he experiences some difficulty in disarming. Meerut is said to be an intrenched camp, and the troops unable to move for want of carriage. The consequence of their inaction is that the district is disorganized and the city plundered. Sirdhana has met the same fate. Several fugitives from Delhi had escaped to Meerut and Umballa. Colonel Nicholson reports, that the 10th Irregular Cavalry, at Nowshera, and the 17th Irregular Cavalry, at Peshawur, are not to be relieved (relied on?).

A wing of Her Majesty's 27th, therefore, proceeding to this station, have been ordered to return to Attock; the occupation of that fortress by Europeans being considered of vital importance as securing the passage of the river.

The Chief Commissioner has issued orders for securing all the boats and gharries in the Punjaub; also circulars to quiet the public mind, pointing out the peaceable state of the Punjaub, and the advance of the moveable column. The moveable column, under the command of Local Brigadier Chamberlain, will be removed from Jhelum to Wuzeerabad. There it will be joined by Her Majesty's 52nd, a troop of European Horse Artillery, European Light Field Battery, the 46th Native Infantry, and a squadron of Cavalry from Sealkote.

The 9th (?) and 35th Native Infantry remain at Sealkote. The Guides will reach Lahore in six days, and proceed direct to Kurnaul. A squadron of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, which arrived this morning, proceeds to join the column. The Chief Commissioner has authorized Colonel M'Lolland to raise 1,400 Mooltan horse and 600 from the frontier tribes. The Chief Commissioner anxiously urges our advance on Delhi, upon which he feels assured the peace and safety of the country depends.

Mr. Frere writes to Lord Elphinstone on the 24th May, that a letter has been received from Mr. Watson, commanding at Asnee, by Captain Merewether on the 22nd, to the following effect:—To-day we have heard of the mutiny of the troops at Mooltan, and yesterday heavy firing was heard there. He starts in the direction with a wing of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, and has left me in charge of Asnee with but a few men. Captain Carter, therefore, has sent a squadron of his regiment from Jacobabad to Kinsore, which should arrive here on the 25th.

There are already 150 of the Scinde horse there, and several posted on the road. Mr. Frere writes, the Chullan of the express bears date 21st at Mooltan, so that the dawk there was not interrupted.

Mr. Frere is sending the 1st Europeans and the 1st Beloochee Battalion as expeditiously as possible.

Inclosure 155 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 31. 2·30 P.M.

IT is very necessary to provide for the safety of Allahabad, troops are being pushed upon detachments to Cawnpore.

Inclosure 156 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 31.

I BEG you to send my message to the Commander-in-chief at once, without curtailing it.

The question is not what was meant by the proclamation, but what is said by it.

It is not the use of the word "private" alone, which will enable the greatest criminals to escape.

The proclamation promises liberty to every man who delivers up his arms, unless he is an instigator of disturbance, or guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, but it throws the burden of proof upon the authority to whom the arms are given up; and every man of the regiments which are believed to have murdered their officers, may, with this proclamation in his hand, claim his discharge unmolested, unless proof is ready against him, individually, which is not possible; a discharge could not be refused to him without a breach of faith. To refuse it to all the men of particular regiments, without notice to that effect, and after they had surrendered, would be monstrous; and yet if this is not done, every man of the 20th and 38th may claim his pardon under the proclamation.

I am sure that this was not intended, but it is not the less the fact, and my opinion as expressed to the Commander-in-chief, remains unchanged.

Inclosure 157 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *May* 31.

PRAY send the following message to the Commander-in-chief by the quickest means.

I have heard to day, that you do not expect to be before Delhi until the 9th.

In the meantime Cawnpore and Lucknow are severely pressed, and the country between Delhi and Cawnpore is passing into the hands of the rebels. It is of the utmost importance to prevent this, and to relieve Cawnpore, but nothing but rapid action will do it.

Your force of Artillery will enable you to dispose of Delhi with certainty; I therefore beg that you will detach one European Infantry Regiment, and a small force of European Cavalry, to the south of Delhi, without keeping them for operations there, so that Allyghur may be recovered, and Cawnpore relieved immediately.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of showing European troops between Delhi and Cawnpore. Lucknow and Allahabad depend upon it.

Inclosure 158 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, May* 31.

AN *émeute* at 9 P.M. Several bungalows burnt, and two or three officers killed and as many wounded; Brigadier Handscomb among the former. No other loss incurred. Quiet in the city. I am in cantonments. It is difficult to say who are loyal, but it is believed the majority are. Only 25 of the 7th Cavalry proved false. The effects of this *émeute* may be bad.

Inclosure 159 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May* 30. 7 P.M.

THE message and proclamation received to-day, and sent by express, *via* Futtehghur, to the Commander-in-chief, of whom no tidings have been received. The European 32d Foot, sent by Sir Henry Lawrence, are preparing to return this evening in dâk carriages to Lucknow, where considerable uneasiness is felt; will be there to-morrow morning. 71 men, 84th Foot, arrived up to this time. Lieutenant Jellicoe, 53d Native Infantry, directed to relieve Captain Williamson of commissariat charge. All quiet here: but the public mind very anxious with regard to Delhi.

Inclosure 160 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler and the Commissioner at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June* 1. 4 P.M.

WE reckon that 100 men of Her Majesty's 84th, will have reached you by this time.

To-day, to-morrow, and next day, 18 men daily of Madras Fusiliers, will reach Allahabad. On the 4th, 8 men: on the 7th, 96 men; on the 8th, 100 men; on the 9th, 90 men; and on the 10th, 90 men, by dâk and bullock-train.

About the 9th, 138 men; about the 13th, 105 men; and about the 14th, 198 men, by steamers.

It is important to strengthen Allahabad by at least 200 men. Make, with reference to the above, such arrangements as you think best, and report immediately.

Direct the officer commanding at Allahabad to detain in their progress such parties as may suffice to secure that fort.

Inclosure 161 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May* 31. 2·30 P.M.

HIS lordship's letter received, will be forwarded by post. I would recommend Europeans to be sent up to this place as rapidly as possible; not so much for our own protection, as to use the exact words of the Major, this place is the trunk and the surrounding stations are the limbs; and that if Cawnpore remains right, the other places will do so also. We are all right as yet, and I hope may continue so. Electric telegraph message from Lucknow, 2·10 A.M., 31st May, "All quiet since first message." Thanks about Lalla Buddreenauth.

Inclosure 162 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, May 31.*

RECEIVED message of 30th this day. Should consider two companies of Europeans sufficient for Allahabad, to be increased afterwards when other places are provided for.

We are quiet here; and accounts from Delhi received from the Lieutenant-Governor are what might be expected: the mutineers purchasing gold, even at enormous prices, and deserting to their homes.

Inclosure 163 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, June 1.* 7·54 P.M.

MESSAGE for the Commander-in-chief received and forwarded by express. All quiet here, and hope it will continue so. In concert with Commissioner of Allahabad I have laid relays of 20 bullocks each at four stages, for bringing in Europeans.

Enfield rifle ammunition was detained in Cawnpore magazine, and will just do for Madras Fusiliers.

Inclosure 164 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, June 1.* 3 P.M.

MUCH excitement all day in the city. Yesterday an insurrection threatened. In the evening some skirmishes with police, which under Captain Carnegie behaved admirably and beat off the rioters. The city guards were strengthened with 100 Europeans, and four guns. Colonel Inglis and I slept in the town. Night quiet at all points. The faithful remnants of three Infantry regiments, and 7th Cavalry, about 700 men, encamped yesterday afternoon close to the detachment of 200 of Her Majesty's 32nd, and four European guns. We are in much better position at Lucknow, but I fear the effects of the *émeute* in the districts. A treasure party came in safe this morning. It was in danger, but 100 horses sent out yesterday evening saved it. It is now 12 A.M. All just returned from visiting post. All here looks brighter.

Inclosure 165 in No. 19.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Indore, May 31.* 10·30 A.M.

ALL quiet here at this moment, but news from Agra and of Gwalior alarm of 28th not known yet. Last night an express from Neemuch; full of fear of an outbreak to occur this morning. I have ordered forward the Mehidpore Cavalry, with 5th Infantry from Augur, but can do so only at great risk. A rapid advance on Delhi was looked for by all.

Inclosure 166 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, June* 1. 8·40 A.M.

ALL quiet and satisfactory here; the country towards Allyghur and Bolundshahur being fast quieted. Some 30 or 40 European volunteers are at Allyghur doing excellent duty.

Inclosure 167 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic. *Agra, June* 1. 7·37 A.M.

THREE messages of yesterday received. The message regarding my proclamation of May 25th is sent on to the Commander-in-chief without curtailment. I had not looked to any one really giving up his arms, but the better disposed; nor does it seem at all probable now, but the whole message goes on at once. Message to Commander-in-chief on showing European troops between Delhi and Cawnpore also sent on at once. The first news from Gwalior was not of any fact, but of a mere report. I shall keep back nothing, I assure you.

Inclosure 168 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Bombay, May* 29. 3·10 A.M.

"SEMIRAMIS" with transport "Caduceus," in tow, left Bombay on the 28th May, to take troops from Colombo to Calcutta.

Inclosure 169 in No. 19.

The Political Agent at Gwalior to the Governor-General of India in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic. *Gwalior, May* 30. 11.30 A.M.

ON the evening of the 28th, the Brigadier, expecting an immediate outbreak of the troops in cantonments, ordered, without previous communication with me, the ladies to fly to the Residency. The Maharajah himself immediately brought hither strong parties of horse and foot, and sent others to keep open the road from cantonments; but the Maharajah requested that the ladies might be brought in the morning to a mansion attached to his palace, where alone he could assure them of absolute safety. Through the measures and proceedings of the officers, confidence has been restored, and the ladies have returned to cantonments. It had been pre-arranged that in case of need the ladies should be protected by the Maharajah at the Residency.

Inclosure 170 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Political Agent at Gwalior.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June* 1, 1857. 9·7 A.M.

CONVEY my thanks at once to Scindia for his kind and thoughtful attention, as well as his energetic measures for the security of the ladies in the cantonment.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to have to acknowledge these repeated proofs of his attachment to the British Government.

Inclosure 171 in No. 19.

The Director-General of Post-Offices to C. Beadon, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Sheerghotty, May* 30. 11·15 A.M.

GUN-BULLOCKS would be most useful between Raneegunge and the Soane, if they could be sent from Calcutta in time; if there are carts, the daily dispatches can be increased, not otherwise. Gun-bullocks would save a day as they travel quicker than our little animals; the Allahabad bullocks had better be stationed along the line between Benares and Cawnpore; we shall be able, I hope, to convey 700 men at once, if necessary, from Allahabad to Cawnpore, of course not daily.

Inclosure 172 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir, *Fort William, June* 1, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will give immediate orders for the 100 ordnance bullocks at Dum Dum, and the 192 ordnance-bullocks employed in Calcutta, to be sent to Howrah, in progress by rail to Raneegunge, from whence they will be distributed, under the direction of the Post-office authorities, along the grand trunk road, for the purpose of assisting the bullock-train in conveying European troops to the North-Western Provinces.

You are requested to place yourself in communication with the officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal, regarding the arrangements for the care and feed of the bullocks while employed on this duty.

You are also requested to communicate with the railway authorities regarding the transport of the bullocks by train to Raneegunge, and to arrange for their being conveyed across the river to Howrah.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH.

Inclosure 173 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, June* 1. 9·45 A.M.

THE following copy of a letter from the Assistant in charge at Ajmere, to Political Agent at Jeypore, dated May 29, has this moment reached me; any further intelligence supporting or modifying this shall be immediately forwarded.

"*Ajmere, 29th May, 1857.—To Captain Eden.*

"My dear Sir,—I wrote to you by post to-day, but hearing that the 15th and 30th, with the Artillery and six guns, had left Nusseerabad at 10 A.M. this morning for Delhi, I fear the dâk may be stopped, therefore I send this by kossid to put you on your guard; they are dressed in Hindostanee style."

Inclosure 174 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, June* 1. 3 P.M.

ALL quiet here and in the rest of the Division. I was obliged, at the Brigadier's request, to take Mr. Allen's carriage for 15 men of the Fusiliers, whom we could not otherwise have sent in. Dâk carriages more necessary, and more difficult to procure here than in Calcutta. We must keep the 150 men from Dinapore, but all others are passed straight, only the delay of the Commander-in-chief does much harm. Captain Davidson, from Allahabad, is here arranging about bullock dâk from the Soane to Cawnpore. Strengthen our telegraph office if you can; they have very hard work.

Inclosure 175 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Brigadier Ramsay, Gwalior.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June* 1, 1857.

PRAY report daily to me for the information of Government. The disturbances of the 28th May have been heard of, but not through you. It is expected by Government that you report daily.

Inclosure 176 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June* 1, 1857.

IT is understood that you have opposed sending detachments of European troops from Allahabad towards Cawnpore by railway, and have required them to be sent by carriage dawk in preference. You are requested to explain this.

Inclosure 177 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Agents at Indore, Gwalior, Rajpootana, and Moolton.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June* 1, 1857. 5 P.M.

YOU are requested to send to my address, by dâk, as early as practicable, official reports of the proceedings that have taken place at the several stations in your agency since the commencement of the outbreak.

Inclosure 178 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *June* 1.

SEND another messenger to the Commander-in-chief with my message of yesterday; add as follows:—

"I am sure that you will not delay unnecessarily, but the urgency of disposing of Delhi increases with every hour.

"You cannot exaggerate to yourself the importance of this.

"I expect two more regiments this week, and another next week, but the capture of Delhi is of more value than these at present.

"Pray endeavour to keep up communication with the south. This, like everything else, has been culpably neglected at Meerut.

"My last letter from you is of the 15th May."

Inclosure 179 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ramsay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Gwalior, June* 1. 9·30, P.M.

JUST received your message of 2 P.M. of this day. The state of the contingent at present is perfectly satisfactory. A report of the occurrence of the 28th May has been made to the Agent, and will be forwarded to you by tomorrow's post.

Inclosure 180 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, June* 2. 1 P.M.

TWO parties of the Madras Fusiliers, each consisting of 18 rank and file, arrived here yesterday, one in the morning and one in the evening, under command of Lieutenants Richardson and Beaumont; of the latter party one private has, since arrival, died of apoplexy.

Inclosure 181 in No. 19.

G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., to M. H. Court, Esq., Magistrate, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, May* 30, 1857.

THANKS, many, for your letters, which are very interesting and useful. Is any immediate benefit to be expected from increase of Hardinge's corps? From what quarter would he recruit, and how long would it take him to raise the men?

Inclosure 182 in No. 19.

The Magistrate at Allahabad to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, June* 1. 9·52 P.M.

SIKHS and other good men easily procurable, but not horses. Sowars are being enlisted as fast as cattle are found.

Undersized horses from Buxar Stud would enable Alexander to raise troops immediately.

Inclosure 183 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Magistrate at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 2, 1857.*

YOUR message to Secretary, Foreign Department, received. Undersized horses from Buxar Stud are placed at the disposal of Alexander to mount his levies. Pray communicate direct to Military Department.

Inclosure 184 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Lawrence, the Magistrate at Allahabad, and Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 1, 1857.* 5·30 P.M.

MORE Irregular Cavalry are required at Allahabad. An increase of 500 men is authorized to Hardinge's regiment, a party of which is at Allahabad. This has been communicated to Allahabad authorities. Pray send your own orders on that subject to Allahabad likewise.

Inclosure 185 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 2, 1857.* 9 A.M.

MESSAGE of last evening received. The Governor-General requests that you will immediately communicate by telegraph the purport of the Commander-in-chief's message, which you have sent by express, if you are aware of it.

Inclosure 186 in No. 19.

The Secretary of the Government of India to Officer Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 2, 1857.* 2·30 P.M.

IN consequence of some of the bullocks being weak, and other causes, some of the detachments proceeding by bullock-train have been delayed, and may not reach Benares so early, by two or three days, as was expected. In consequence of this, their provisions are falling short; will you make arrangements to send them supplies in communication with the Commissioner and your Commissariat officer?

Inclosure 187 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Lloyd, Dinapore.

(Telegraphic). *Calcutta, June 2, 1857.* 2·30 P.M.

SEND all the spare Government bullocks from Dinapore to Sherghotty on the grand trunk road. They are to be made over at Sherghotty to M. Riddell, Director-General of Post-office, or agent appointed by him, who will arrange for their food.

It is believed you have about 250 spare bullocks. Report what has been done.

The bullocks belonging to the battery, which is going up by steamer, are already on the road to you from this.

[This message is to be passed on to Major-General Lloyd, by special messenger from Sherghotty.]

Inclosure 188 in No. 19.

C. Chester, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, June 2.* 11 A.M.

PLEASE inform the Supreme Government that I am solely responsible for not using the rail from this to Lohunda for transport of troops; distance is 44 miles. I will explain by letter.

Inclosure 189 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council and to the Brigadier Commanding at Benares.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, June 2.* 6 A.M.

THE Commander-in-chief on the 14th May issued an order, informing the Native army that it had never been the intention of the Government to force them to use any cartridges which could be objected to; that they never would be, either now or hereafter. His object in publishing that order was to allay the excitement which has been raised in their minds, although he felt that there was no real cause for it. He hopes that this may have been the case; but he still perceives that the very name of new cartridges causes agitation, and he has been informed that some of those sepoys who entertain the strongest attachment and loyalty to the Government, and are ready at any moment to obey his orders, would still be under the apprehension that their family would not believe that they were not in some way or other contaminated by its use. The rifle introduced into the British army is an improvement upon the old musket, and much more effective; but it would not be of the same advantage in the hands of the Native army if it was to be used with reluctance. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the Government have affirmed that the cartridges are perfectly harmless, he is satisfied that they would not desire to persist in the use of them if the feelings of the sepoys can be thereby calmed. His Excellency therefore has determined that the new cartridges shall be discontinued. He announces this to the Native army, in the full confidence that all will now perform their duty free from anxiety and care, and be prepared to stand and shed the last drop of their blood, as they have formerly done, by the side of the British troops, and in defence of their country.

Inclosure 190 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, June 2.* 12·45 P.M.

ALL quiet in the Division. Messrs. Riddell, Davidson, and Gubbins doing all they can to facilitate and hasten the arrival of troops.

Inclosure 191 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, June 2.* 12 A.M.

I NEVER opposed sending the Europeans from this to Cawnpore by railway: on inquiry it was found time would not have been gained; on the contrary, delay would probably have occurred, in the opinion of both Mr. Chester, the Commissioner, and the Commissariat officer. I have exerted my utmost for the protection of both cantonments and fort, and, hitherto, with every success. The weak points of the fort have been strengthened by my orders.

Inclosure 192 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Officers Commanding at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 3, 1857.* 1 P.M.

THE report of the volunteering of the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, received; highly satisfactory.

Inclosure 193 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June, 2, 1857.* 7 P.M.

THE following messages are to be transmitted with the utmost dispatch to Sir H. Barnard at Umballa, and to General Penny at Simla:—

"Sir Henry Barnard is to command the force proceeding against Delhi.

"General Penny is appointed to command the Meerut Division, in the room of General Hewitt, who will deliver over the command to him. General Penny to join as soon as possible."

Inclosure 194 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 2, 1857.* 7 P.M.

THE following message is to be transmitted, with the utmost dispatch, to Sir John Lawrence, Rawul Pindee:—

Brigadier Johnstone is to return to Jullundur. Brigadier Cotton is appointed a Brigadier-General, to command the Peshawur Division.

Inclosure 195 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Harris, Madras.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 2, 1857.*

I HAVE to-day received a report of General Anson's death. I fear the sad news is true, but I know no particulars whatever.

Beg Sir Patrick Grant to hold himself in readiness to come to Calcutta immediately to assume command as Acting Commander-in-chief of Bengal.

I will send a further message to-morrow.

Inclosure 196 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief, Madras.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 3, 1857.*

I BEG you to come, with the least possible delay, to Calcutta, to assume the office of Acting Commander-in-chief.

General Anson died on the 27th.

Inclosure 197 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lord Harris, Madras.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 3, 1857.*

THE news is too true—General Anson died of cholera on the 27th at Umballa.

I have telegraphed to Sir Patrick Grant to come without delay.

I fear you have no steamer to bring him; but let me know immediately.

Perhaps I shall be able to send the "Assaye."

Inclosure 198 in No. 19.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 3, 1857.*

PRAY endeavour to get the following message conveyed to Sir John Lawrence by the same route as has been taken by his late messages to me, whatever that may be:—

"Every precaution which your message received to-day suggests has been taken long ago.

"One regiment from Persia is already at Calcutta. More are coming from Bombay and Ceylon.

"Steps have been taken to stop the regiments going to China. More will be brought from Pegu.

"The men are moved up the country at the rate of more than 100 a-day.

"But I can give you no assistance with Europeans in the Punjaub.

"You are better off for Europeans than any other part of India, and you must do your best with what you have got.

"The European regiment sent up the Indus will, I hope, secure Mooltan.

"You have unlimited authority to raise Irregulars. Hitherto, they have not wavered in Bengal.

"Sir Patrick Grant is ordered to Calcutta.

"Keep me informed."

Inclosure 199 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officers Commanding at Agra and Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 3, 1857.* 1 P.M.

SEND the following message to meet General Reed at Umballa or elsewhere:—

"The Governor-General in Council has appointed Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the command of the force proceeding against Delhi. As Provincial Commander-in-chief the Governor-General in Council relies upon you to give Major-General Barnard every assistance in your power. Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant is ordered to Calcutta, to assume the office of Acting Commander-in-chief in Bengal."

Inclosure 200 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Commander-in-chief, Madras.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 3, 1857.* 1 P.M.

THE Governor-General in Council directs me to acquaint your Excellency that General Anson, Commander-in-chief in India, died of cholera at Umballa on the 27th ultimo; and that the desire of his Lordship in Council is, that you should come to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity, to assume the office of Acting Commander-in-chief of the Bengal army.

Inclosure 201 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, June 3.* 6·45 A.M.

ONE Lieutenant and eighteen rank and file Madras Fusiliers arrived here by palkee garry dâk yesterday, at 2 P.M.

Inclosure 202 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Sir H. Wheeler.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 3.* 3·30 P.M.

IT is reported that the telegraph is interrupted between Cawnpore and Agra. Pray do everything in your power to help to re-establish it, and dispatch duplicates of the messages to Sir H. Barnard, General Penny, and General Reed.

Inclosure 203 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, June 3.* 11·20 A.M.

SIXTH Regiment, Native Infantry, received thanks from Lieutenant-Governor of Agra for volunteering.

Inclosure 204 in No. 19.

The Officer Commanding at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Allahabad, June 2.* 1·5 P.M.

THE 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, have volunteered to serve against the mutineers at Delhi, if required. The effect of this in the city of Allahabad will be most beneficial. The Europeans are passing through daily to Cawnpore, and quickly. All quiet here at present.

Inclosure 205 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officer Commanding at Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.) *Calcutta, June 4.* 2 P.M.

THE thanks of the Governor-General in Council to the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, for their declaration of loyalty, and soldier-like offer to march to Delhi, will be announced in the "Gazette." Inform the regiment of this.

Inclosure 206 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, June 4, 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction a report that the whole of the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Allahabad, have expressed their loyalty to the Government, and their desire to be led against the mutineers at Delhi, and also a further report that the three companies of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Barrackpore, have expressed themselves in the same soldier-like manner.

The Governor-General in Council thanks the men of these regiments for this mark of their devotion, and directs that this tender of their services, at a time when so many misguided soldiers of the Bengal army have swerved from their allegiance to the State, shall be placed among the records of Government, and shall be read at the head of every regiment and company, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 207 in No. 19.

The Commander-in-chief to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Kurnaul, May 25.*

CAME to Kurnaul this morning: all the troops, except two European troops of Horse Artillery, waiting for equipment of 9-pounders, have left Umballah. Great difficulty in getting what was absolutely necessary to enable the troops to march. The detachment that was at Kurnaul sent towards Paneeput last night, but the tents were not come up; they follow to-day. All the force will not get away from Kurnaul before the 31st instant. The heavy guns will hardly be up by that time. Have sent 154 irregulars, which arrived here yesterday, part to Moozuffernuggur and part to Meerut. Puttiallah troops are not so many as reported. I heard about 600. If instructions from Governor-General are to be followed, namely, advance to be made with a strong British force, it cannot be at Delhi before the 8th proximo.

Inclosure 208 in No. 19.

Major-General Hearsey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Barrackpore, May 31, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, a petition from the three companies, Native officers and men, of the 34th Native Infantry, now at Barrackpore.

I hope that the sentiments of loyalty, therein expressed, are sincere, and that a returning sense of the fealty they owe to a Government that has always studied their welfare, can now be depended upon.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 209 in No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Barrackpore, May 31, 1857.

Sir,

I HAVE the gratification of acquainting you, for the Major-General's information, that the Native officers, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, present at head-quarters, expressed personally to me on parade, yesterday evening, their unanimous consent to the prayer of the accompanying petition, which I have the honor to forward.

A spontaneous reaction having now taken place in the minds of the men present with the regiment, apparently brought on by the 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, it is my humble and sincere hope that they will prove as loyal and obedient to the Government in future, and the disbanded men proved disloyal of late, and that this example will be followed by men of other regiments, whose minds are now wavering, and determine them at once in returning to their duty and allegiance.

I have, &c.

S. G. WHEELER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding 34th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Inclosure 210 in No. 19.

Petition of the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys remaining at the Head-Quarters of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry. Dated 31st May, 1857.

(Translation.)

SOME evil-disposed men of the regiment have deprived us of the reputation for loyalty, which we have ever held, they have received the fruits of their misconduct by being disbanded. We that remain are willing to serve against the mutineers at Delhi, and are anxious to recover our lost name. We pray that the Government will ever regard us as faithful soldiers.

F. E. A. CHAMIER, *Lieutenant,*
Interpreter, 34th Native Infantry.

Inclosure 211 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Hearsey.

Fort William, June 3, 1857.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 31st ultimo, forwarding a petition from the three companies of the 34th Regiment, Native Infantry, now at Barrackpore; and, in reply to acquaint you, for communication to the Native officers, Non-commissioned officers, and men of that regiment, that the offer of their services is very creditable to them, and that the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council gladly acknowledges their soldier-like offer; but at present it is necessary that they continue to do duty at Barrackpore, from which place it is not convenient to move them.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 212 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, June* 2. 12·45 P.M.

I HAVE anticipated the order to increase Hardinge's Cavalry; thanks for the sanction. We gave timely notice to Mr. Chester, that the first flight was towards Seetapore, on which Colonel Birch very judiciously moved out with four companies to meet them; but they have turned towards the Ganges, and do not appear to have rallied. The districts are still quiet, except at one point, Mutteabad, twenty miles north-west of Lucknow; but it is expected that they will quiet when they hear that eight men have been hanged, and that more are about to suffer.

Inclosure 213 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, June* 2. 2 P.M.

ALL quiet, and I hope will continue so. Up to last night, 90 men, 84th Foot and 15th Madras Fusiliers have arrived. I have telegraphed to Allahabad, regarding the Irregular Horse, and will issue the necessary orders. Colonel Simpson has reported to me that the 6th Native Infantry volunteered to a man to serve against the mutineers at Delhi.

Inclosure 214 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, June* 2. 5·30 P.M.

I DEEPLY regret to report, that a letter from C. Chester, Esq., at Umballa, of 27th May, reports the death of the Commander-in-chief, of cholera, at that station, at half-past 2 that morning. General Anson had issued an order, withdrawing all new cartridges, of which a copy came with this express. I shall send it in a separate message; and shall communicate it to Sir Hugh Wheeler, and to the officer commanding at Benares, by telegraph. The issue of an immediate nomination to the command in chief of the army proceeding fast on Delhi, under General Anson's orders, is solicited. Indian ability and experience will be very valuable, but time is before all, every hour is precious.

Inclosure 215 in No. 19.

The Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

(Telegraphic.) *June* 3, 1857. 6·35 A.M.

ALL is safe as yet in the Punjaub; but the aspect of affairs most threatening. The whole Native army are ready to break out; and unless a blow be soon struck, the Irregulars as a body, will soon follow their example. Send for our troops from Persia; intercept the force now on its way to China, and bring it to Calcutta. Every European soldier will be required to save the country, if the whole of the Native troops turn against us. This is the opinion of all the leading men here. Every precaution which foresight can dictate is being taken, to hold our own independently of the Natives.

Telegraphed the above to Mr. Barnes at Umballa, who will send it to Meerut to be telegraphed to Calcutta, at the same time send copy by dâk.

Inclosure 216 in No. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Agra, June 2.* 6 P.M.

NEWS received of a decided victory gained by that portion of the Meerut force which took post near Ghazee ood-deen Nugger, over the rebels, who came out to attack it 4 P.M. of 30th May, with five guns. Enemy entirely defeated, and five guns captured, with ammunition, and a large supply of entrenchment tools. Many of the enemy destroyed; 44 of our men, chiefly of the Rifles, killed and wounded, the greater part by the explosion of an ammunition waggon of the enemy, abandoned near the bridge.

Inclosure 217 in No. 19.

Brigadier Ponsonby to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, June 3.* 4 P.M.

THE Colonel commanding, two Lieutenants, and twelve rank and file, Madras Fusiliers, arrived here by Palkee Garry Dâk this day.

Inclosure 218 in No. 19.

Lieutenant Graham to Lieutenant Reeves.

Sir, *Dorunda, May 24, 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding officer, that the Native officers and duffadars of the Irregular Cavalry under my command, present at head-quarters, have this morning come to me, and after stating that they had heard of the mutinies at Delhi and Meerut, expressed a hope, that it might be reported to Government, that their earnest wish is, that should an opportunity offer, they and the men may have a chance given them of proving their loyalty and their faithfulness to their salt.

I have, &c.

J. M. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant,*
Acting Commander Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.

Inclosure 219 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, June 4, 1857.

THE officer commanding the Ramghur force has reported that the Native officers and men of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry have unanimously requested that the Government should be assured of their earnest desire to have an opportunity of proving their fidelity to the State.

It has further been brought to notice that these brave men have written to their companions, now absent on leave, in the Delhi territory, desiring them to tender their services to the General commanding the Meerut Division.

A similar good spirit is stated to animate the Ramghur Light Infantry.

The Governor-General in Council receives this report with high satisfaction.

The Ramghur Irregular Cavalry is distinguished by its services in Burmah; and of its firm allegiance the Government has no doubt.

ghur force for this demonstration of their loyalty; and he directs that the offer of their services be entered on the records of the army of Bengal, and that this General Order be read at the head of every regiment, troop, or company in the service, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 220 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William, May 29, 1857.*

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to communicate to you, for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the following remarks of the Government of India on the proclamation issued by his Honor on the 25th ultimo:—

The proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the 25th instant is open to grave objection.

By the 1st clause, it allows all "soldiers engaged in the late disturbances," who gave up their arms, to go to their homes unmolested.

By the 3rd clause, the operation of the first is limited, in so far as it is declared that "every evil-minded instigator in the disturbances, and those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, shall be punished;" but it is expressly said that only these shall be punished.

In the course of these disturbances, officers have been killed by their own men, or by the men of other regiments, and it is known that two regiments have made themselves especially infamous by such traitorous and murderous acts.

It cannot have been intended by the Lieutenant-Governor that the sepoys who participated in the murder of officers should escape punishment, yet it is at least doubtful whether under the proclamation they are not entitled to go free, as soon as their arms have been delivered up, and certainly their liberty could not be refused to them unless the term "private persons," crimes against whom are the only crimes denounced, be interpreted as including officers engaged in commanding their men.

To stretch interpretations on the side of severity, in a matter affecting the lives of men, is not a right course; and it is especially necessary in the case of a proclamation of pardon, to avoid even the appearance of straining the plain meaning of such a proclamation in order to take lives of any persons who have surrendered upon the faith of it.

But furthermore, upon any interpretation of this proclamation, the whole burden of proof that a mutineer has been guilty of the crimes selected for punishment is by this proclamation thrown upon the Government. It is not impossible that Government may be unable to prove one of these punishable crimes against any of those who surrender, and as the officer of Government to whom the sepoy may present himself to deliver up his arms cannot be expected to have any knowledge of the man's conduct, it is difficult to see how there can be any investigation whatever, even in the cases of the men known to belong to the regiments by which the worst outrages have been committed.

No power is reserved to detain a sepoy for the purpose of inquiring into his conduct before conceding to him permission to seek his home unmolested; and though this power might possibly be assumed in the case of individuals against whom suspicion should arise, it would be nothing less than a snare to use it against all the men of a particular regiment without having given notice of the intention to do so.

There is then no reason why, with this proclamation in his hand, every sepoy of the 20th or 38th regiments should not leave Delhi, present himself at the nearest civil or military post, and claim of right to go free.

In whatever sense the proclamation may be understood by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, no action can hereafter be taken under it which shall put the good faith of the Government of India above sus-

picion, except such as would allow of the unimpeded escape of men who have murdered their officers.

This would be a heavy and lasting reproach to the Government of India, and a severe blow to the future discipline of the army. On this account it is unavoidable that the proclamation should be cancelled or superseded with as little delay as possible.

But the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has earnestly deprecated this course, as one which would weaken his power and discredit his authority. Seeing the difficulties with which the local Government at Agra has to deal, there is force in this appeal. Absolutely to annul an offer of pardon made, however unauthorised, by so high an authority as the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, might have a dangerous effect at this crisis; and in the present aspect of affairs the Governor-General in Council does not fail to see the advantages, as tending to hasten the suppression of the rebellion, and the punishment of the more heinous criminals, of the offer of a large measure of mercy to that portion of the mutineers, who, under any circumstances, if they were now to submit, would be leniently dealt with. The number of men who have committed themselves to the rebellion, puts the punishment of all quite out of the question.

Moreover, the immediate revocation of the terms on which pardon has been offered, and the substitution, before there had been time to take advantage of such terms, of others less favorable, could not fail to increase the mistrust and fear which has possessed the minds of the sepoys in the North-Western Provinces who are still in the performance of their duty.

It is therefore resolved, that the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor shall not be set aside until the Commander-in-chief, now advancing upon Delhi, shall approach the city, when his Excellency will be instructed to issue the following proclamation in the name of the Governor-General in Council:—

"*Proclamation.*

"The Governor-General in Council, having reason to believe that amongst the mutineers in Delhi there are many that have been constrained against their will or deceived into taking part in the proceedings of those around them, proclaims as follows:—

"Every soldier of a regiment which, though it has deserted its post, has not committed outrages, will receive a free pardon and permission to proceed to his home, if he immediately delivers up his arms to the civil or military authority, and if no heinous crime is shown to have been perpetrated by himself personally.

"This offer of free and unconditional pardon cannot be extended to those regiments which have killed or wounded their officers, or other persons, or which have been concerned in the commission of cruel outrages. The men of such regiments must submit themselves unconditionally to the authority and justice of the Government of India.

"Any proclamation offering pardon to soldiers engaged in the late disturbances, which may have been issued by the local authorities previously to the promulgation of the present proclamation, will thereupon cease to have effect; but all persons who may have availed themselves of the offers made in such proclamations shall enjoy the benefit thereof."

The Governor-General in Council cannot conclude his remarks upon this subject without an expression of his regret that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor should, without necessity for any extreme haste, have taken the step of issuing a proclamation of this grave character, affecting the reputation of Government in every part of India, and the discipline of the Bengal army, without previous reference to him. The consequences have been very embarrassing. When the proclamation was issued, his Honor had a few hours before received a telegraphic dispatch showing that the general views of the Governor-General respecting the treatment of the mutineers were such as to be wholly irreconcileable with the spirit of the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation. Against these views, as being in his opinion too severe for the existing position of affairs, he remonstrated in a telegraphic dispatch, to which in ordinary course his Honor might have expected an answer in a very few hours.

The Governor-General in Council is unable to concur with the Lieutenant-Governor, in thinking that the terms of his proclamation are substantially consistent with the views expressed in that answer, and however that may be, the proclamation was issued without awaiting that answer. It would not have caused a delay of more than twenty-four or thirty-six hours, to have referred the proposed proclamation in terms to the Government of India, to which authority, in ordinary course, the decision of such an important military question belonged; and as the main object of the measure was to work upon the mutineers at Delhi, even if circumstances had been such as to render the delay of a telegraphic reference to the Governor-General in Council inadmissible, the Commander-in-chief, then on his march to that city, was the subordinate authority to whom the responsibility of ceding in the matter without the order of Government should naturally have fallen.

The point is one of so much importance that his Lordship in Council feels it necessary to explain himself to the Lieutenant-Governor thus fully upon it, but he makes every allowance for the great difficulties of his Honor's position, and he is assured that his Honor acted as he judged best for the public interests in a time of danger.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 221 in No. 19.

Minute by the Governor-General concurred in by the Members of Council.

I PROPOSE that the melancholy event of the death of General Anson be publicly notified in the accompanying General Order.

It will be necessary at the same time to announce the appointment of General Reed, C.B., commanding the Peshawur Division, to the post of Provincial Commander-in-chief.

General Reed will hold this post until the arrival at the Presidency of Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-chief at Madras, whom, it has been determined by the Governor-General in Council, to place in the position of Acting Commander-in-chief in Bengal, pending the appointment of a successor to General Anson.

As my Honorable colleagues are aware, instructions have already been sent by telegraph to Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, to take the command of the force which the Commander-in-chief was collecting against Delhi.

Sir Henry Barnard's experience of India has been short; but this will not interfere with the success of an attack upon the mutineers in Delhi, and as he is at army head-quarters, or close at hand, the arrangement has the invaluable advantage of being the most saving of time.

It will be right that Sir Henry Barnard's appointment to the command should be notified in General Orders.

Sir Henry Barnard has been directed to push on the operations against Delhi without waiting for the Provincial Commander-in-chief; and General Reed has been informed that the command of the force is placed in Sir Henry Barnard's hands, to whom he is to give every assistance in his power.

CANNING.
J. DORIN.
J. LOW.
J. P. GRANT.
B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 222 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 755 of 1857).

Fort William, June 5, 1857.

WITH deep sorrow the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council discharges the painful duty of announcing to the army of India the death of

his Excellency General the Honorable George Anson, Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces in India.

This sad event took place on the 27th ultimo, at Umballa, after a short illness.

In General Anson the army of India has lost a commander than whom none was ever more earnest and indefatigable in laboring to improve the condition, extend the comforts, and increase the efficiency, of every branch of the service committed to his charge.

To the Crown and the Honorable East India Company, whom he has served so zealously, as well as to the troops, who have been his unceasing care, General Anson's untimely end in the midst of arduous duties will, the Governor-General in Council feels assured, be a source of the sincerest grief.

The Governor-General in Council directs that, as a mark of respect to the late Commander-in-chief, the flag of the fort shall to-morrow be hoisted half-mast high, and that seventeen minute guns, according to the rank which he held, shall be fired from the fort.

The same honors are to be paid to the memory of General Anson at each of the principal military stations in India, on receipt of this order.

The Governor-General in Council further directs that the officers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's army shall wear mourning for fourteen days from the day on which this order is received at their respective stations.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 223 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 756 of 1857):

Fort William, June 5, 1857.

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, the senior officer in India, shall assume the command of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces in India until further orders.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major-General T. Reed, C.B., Her Majesty's service, commanding the Peshawur Division, the senior officer in Bengal, is appointed Provincial Commander-in-chief until the arrival at Calcutta of Lieutenant-General Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, whom it has been determined by the Governor-General in Council to place in the position of Acting Commander-in-chief in Bengal, pending the appointment of a successor to his Excellency General the Honorable George Anson, deceased.

Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., Her Majesty's service, commanding the Sirhind Division, is appointed to take command of the field force proceeding against Delhi.

Brigadier Sidney John Cotton to be a Brigadier-General, and to command the Peshawur Division during the time that Major-General Reed holds the office of Provincial Commander-in-chief.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 224 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 757 of 1857).

Fort William, June 5, 1857.

THE Calcutta Regiment of Militia has, through its commanding officer, preferred a request to be permitted to proceed to any part of the empire by sea or by land, in which the Government of India shall consider that its services may at the present moment be most useful.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has received, with great satisfaction, the expression of zeal and loyalty on the part of the Calcutta Militia.

This is not the first occasion on which this regiment has come forward to place its unrestricted services at the disposal of the Government. The public spirit now again evinced by the Calcutta Militia calls for the thanks of the Government of India, and the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council directs that these thanks may be publicly conveyed to the Native Commissioned officers, Non-commissioned officers, and sepoys of the regiment, and be recorded in General Orders, and read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 225 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, June* 3. 12 NOON.

ALL quiet throughout the Benares Division, though there has been a very narrow escape from an outbreak at Azimghur. Palliser and fifty Sowars are now there, with orders to bring off both the Goruckpore and Azimghur treasure with weak party of the 17th. The news of the victory of the Meerut column will have a sedative effect.

Inclosure 226 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, June* 3, 1857.

MESSAGE 2nd June received. The orders were sent by express on receipt; they were telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of army yesterday; they are now telegraphed to Sir H. Barnard. The proclamation will follow immediately. But I have just been informed by the superintendent of electric telegraph office here that there is an obstruction in the communication between this and Agra. All well here, but subject to constant fits of excitement. Unfavorable reports of the state of the country between Lucknow and Cawnpore.

Inclosure 227 in No. 19.

Sir H. Wheeler to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *Cawnpore, June* 3. 9 P.M.

ALL the orders and proclamations have been sent express, as the telegraph communication between this and Agra is obstructed.

Sir H. Lawrence having expressed some uneasiness, I have just sent him by Dâk Gharrees out of my small force, two officers and fifty men, Her Majesty's 84th Foot; conveyance for more not available. This leaves me weak; but I trust to holding my own until more Europeans arrive.

Inclosure 228 in No. 19.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Simla, May 4, 1857.*

REFERRING to previous correspondence regarding the target practice of the Native detachments at the several rifle depôts, the Commander-in-chief considers it will be satisfactory to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to learn that at all three depôts the practice has been commenced, and that the men of all grades have unhesitatingly and cheerfully used the new cartridges.

2. In communicating this information to his Lordship, I am to beg you will be good enough to add that a confidential circular has been addressed to officers commanding regiments, enjoining upon them to take every precaution in their power to prevent the depôt men, upon their rejoining their corps, being subjected to any taunting or ill-usage from their comrades with reference to their having used the Enfield rifle cartridges at the depôts.

I have, &c.

C. CHESTER, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 229 in No. 19.

General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 752 of 1857).

Fort William, June 4, 1857.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, on the 30th May, 1857, and is published in general orders.

ACT No. XI of 1857.

An Act for the prevention, trial, and punishment of offences against the State.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make due provision for the prevention, trial, and punishment of offences against the State, it is enacted as follows :—

Punishment for rebellion, &c.

I. All persons owing allegiance to the British Government, who, after the passing of this Act, shall rebel, or wage war against the Queen, or the Government of the East India Company, or shall attempt to wage such war, or shall instigate or abet any such rebellion or the waging of such war, or shall conspire so to rebel or wage war, shall be liable, upon conviction, to the punishment of death, or to the punishment of transportation for life, or of imprisonment with hard labor for any term not exceeding fourteen years; and shall also forfeit their property and effects of every description: Provided that nothing contained in this section shall extend to any place subject to Regulation XIV of 1827, of the Bengal Code.

Punishment for harbouring or concealing rebels, &c.

II. All persons who shall knowingly harbour or conceal any person who shall have been guilty of any of the offences mentioned in the preceding Section, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Executive Government may issue a commission for the trial of persons charged with certain offences, in any district proclaimed to be in a state of rebellion.

III. Clause 1. Whenever the Executive Government of any Presidency, or place within the said territories, shall proclaim that any district subject to its Government is or has been in a state of rebellion, it shall be lawful for such Government to issue a commission for the trial of all persons who shall be charged with having committed in such district, after a day to be specified in the commission, any of the crimes mentioned in the preceding Sections, or any other crime against the state, or murder, arson, robbery, or other heinous crime against person or property.

Clause 2. The Commissioner or Commissioners authorized by any such commission may hold a Court in any part of the said district mentioned in the commission, and may there try any person for any of the said crimes committed within any part thereof; it being the intention of this Act that the districts mentioned in the commission shall, for the purpose of trial and punishment of any of the said offences, be deemed one district.

Court may be held in any part of the district.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Executive Government, by such commission, to direct that any Court held under the commission shall have power, without the attendance or *futwa* of a law officer, or the assistance of Assessors, to pass upon every person convicted before the Court of any of the aforesaid crimes, any sentence warranted by law for such crime; and that the judgment of such Court shall be final and conclusive, and that the said Court shall not be subordinate to the Sudder Court.

Government may vest certain powers in the Court.

V. If a commission be issued under the authority of this Act, any magistrate within the district which is described in the commission, may commit persons charged with any of the aforesaid crimes within such district for trial before a Court to be held under this Act.

Magistrate may commit persons for trial before a Court held under this Act.

VI. Nothing in this Act shall extend to the trial or punishment of any of Her Majesty's natural born subjects in Europe, or of the children of such subjects.

Act not to apply to British born subjects or their children.

VII. Whenever the Executive Government shall deem it necessary for the public safety, it shall be lawful for such Government to declare, by proclamation, that from and after a day to be named therein, it shall not be lawful for any person, or for any specified class of persons, to carry or have in their possession any arms or instruments used for warlike purposes, or any specified description of arms or instruments aforesaid, within any district mentioned in the proclamation.

Government may issue proclamation prohibiting the carrying or possession of arms in any district.

VIII. After the day named in the proclamation, whoever shall carry, or have in his possession, any arms or other such instruments as aforesaid, contrary to the proclamation, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and the arms or other such instrument as aforesaid shall be confiscated.

Penalty for unlawful possession of arms.

IX. It shall be lawful for a magistrate, by warrant, to cause search to be made in any house or other place in which there may be reasonable grounds for suspecting that any arms, or other such instrument as aforesaid, kept contrary to proclamation, may be found; and any such arms or instrument may be seized and confiscated.

Magistrates empowered to search houses, &c., and to seize arms.

X. Nothing in Sections VII, VIII, and IX, of this Act, shall extend to any person who may be exempted by the authority of the Executive Government from the prohibition contained in such proclamation.

Government may grant exemption to certain persons.

XI. The word "magistrate" in this Act shall include any person lawfully exercising the powers of a magistrate, and any assistant to a magistrate, or deputy magistrate, specially authorized by the Executive Government to exercise the powers vested in a magistrate by this Act.

Interpretation.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk to the Council.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 230 in No. 19.

Sir H. Lawrence to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Lucknow, June* 4. 4·40 P.M.

ALL quiet here, but a rising has taken place at Sectapore, and the Europeans are flying into Lucknow. An escort and carriages have been sent to

meet them. Fifty of the 84th arrived this morning. All the mutineers seem bound for Delhi; and unless guns are brought against us, we can hold our own against all comers for a month, after which we may be in want of supplies. Dawk communication from Agra cut off, and we are hourly expecting that the telegraph wire will be cut at Cawnpore.

Inclosure 231 in No. 19.

The Commissioner at Benares to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.) *Benares, June 5.* 7 A.M.

AZIMGHUR has gone; four officers said to be killed. Ladies all safe at Ghazeepore. The 37th rose on being disarmed, but were routed. Treasury safe. A few Europeans wounded. City quiet.

Inclosure 232 in No. 19.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

ALL quiet here. Affairs do not go on well; the feeling of the Native army may be a little improved, but none can be trusted. The two regiments here profess that they will go where, and do what they are ordered; they express regret for having committed themselves for a moment. They have since behaved well; and however dangerous it may be to take them, with the small force we have, to Delhi (*sic in orig*), one regiment, they would quietly lay down their arms and go to their homes, and not turn against us. Our European troops will not act with the same confidence if they are with them; we cannot leave them behind without sufficient number of Europeans to control them. Pray answer this. The country is very disturbed. The communication with Meerut difficult. I hope this will be remedied, having such a force at Kurnaul; we cannot move at present for want of tents and carriage; it would destroy Europeans to march without both, and we have no men to spare. I see the risk of going to Delhi with such small means, as we have, perhaps 2,500 Europeans, for should they suffer any loss it would be serious, having nothing more to depend upon in the north-western provinces, but it must be done. I have not heard from below Delhi, or Lieutenant-Governor; it would be important to have his views upon the subject, for troops should be brought from Persia, and those going to China should be stopped at Singapore. I hope we may hold on till the crisis is past. We must not omit any means of increasing our European strength. Since this message was begun I have heard from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub. He recommends strongly that an order be issued giving up the new cartridge. I have adopted this advice, and sent it to you by telegraph. I hope the Government will approve. If it is, you can publish it at once, and transmit it to all Divisions in Bengal. It will be read to the Native regiments here this evening.

Inclosure 233 in No. 19.

General Order by the Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Umballa, May 19, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief on the 14th May issued a general order, informing the Native army that it had never been the intention of the Governor-General to force them to use any cartridges which could be objected to, that they never would be, either now or hereafter. His object in publishing that order was to allay the excitement which had been raised in their minds, although he felt there was no real cause for it. He hopes that this may have been the case, but he still perceives that the very name of new cartridges causes agitation, and he has been informed

that some of those sepoys, who entertain the strongest attachment and loyalty to Government, and are ready at any moment to obey its orders, would still be under apprehension that their families would not believe that they were not in some way or other contaminated by its use. The rifle introduced into the British army is an improvement upon the old musket, and much more effective, but it would not be of the same advantage in the hands of the Native if it were to be used with reluctance. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the Government have affirmed that the cartridge is perfectly harmless, he is satisfied that they would not desire to persist in the use of it if the feelings of the sepoys can be thereby calmed. His Excellency, therefore, has determined that the new cartridge shall be discontinued. He announces this to the Native army in the full confidence that all will now perform their duty, free from anxiety or care, and be prepared to stand and shed the last drop of their blood, as they have formerly done, by the side of the British troops, and in defence of their country.

By order,

C. CHESTER, *Colonel,*
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 234 in No. 19.

The Commander-in-chief to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

THE three European regiments from the hills assembled here on the 17th. Four companies of the 1st Europeans, one squadron of 9th Lancers, and two guns of Horse Artillery, went on the same night to Kurnaul; hope they have stopped the plundering in that quarter. I shall move on towards Delhi with the remainder of the European force, except a wing left for the protection of Umballah, and four guns, as soon as possible; but there have been great difficulties in procuring carriage. I have sent to Phillour for a few heavy guns, as with the small force at command, and no more Europeans to rely upon, it will be advisable to have every man as much as we can (*sic in orig.*). I expect to be able to move about the 23rd. I am anxious to hear from you, and have your views as to what should be done in this crisis. At the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, Punjaub, I have issued a general order giving up the use of the new cartridge, and every new cartridge entirely; says this must be done, or the irregulars may follow the example of the regulars; I have therefore taken upon myself this responsibility. We have two regiments of Native Infantry here, outwardly loyal, and I shall be obliged to take one with me and leave one here. This is a great misfortune, as it shakes the confidence of the European troops, but they have been behaving well, and have not committed themselves. I hope to hear from you.

Inclosure 235 in No. 19.

The Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Simla, May 6, 1857.*

AS vague and exaggerated accounts may reach Government of the recent mutinous proceedings on the part of some of the troops at Meerut, the Commander-in chief has desired me to report the following occurrences, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, in order that his Lordship may know the precise nature and extent of the misconduct of the parties concerned, and the steps which his Excellency has taken to put down this insubordinate movement.

2. On the occasion of a parade of the men of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who are armed with carbines (fifteen per troop), having recently been ordered for the instruction of the men in the new mode of loading, eighty-five, out of ninety men paraded, refused to receive their cartridges, and as the commanding officer could not by persuasion prevail upon those who had refused to see the error of their

conduct, and accept the cartridges, the trial of the whole of them, by general court-martial, for the disobedience of the lawful order of their superior, has been ordered by his Excellency.

3. I am to add, that a few days subsequent to this occurrence, a squad of Native Artillery recruits, seventeen in number, in like manner refused to use the carbine cartridges ordered to be served out to them for use at the drill, and as they could not by any means be induced to change their minds and receive the cartridges, their summary dismissal was at once effected by the officer commanding the Artillery at the station. This punishment the Commander-in-chief considers inappropriate and incommensurate to the offence; and the authorities concerned have, under his Excellency's orders, been informed that the recruits should have been instantly placed in confinement, in view to their trial by court-martial.

I have, &c.
C. CHESTER, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 236 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 19, 1857.

I AM directed to request that you will arrange for supplying the 1st Madras European Fusiliers with service ammunition.

The regiment left Madras on Sunday evening, and will arrive in a few days; it is provided with only the ammunition in pouch. 250 Enfield rifles are in use with the corps, the remainder of the men being armed with the ordinary muskets.

I am, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 237 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Gentlemen, *Fort William, May* 19, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, on the steamer "Zenobia," left Madras in progress to Calcutta, on the evening of the 17th instant, and will arrive in a few days; and to request that all needful arrangements be made by your Department for their reception.

I have, &c.
R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Town-Major for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 238 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 19, 1857.

I AM desired to inform you that detachments of Her Majesty's 84th Foot will proceed to Jugdee-Serai, near Benares, on the dates and in the numbers as per

margin,* and to request that all the necessary arrangements may be made for supplying them with provisions and rations on the road.

2. You are authorized to make such arrangements on their account as may seem most desirable, and as may be practicable.

3. Care must be taken that while all necessaries are provided, the carriages are not overloaded.

4. The officers in command should be supplied with the means of making necessary purchases for the men on the road.

5. The first party which starts this afternoon has had 60 rupees given in charge of the officer commanding.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, and copy of paragraph 1 to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, and to the Officiating Military Auditor-General, for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 239 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May 19, 1857.*

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of my letter to the Officiating Commissary-General of this date, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to arrange for sending the detachments of Her Majesty's 84th Foot by rail from Howrah to Raneegunge, and thence by Transit Company's carriage to Jugdee Serai in the neighbourhood of Benares.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 240 in No. 19.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Marine Superintendent's Office, May 19, 1857.*

IN reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to state that the "Harbinger" and "Cape of Good Hope" can be obtained to proceed to Ceylon for troops.

2. Each vessel can accommodate about 300 men.

3. The "Manchester" is not available, and is totally unfit to carry troops.

I have, &c.

D. ROBERTSON.

---

* To leave Howrah by rail and from Raneegunje by Transit Company.

	European Officers.	Non-commissioned and Privates.
On the 19th	1	16
" 20th	0	21
" 21st	1	18
" 22nd	0	21
" 23rd	1	18
Total	3	96

Inclosure 241 in No. 19.

Messrs. Shand, Fairlie, and Co., to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Calcutta, May* 19, 1857.

WITH reference to the subject of your visit to us of to-day, we have the honour to inform you that we shall be happy to place the screw steamer "Harbinger" at the disposal of the Government, on receiving a guarantee holding us harmless for the consequences of the breach of mail contract incurred thereby. Our terms will be as follow:—Company's rupees, 1800 per diem, from the day of her departure hence to the day of her return, both inclusive. The Government to supply coals for the entire voyage.

I have, &c.

SHAND, FAIRLIE, AND CO.,
Agents, Screw Steamer, "Harbinger."

Inclosure 242 in No. 19.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Calcutta, May* 19, 1857.

IN reply to your application to-day, we have much pleasure in placing the screw steamer "Cape of Good Hope" at the disposal of Government, to proceed to Ceylon, and bring troops from thence to Calcutta.

We shall require rupees 35,000 for the service, in addition to coals for the voyage, and a proportionate additional amount per day for every day's detention at Ceylon after her arrival there beyond four days.

The "Cape of Good Hope" can start on Thursday morning, if we receive your orders to-night.

We have, &c.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO., *Agents.*

Inclosure 243 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 20, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th May, and your private note of the same date, to the address of Major Atkinson, with its enclosures, I am directed to inform you, that Government desires that the tender as mentioned therein, may be taken at once. For the "Harbinger" 1,800 rupees a-day, inclusive of the day of departure and arrival; and for the "Cape of Good Hope" 35,000 rupees for the trip, and a proportional amount for demurrage for every day the ship is delayed at Ceylon beyond four days; Government to find coals for both ships, and to hold the agents free from the consequences of breach of mail contract resulting from this engagement.

2. The above-mentioned enclosures are herewith returned.

3. Both these ships should start as soon as they can be got ready.

I am &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Military-Auditor-General, Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, and Inspector-General of Ordnance, with reference to Military Department letter, dated 27th April 1857.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 244 in No. 19.

The Officiating Superintendent of Marine to the Secretary to the Government of India

My dear Atkinson, *May* 20, 1857.

THE "Harbinger" will not be ready to start for a week or ten days.

I would propose to send the "Fire Queen," instead of her; she would carry 150 or 200. The agents of the "Harbinger" are anxious to get a reply.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID ROBERTSON

Inclosure 245 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Superintendent of Marine

Sir, *Fort William, May* 20, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of this date, I am directed to acquaint you that the tender of the screw steamer "Harbinger" was accepted, on the understanding that she would be ready to start in the course of a day or two; as it, however, appears that she cannot be got ready for a week or ten days, she will be useless for the service for which she is required.

Under these circumstances, the acceptance of the tender of that vessel must be considered withdrawn, and you are requested to prepare the "Fire Queen" to start for Ceylon as early as practicable

I am, &c

F. D. ATKINSON

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Officiating Military Auditor-General, Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Army, and Inspector-General of Ordnance, in continuation of docket from this department of the 20th May 1857.

By order, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 246 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissary-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 20, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, that a wing of the Bengal Police Battalion has been ordered to proceed from Soorie to Dinapore, and to request that you will cause the requisite number of elephants from those at Soorie to be placed at the disposal of Captain Rattray, commanding that corps, so as to enable the wing to march without delay.

2. Carriage will be required for the camp equipage, ammunition, and the baggage of the men, who receive no marching batta, but are entitled to carriage.

3. You are requested to send the authority for the supply of the elephants to Captain Rattray, who is now in Calcutta, and who leaves by the train to-morrow morning

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 247 in No. 19:

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Medical Board.

Gentlemen, *Fort William, May* 20, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint your Board, that a wing of the Bengal Police Battalion has been ordered to march from Soorie to Dinapore, and to request that you will take the necessary steps for providing for the medical charge of the wing. Assistant-Surgeon Coates, who was formerly with the Police Battalion, is understood to be in Calcutta and available for a medical charge.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 248 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 23, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the detachment of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, which has just arrived by the "Zenobia," is to be embarked on the river steamers at once, and dispatched with all expedition to Benares, where they will receive further orders.

2. The steamers and flats, it is believed, are ready, and there will be no delay in sending off the men at once.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine, with a request that the steamers may be prepared at once for dispatch, and that the Commanders may be directed to make all expedition on the voyage, and to the Commissary-General for information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council. R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 249 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 23, 1857.

IN forwarding to you 1,500 copies in the Nagree character of the proclamation issued in Government General Order of the 19th May, 1857, I am instructed to request that you will have the goodness to distribute them under your signature without further delay.

2. You are requested to forward fifteen copies to me for the purpose of being distributed in Fort William and among the several guards on duty in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 250 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Town-Major.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 23, 1857.

WITH reference to Government General Order of the 19th instant, I am desired to transmit to you fifteen copies of the translation, in the Nagree character, of the Government proclamation, and to request that it may be read and explained to the Native troops in the garrison, paraded for the purpose this afternoon, and that copies may be distributed to the several guards and detachments on duty in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 251 in No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neil to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, "*Zenobia*," *May* 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government for an advance of rupees seven thousand, to be at the disposal of the head-quarters and wing of the regiment under my command on its arrival at Dinapore.

I have, &c
J. G. S. NEILL, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 252 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Military Auditor-General.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 26, 1857.

I AM directed to inform you that the undermentioned advance has been placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. S. Neill, Commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers, for the purpose set forth.

By whom Payable.	Amount.	Purpose for which required.
	Rupees.	
Dinapore Treasury	7,000	For the payment of the Corps on arrival at Dinapore.

[A similar dispatch, *mutatis mutandis*, was addressed to the Accountant-General, Military Department.]

I am, &c.
F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 253 in No. 19.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, *Fort William, May* 22, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th current, to the officer commanding at Benares, directing the movement of the wing of Ferozepore Regiment, now at Mirzapore, to Lucknow, should the Chief Commissioner in Oude require it, I have the honor to request that I may be informed if the destination of the 47th Regiment, Native Infantry, is to be changed from Allahabad to Mirzapore, under any circumstances, or only in event of all the Ferozepore Regiment being withdrawn from Mirzapore.

I have, &c.
A. SANDERS, *Major.*

Inclosure 254 in No. 19.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster General.

Fort William, May 29, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, I am directed to state that as the regiment of Ferozepore has been moved on to Allahabad, it will be inexpedient to disturb the present arrangement, and that the 47th Regiment, Native Infantry, must therefore be sent to Mirzapore.

2. You are requested accordingly to communicate to the officer commanding the regiment the change in the destination of the corps, and to inform the Brigadier commanding at Benares, who has been placed in command of the troops at the neighbouring stations, as well as the General Officer commanding Dinapore Division.

I am, &c.
F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 255 in No. 19.

PROPOSED Dispatch of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment.

Quartermaster-General's Office, May 31, 1857.

	Bullock Train.						Dawk.		
	Officers.	Officers. M	Men.	Followers.	Carts for Stores.		Officers.	Men.	Followers.
From Dum Dum, May 31, Sunday	..	..	..	..	..	Leave Raneegunje, June 1	†1	17	1
„ June 1, Monday	1	1	90	6	..	„ „ 2	..	..	..
From Barrackpore „ 2, Tuesday	1	1	90	6	..	„ „ 3	1	23	1
„ „ 3, Wednesday	2	*A	88	6	..	„ „ 4	1	23	1
„ „ 4, Thursday	2	*A	88	6	.	„ „ 5	1	23	1
„ „ 5, Friday	2	*A	72	12	3	„ „ 6	4	14	1

A. SANDERS, *Major,*
Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

* A. Apothecary.

† Lieutenant Maybury.

Inclosure 256 in No. 19.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Sir, *Fort William, June* 1, 1857.

WITH reference to your memorandum of yesterday's date, I am desired to request that you will state, for the information of Government, what number of European troops will remain with Major-General Hearsey during and after the dispatch of the several detachments of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment as proposed.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*